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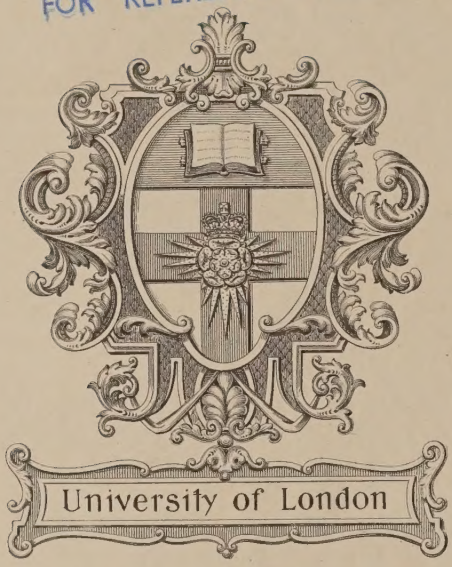

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REPORTS

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CENSUS OF IRELAND;
AGES AND EDUCATION;
TABLES OF DEATHS.

Session

31 *January* — 29 *July* 1856.

VOL. XXIX.

1856.

THE CENSUS OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR

1851.

THE REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

PART IV.

REPORT

ON

AGES AND EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1855.

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CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1851.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

REPORT ON AGES AND EDUCATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE the Commissioners appointed by the Earl of Clarendon to take an account of the population of Ireland on the 30th of March, 1851, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Vic., c. 44, beg to lay before your Excellency the accompanying tables which distinguish by classes the ages and education of the people in the rural and civic districts of Ireland at that period. The civic districts comprise the population of all towns having 2,000 inhabitants and upwards.

AGES.

The Tables exhibit by provinces, counties, baronies, and towns, the number, ages, and sexes of persons under one year; the number one year old and upwards, in periods of five and ten years; the proportion per cent. at each ten-year period; and also by months and in single years, the number of persons at every age, for each province, and for all Ireland.

EDUCATION.

The Tables also show, by counties, the number and ages of males and females five years old and upwards, who could read and write, who could read only, or who could neither read nor write, in 1851; the proportion per cent. for each age, and in each degree of education; the years in which these persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15 years (the assumed educational period); the proportion per cent. of males and females five years old and upwards, in each degree of education, in 1841 and 1851,—the same classification of ages being employed as in the Census Tables of 1841, in order to afford facilities for comparison; the number and proportion per cent. of males and females in each province who could read and write, could read only, or who could neither read nor write, in 1841 and in 1851; and the number and ages of persons attending school during the week ended 12th of April, 1851.

AGES.

Number of the population in 1841 and 1851.

The number of persons of all ages in Ireland on the 6th of June, 1841, was 8,175,124; on the 30th of March, 1851, it was 6,552,386, as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons in Ireland on 6th June, 1841,	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124
Ditto, on 30th March, 1851,	3,190,630	3,361,756	6,552,386
Decrease, . . .	828,946	793,792	1,622,738
Decrease per cent., . .	20·6	19·1	19·8

Proportion of persons at each age in 1841 and 1851.

The number and ages of the population in 1841 and 1851 are given by five and ten year periods in the Appendix, Table I., page xxx, for each province, county, city, and large town; and in order to show the relative changes at each age-period, these numbers have been reduced to a basis of 100,000; from which it will be seen that, at the following ages, the population was *proportionally* greater in 1851 than in 1841:—

	In 1841.	In 1851.		In 1841.	In 1851.
10 and under 15,	12,467	13,703	60 and under 70,	4,227	4,777
15 and under 20,	10,843	12,475	70 and under 80,	1,600	1,731
40 and under 50,	9,203	9,656	80 and under 90,	542	562
50 and under 60,	6,484	7,417			

Whilst it was *proportionally* less at the following ages :—

	1841.	1851.		1841.	1851.
Under 5 years,	12,603	9,840	30 and under 40,	11,660	11,224
5 and under 10,	13,175	12,310	90 and under 100,	78	73
20 and under 30,	17,108	16,222			

Ages.

At 100 years old and upwards the *proportion* was the same in 1851 as in 1841. The ages at which the number of the people was *proportionally* less in 1851 than in 1841 were—"under 10 years," "20 and under 40," and "90 and under 100."

Proportions at each age in Great Britain in 1851, and in Ireland in 1841 and 1851.

The following tables show the population of Great Britain in 1851, and of Ireland in 1841 and 1851, in absolute numbers, and also reduced to a basis of 100,000,—omitting therefrom the ages not specified :—

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	Great Britain in 1851.	Ireland.		Great Britain in 1851.	Ireland.	
		In 1841.	In 1851.		In 1841.	In 1851.
Under 5 years, .	1,374,444	523,727	327,424	1,362,515	505,798	316,947
5 and under 10, .	1,230,590	544,854	409,191	1,218,109	531,351	396,972
10 „ 15, .	1,134,290	518,876	456,963	1,111,594	499,473	440,381
15 „ 20, .	1,025,419	432,037	404,406	1,045,317	453,723	412,523
20 „ 25, .	930,048	372,831	306,201	1,030,456	413,012	333,247
25 „ 30, .	808,705	293,497	202,668	903,733	318,170	220,189
30 „ 35, .	710,890	269,955	193,321	768,711	302,482	225,242
35 „ 40, .	612,374	185,123	150,471	649,642	194,874	165,966
40 „ 45, .	548,694	231,942	187,410	581,437	252,037	217,986
45 „ 50, .	452,542	132,456	109,618	475,268	135,296	117,345
50 „ 55, .	402,533	167,140	156,337	431,146	180,901	176,782
55 „ 60, .	293,416	92,306	73,511	318,237	89,335	79,111
60 „ 65, .	262,461	119,519	100,963	301,114	138,203	130,740
65 „ 70, .	174,935	44,854	39,636	206,636	42,684	41,501
70 „ 75, .	133,187	44,587	38,318	160,664	47,431	44,995
75 „ 80, .	75,474	18,736	14,799	95,479	17,178	15,216
80 „ 85, .	37,648	17,074	12,119	51,356	21,903	18,371
85 „ 90, .	12,390	3,947	2,918	18,203	4,041	3,417
90 „ 95, .	2,823	2,006	1,451	4,964	2,557	2,007
95 and upwards, .	695	1,069	764	1,338	1,622	1,233
Total, . . .	10,223,558	4,016,536	3,188,489	10,735,919	4,152,071	3,360,171

The above Table reduced to a Basis of 100,000.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	Great Britain in 1851.	Ireland.		Great Britain in 1851.	Ireland.	
		In 1841.	In 1851.		In 1841.	In 1851.
Under 5 years, .	13,444	13,039	10,269	12,691	12,182	9,433
5 and under 10, .	12,037	13,565	12,834	11,346	12,797	11,814
10 „ 15, .	11,095	12,918	14,332	10,354	12,029	13,106
15 „ 20, .	10,030	10,756	12,683	9,737	10,928	12,277
20 „ 25, .	9,097	9,283	9,603	9,598	9,947	9,918
25 „ 30, .	7,910	7,307	6,356	8,418	7,663	6,553
30 „ 35, .	6,953	6,722	6,063	7,160	7,285	6,703
35 „ 40, .	5,990	4,609	4,719	6,051	4,693	4,939
40 „ 45, .	5,367	5,775	5,878	5,416	6,070	6,487
45 „ 50, .	4,427	3,298	3,438	4,427	3,259	3,492
50 „ 55, .	3,937	4,161	4,903	4,016	4,357	5,261
55 „ 60, .	2,870	2,298	2,305	2,964	2,151	2,354
60 „ 65, .	2,567	2,976	3,166	2,805	3,329	3,891
65 „ 70, .	1,711	1,117	1,243	1,925	1,028	1,235
70 „ 75, .	1,303	1,111	1,202	1,497	1,142	1,339
75 „ 80, .	738	466	464	889	414	453
80 „ 85, .	368	425	380	478	528	547
85 „ 90, .	121	98	92	170	97	102
90 „ 95, .	28	50	46	46	62	60
95 and upwards, .	7	26	24	12	39	36
Total, . . .	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Decrease of population under 5 years of age.

From the foregoing it will be seen that between 1841 and 1851 there was a large diminution in the proportion of persons under 5 years old in the Irish population, when compared with the proportion of the same age living in Great Britain, in 1851 ; caused no doubt by the famine having prevented marriages and births to a considerable extent. We are unable to give accurately the total

decrease in the number of marriages during the period of the famine, as there is only a partial registration of marriages at present in operation in Ireland.* From this registry we may, however, give *an estimate* of the probable decrease in the number of marriages in the course of one of the famine years—1847. During 1846 there were 9,344 marriages registered. In 1847 the number registered was only 6,943, being 2,401 (or 25·7 per cent.) less than in the previous year; and assuming that the marriages of Roman Catholics (which are not registered*) fell off in equal proportion, there would appear to have been a diminution in 12 months of more than one-fourth in the marriages of the entire population; which must have caused a corresponding decrease in the number of births of persons who, in 1851, would have been returned in the class, "under 5 years" of age. Taking the ages from 5 to 20 years, the proportion per 100,000 was so much greater in Ireland than in Great Britain in 1851, that although there was a large diminution in the proportion *under 5 years old*, yet in the relative number under 20 years of age there was in Ireland, when compared with Great Britain, an excess of 2,992 persons in every 100,000. This will be seen from the following table:—

Ages.	Great Britain in 1851.		Ireland in 1851.	
	Persons in every 100,000.	Difference in favour of Britain.	Persons in every 100,000.	Difference in favour of Ireland.
Under 5 years,	13,058	3,218	9,840	–
5 and under 10,	11,683	–	12,310	627
10 „ 15,	10,715	–	13,703	2,988
15 „ 20,	9,880	–	12,475	2,595
Proportion under 20 years of age,	45,336	–	48,328	2,992

Decrease of the population, at certain ages.

The ages at which the greatest and least diminutions took place between 1841 and 1851, in the numbers of the people were:—

Greatest Diminution.		Least Diminution.	
Ages.	Decrease.	Ages.	Decrease.
1 and under 5,	38 per cent.	50 and under 60,	8 per cent.
Under 1 year,	34 „	60 „ 70,	9 „
5 and under 10,	25 „	10 „ 20,	10 „
90 „ 100,		70 „ 80,	11 „
100 and upwards,		40 „ 50,	16 „
20 „ 30,	24 „	80 „ 90,	21 „
30 „ 40,	23 „		

The decrease affected the male and female population, under 30 years of age, in nearly equal proportions, the rate of diminution being—of males 21·6 per cent., and of females 22 per cent.; from 30 years old and upwards, however, the decrease of males was 18·7 per cent., and of females, 13·3 per cent.

The following table shows by periods the ages and number of males and females in 1841 and in 1851, and the number and rate per cent of decrease:—

Ages.	Males.				Females.				Males and Females.			
	Number in 1841.	Number in 1851.	Decrease.		Number in 1841.	Number in 1851.	Decrease.		Number in 1841.	Number in 1851.	Decrease.	
			Number.	Per Cent.			Number.	Per Cent.			Number.	Per Cent.
Under 1 year,	103,479	67,453	36,026	35	98,987	65,139	33,848	34	202,466	132,592	69,874	34
1 and under 5,	420,248	259,971	160,277	38	406,811	251,808	155,003	38	827,059	511,779	315,280	38
5 „ „ 10,	544,854	409,191	135,663	25	531,351	396,972	134,379	25	1,076,205	806,163	270,042	25
10 „ „ 20,	950,913	861,369	89,544	9	953,196	852,904	100,292	10	1,904,109	1,714,273	189,836	10
20 „ „ 30,	666,328	508,869	157,459	24	731,182	553,436	177,746	24	1,397,510	1,062,305	335,205	24
30 „ „ 40,	455,078	343,792	111,286	24	497,356	391,208	106,148	21	952,434	735,000	217,434	23
40 „ „ 50,	364,398	297,028	67,370	18	387,333	335,331	52,002	13	751,731	632,359	119,372	16
50 „ „ 60,	259,446	229,848	29,598	11	270,236	255,893	14,343	5	529,682	485,741	43,941	8
60 „ „ 70,	164,373	140,599	23,774	14	180,887	172,241	8,646	5	345,260	312,840	32,420	9
70 „ „ 80,	63,323	53,117	10,206	16	64,609	60,211	4,398	7	127,932	113,328	14,604	11
80 „ „ 90,	21,021	15,037	5,984	28	25,944	21,788	4,156	16	46,965	36,825	10,140	21
90 „ „ 100,	2,769	2,008	761	27	3,608	2,792	816	23	6,377	4,800	1,577	25
100, . .	306	207	99	32	571	448	123	21	877	655	222	25
Unspecified, .	3,040	2,141	899	29	3,477	1,585	1,892	54	6,517	3,726	2,791	43
Total, .	4,019,576	3,190,630	828,946	20·6	4,155,548	3,361,756	793,792	19·1	8,175,124	6,552,386	1,622,738	19·8

* The provisions of the Act for Registering Marriages—7th & 8th Vict., cap. 81—do not extend to marriages solemnized "by Roman Catholic Priests." See sec. 3.

Ages.

Proportion of inhabitants at sundry ages.

The proportion of persons 15 years old and under in the entire population was 38·4 per cent.; those above 15 amounted to 61·6 per cent. Leinster contained a greater proportion of persons *above* 15 years of age than the other provinces, 63·5 per cent. of the population being 16 years old and upwards. Of the several counties, cities, and towns, the City of Dublin contained the largest relative number of persons above 15 years old, the proportion being 68·2 per cent. of its inhabitants. In the total population a larger proportion of persons above 15 years of age was found to be living in the civic than in the rural districts, which probably arose from the influx of adults into the towns in search of employment. There are, however, some counties in which a greater number of persons above 15 years of age were resident in the rural than in the civic districts. The number in every 100 of the population, 15 years old and under, and above 15, are given in the Appendix, Table II., page xxxii, in rural and civic districts, for each province, county, city, and large town in Ireland.

Age at which the population divides into equal numbers.

Of the total population, the males, 19 years and under, are equal in number (or nearly so) to those above 19; and the females, "20 years and under," to those above 20 years old. The age at which the males and females may be thus divided does not vary much throughout the entire country: thus for males in two provinces and fourteen counties this age is 20; in one province and eight counties it is 19; in one province and ten counties (including Carrickfergus) it is 18; and in one county it is 21. For females in one province and three counties it is 22; in two counties it is 23; in seven counties (including Carrickfergus) it is 21; in two provinces and sixteen counties it is 20; in one province and four counties it is 19; and in one county it is 18. See Appendix, Table III., page xxxiii.

Longevity.

A remarkable feature in connexion with the ages of the population in Ireland in 1851, is the number of persons who have been returned as 100 years old and upwards. In the whole of Great Britain, which contained 20,959,477 inhabitants in 1851, there were only 319 people returned as 100 years of age and upwards, whilst in Ireland as many as 711, in a population of 6,552,386, were stated to be at and above that age. Of these latter, 219 were males, and 492 females. It is worthy of observation, that in the year 1841, the number of people returned to the Irish Census Commissioners, at advanced ages, was also large in proportion to the total population, when compared with the English Census Returns for that year.

The greatest age returned in the Irish Census Report of 1841, was 113 years; in 1851 the oldest person was stated to be 121 years of age; in both cases these very old people were males. The number of females 100 years old and upwards, in 1851, was more than double that of the males. The number of each sex who were returned as 100 years of age and upwards, in 1851, is shown in the following table, in single years, and by provinces:—

MALES.

Provinces.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	Total.
Leinster, .	26	3	5	4	3	.	3	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	51
Munster, .	29	3	4	1	.	4	4	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Ulster, .	38	6	6	7	3	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	72
Connaught, .	23	6	4	2	4	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	47
Total, .	116	18	19	14	10	9	10	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	219

FEMALES.

Leinster, .	70	10	18	10	6	7	11	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	142
Munster, .	97	4	8	8	3	6	2	.	1	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	139
Ulster, .	88	8	11	7	6	8	4	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	142
Connaught, .	51	4	4	.	2	2	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
Total .	306	26	41	25	17	23	17	4	6	6	12	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	492
General Total	422	44	60	39	27	32	27	9	9	10	14	2	2	1	2	2	2	.	2	2	2	1	711

Old age in Great Britain and Ireland.

Notwithstanding that a larger number of persons "100 years old and upwards" was returned as living in Ireland on the 30th of March, 1851, than there was living in Great Britain at the same time,—if we suppose "80 years" to be the commencement of the period of extreme old age in the human family, we shall find, on an examination of the table at page 2, that there is but little variance between the relative numbers of the population which were returned as 80 years old and

upwards in both countries, the difference being an excess of 29 only in every 100,000 persons in Ireland.

Condition of old persons as to marriage and education.

The number and sexes of these aged people, their condition as to marriage, and their degree of education, are given below for each county, large town, and province, from which it will be seen, that of the whole 711 persons, only 64 were never married; of these 11 were bachelors, and 53 spinsters; 82 remained married, of whom 56 were husbands, and 26 wives; and there were 152 widowers, and 413 widows. The state of education of these old people was not favourable, as 552, out of the 711, could neither read nor write :—

TABLE showing by PROVINCES, COUNTIES, and TOWNS, the Number, Sexes, Condition as to Marriage, and State of Education of Persons 100 years old and upwards, who were living in Ireland on 30th March, 1851 :—

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	Sexes.		Condition as to Marriage.					State of Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Married.	Widowers.	Widows.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.
LEINSTER:										
Carlow, M.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Carlow, F.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2
City of Dublin, M.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	4	1	1
City of Dublin, F.	.	13	.	.	11	.	2	3	1	9
Dublin Co., M.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin Co., F.	.	13	.	.	9	.	4	3	1	9
Kildare, M.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kildare, F.	.	12	.	.	11	.	1	4	.	8
Kilkenny, M.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Kilkenny, F.	.	16	.	.	13	.	3	1	.	15
King's Co., M.	7	.	1	6	.	.	.	2	.	5
King's Co., F.	.	16	2	.	13	.	1	2	.	14
Longford, M.	5	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	3
Longford, F.	.	7	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	6
Louth, M.	5	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	4
Louth, F.	.	9	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9
Meath, M.	6	.	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	5
Meath, F.	.	9	.	.	7	.	2	2	1	6
Queen's Co., M.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	3	.	1
Queen's Co., F.	.	11	.	.	11	.	.	1	4	6
Westmeath, M.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2
Westmeath, F.	.	17	.	.	16	.	1	2	1	14
Wexford, M.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	2
Wexford, F.	.	9	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	9
Wicklow, M.	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Wicklow, F.	.	7	.	.	5	.	2	2	1	4
Total, M.	51	.	9	42	.	.	.	16	3	32
Total, F.	.	142	3	.	123	.	16	22	9	111
MUNSTER:										
Clare, M.	5	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	4
Clare, F.	.	10	.	.	9	.	1	5	.	5
City of Cork, M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
City of Cork, F.	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	2
Cork Co., M.	14	.	3	10	.	1	.	4	1	9
Cork Co., F.	.	34	.	.	33	.	1	1	.	33
Kerry, M.	8	.	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	7
Kerry, F.	.	36	.	.	33	.	3	2	.	34
Limerick, M.	5	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	4
Limerick, F.	.	16	.	.	15	.	1	.	.	16
Tipperary, M.	6	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	.	5
Tipperary, F.	.	19	2	.	16	.	1	2	1	16
Waterford, M.	11	.	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	11
Waterford, F.	.	20	4	.	15	.	1	2	.	18
Total, M.	49	.	15	32	.	2	.	8	1	40
Total, F.	.	139	6	.	125	.	8	13	2	124

Counties and Provinces.	Sexes.		Condition as to Marriage.					State of Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Married.	Widowers.	Widows.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.
ULSTER:										
Antrim, M.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	1
Antrim, F.	.	8	.	.	6	.	2	2	3	3
Belfast, T., M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, T., F.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Armagh, M.	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Armagh, F.	.	11	2	.	7	.	2	1	2	8
Cavan, M	10	.	1	8	.	1	.	5	1	4
Cavan, F.	.	15	.	.	15	.	.	1	2	12
Donegal, M	16	.	2	11	.	3	.	3	2	11
Donegal, F.	.	32	.	.	29	.	3	4	2	26
Down, M.	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	1
Down, F.	.	12	2	.	7	.	3	3	3	6
Fermanagh, M.	8	.	1	7	.	.	.	3	.	5
Fermanagh, F.	.	14	1	.	12	.	1	1	3	10
Londonderry M.	5	.	2	2	.	1	.	2	.	3
Londonderry F.	.	10	2	.	6	.	2	1	4	5
Monaghan, M.	10	.	4	6	.	.	.	3	2	5
Monaghan, F.	.	12	.	.	8	.	4	2	.	10
Tyrone, M.	13	.	5	7	.	1	.	5	.	8
Tyrone, F.	.	26	4	.	18	.	4	3	3	20
Total, M.	72	.	19	47	.	6	.	25	6	41
Total, F.	.	142	11	.	110	.	21	18	22	102
CONNAUGHT:										
Galway, M.	14	.	2	11	.	1	.	3	.	11
Galway, F.	.	25	4	.	18	.	3	1	1	23
Leitrim, M.	9	.	5	4	.	.	.	2	.	7
Leitrim, F.	.	7	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	7
Mayo, M.	14	.	6	7	.	1	.	3	.	11
Mayo, F.	.	23	2	.	19	.	2	.	.	23
Roscommon, M.	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2
Roscommon, F.	.	6	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	5
Sligo, M.	7	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7
Sligo, F.	.	8	.	.	6	.	2	1	1	6
Total, M.	47	.	13	31	.	3	.	9	.	38
Total, F.	.	69	6	.	55	.	8	3	2	64
Total of Ireland, M.	219	.	56	152	.	11	.	58	10	151
Total of Ireland, F.	.	492	26	.	413	.	53	56	35	401

Whether the persons returned at these advanced ages have had their length of life accurately stated, is questionable; but even on the supposition that they had all reached their eightieth year, it is interesting to observe that the term of life in Ireland has, in so many cases, been prolonged beyond the period usually allotted to human existence.

Proportion of Females to Males.

In 1841 the proportion of females to 1,000 males was 1,034; in 1851 it was 1,000 males to 1,054 females, thus presenting an increase of 20 in the 1,000, or 2 per cent. in the ratio of the female to the male population. On comparing the proportion of males to females under 30 years old, it appears that in 1851 the

AGES.

Proportion of Females to Males at specified ages.

sexes were nearly equal, the rate being 1,000 males to 1,006 females; but the relative number of the sexes, "30 years old and upwards," shows a great increase in the proportion of females, the rate being 1,000 males to 1,146 females.

In 1841 the proportions of males to females under 30 years old, and 30 years old and upwards, were as under—

Under 30 years, . 1,000 males to 1,013 females.
30 years and upwards, 1,000 „ 1,075 „

The counties in which the males exceeded the females under 30 years of age in 1851 were—

Westmeath,	1,000	males to	938	females.	Leitrim,	1,000	males to 966 females.
Kildare,	1,000	„	952	„	Queen's,	1,000	„ 970 „
Limerick,	1,000	„	955	„	Galway,	1,000	„ 971 „
Meath,	1,000	„	955	„	Kerry,	1,000	„ 972 „
Cork,	1,000	„	957	„	Cavan,	1,000	„ 978 „
Wicklow,	1,000	„	958	„	King's,	1,000	„ 985 „
Longford,	1,000	„	959	„	Waterford,	1,000	„ 993 „
Roscommon,	1,000	„	960	„	Tyrone,	1,000	„ 995 „
Clare,	1,000	„	966	„			

Two of the provinces, Munster and Connaught, show an excess of males under 30 years of age—the proportion in each being 1,000 males to 986 females.

The only county in which there appeared an excess of males over females thirty years old and upwards was Wicklow, the proportion being 1,000 males to 995 females.

The counties in which the total number of males exceeded that of the females were—

Wicklow,	1,000	males to	971	females	Meath,	1,000	males to 988 females
Kildare,	1,000	„	972	„	Leitrim,	1,000	„ 994 „
Westmeath	1,000	„	986	„			

In the county of Sligo the males and females under 30 years of age were in equal proportions.

Proportion of Females to Males in 1841 and 1851.

The proportion per cent. of females to males in 1841 and 1851, is shown in the following table, by provinces, counties, and towns :—

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.		PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	
	1841.	1851.		1841.	1851.
LEINSTER :			ULSTER :		
Carlow, . . .	103·2	106·2	Antrim, . . .	107·3	107·7
Town of Drogheda, .	112·6	112·0	Belfast, Town of, . .	116·	114·1
Dublin, . . .	111·2	115·5	Carrickfergus, . .	117·1	126·1
—— City of, . .	122·4	116·8	Armagh, . . .	104·	104·8
Kildare, . . .	97·4	97·2	Cavan, ...	101·3	101·0
Kilkenny, . . .	102·9	105·4	Donegal, . . .	103·3	104·6
—— City of, . .	117·5	123·9	Down, ...	108·3	110·0
King's County, . .	102·1	102·7	Fermanagh, . . .	103·3	104·2
Longford, . . .	100·5	100·6	Londonderry, . .	108·	106·3
Louth, ...	104·9	104·9	Monaghan, . . .	104·4	106·0
Meath, ...	98·7	98.7	Tyrone, . . .	103·9	102·7
Queen's County, . .	101·4	101·0			
Westmeath, . . .	100·7	98·6			
Wexford, . . .	106·3	107·2			
Wicklow, . . .	98·6	97·0	Total of ULSTER, .	105·4	106·1
Total of LEINSTER, .	104·8	105·6			
MUNSTER :			CONNAUGHT :		
Clare, ...	98·7	104·4	Galway, ...	99·9	103·1
Cork, ...	100·8	101·9	—— Town of, . .	116·2	126·8
—— City of, . .	127·4	119·6	Leitrim, . . .	100·4	99·4
Kerry, ...	99·5	104·5			
Limerick . . .	100·4	102·0	Mayo, ...	100·3	106·0
—— City of, . .	125·7	121·9	Roscommon, . .	99·6	100·7
Tipperary, . . .	101.	107·2	Sligo, ...	102·	104·4
Waterford, . . .	102·7	104·9			
—— City of, . .	127·	124·7	Total of CONNAUGHT, .	100·45	103·7
Total of MUNSTER, .	102·	105·3	IRELAND, . . .	103·4	105·4

Ages.

Proportion of Females to Males at specified ages.

The proportions of males to females under 30 years of age, and 30 years old and upwards, in counties and provinces in 1851, are given in the following table:—

TABLE showing the Number and relative Proportions of MALES and FEMALES under 30 Years of Age, and 30 Years old and upwards.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Persons under 30 Years of Age.			Persons 30 Years old, and upwards.			TOTAL.		
	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males.
LEINSTER:									
Carlow,	20,898	21,746	1,040	12,103	13,302	1,099	33,001	35,048	1,062
T. of Drogheda,	5,050	5,479	1,085	2,895	3,418	1,181	7,945	8,897	1,119
Dublin,	43,344	48,319	1,115	24,719	30,298	1,226	68,063	78,617	1,155
—— City,	73,960	81,809	1,106	45,114	57,287	1,270	119,074	139,096	1,168
Kildare,	30,902	29,407	952	17,594	17,760	1,009	48,496	47,167	972
Kilkenny,	43,576	43,708	1,002	23,976	27,456	1,145	67,552	71,164	1,053
—— City,	5,831	6,630	1,137	3,084	4,422	1,434	8,915	11,052	1,240
King's County,	36,237	35,715	985	19,006	21,038	1,107	55,243	56,753	1,027
Longford,	27,427	26,305	959	13,569	14,966	1,103	40,996	41,271	1,007
Louth,	28,510	28,794	1,010	15,776	17,692	1,121	44,286	46,486	1,050
Meath,	45,910	43,846	955	24,864	26,060	1,048	70,774	69,906	988
Queen's County,	35,702	34,650	970	19,843	21,453	1,081	55,545	56,103	1,010
Westmeath,	36,839	34,582	938	19,242	20,712	1,076	56,081	55,294	986
Wexford,	53,810	55,740	1,036	33,079	37,442	1,132	86,889	93,182	1,072
Wicklow,	32,615	31,255	958	17,556	17,462	995	50,171	48,717	971
Total,	520,611	527,985	1,014	292,420	330,768	1,131	813,051	858,753	1,056
MUNSTER:									
Clare,	72,295	69,866	966	31,640	38,605	1,220	103,935	108,471	1,044
Cork,	186,817	178,831	957	91,849	105,433	1,148	278,666	284,264	1,020
—— City,	24,578	27,764	1,130	14,432	18,873	1,308	39,010	46,637	1,195
Kerry,	80,667	78,435	972	35,778	43,260	1,209	116,445	121,695	1,045
Limerick,	69,875	66,771	955	33,407	38,584	1,155	103,282	105,355	1,020
—— City,	15,862	17,871	1,127	8,210	11,470	1,397	24,072	29,341	1,219
Tipperary,	107,367	108,858	1,014	52,596	62,651	1,191	159,963	171,509	1,072
Waterford,	44,004	43,713	993	23,678	27,304	1,153	67,682	71,017	1,049
—— City,	7,185	8,239	1,147	4,068	5,795	1,424	11,253	14,034	1,247
Total,	608,650	600,348	986	295,658	351,975	1,190	904,308	952,323	1,053
ULSTER:									
Antrim,	79,428	83,447	1,051	41,392	46,867	1,132	120,820	130,314	1,078
Belfast Town,	31,793	35,125	1,105	15,021	18,303	1,218	46,814	53,428	1,141
Carrickfergus,	2,514	3,085	1,227	1,248	1,660	1,330	3,762	4,745	1,261
Armagh,	62,284	63,882	1,026	33,314	36,388	1,092	95,598	100,270	1,049
Cavan,	57,946	56,685	978	28,629	30,740	1,074	86,575	87,425	1,009
Donegal,	82,255	83,489	1,015	42,383	46,909	1,107	124,638	130,398	1,046
Down,	98,578	105,586	1,071	54,098	62,406	1,153	152,676	167,992	1,100
Fermanagh,	37,390	37,469	1,002	19,370	21,697	1,120	56,760	59,166	1,042
Londonderry,	59,981	61,369	1,023	32,991	37,451	1,135	92,972	98,820	1,063
Monaghan,	44,306	45,729	1,032	24,507	27,251	1,112	68,813	72,980	1,060
Tyrone,	81,940	81,557	995	44,176	47,946	1,085	126,116	129,503	1,027
Total,	638,415	657,423	1,030	337,129	377,618	1,120	975,544	1,035,041	1,061
CONNAUGHT:									
Galway,	99,898	97,002	971	46,722	54,224	1,160	146,620	151,226	1,031
—— Town,	6,832	8,213	1,202	3,648	5,073	1,391	10,480	13,286	1,268
Leitrim,	38,667	37,349	966	17,417	18,405	1,057	56,084	55,754	994
Mayo,	91,986	92,493	1,005	41,231	48,700	1,181	133,217	141,193	1,060
Roscommon,	59,120	56,761	960	27,238	30,224	1,110	86,358	86,985	1,007
Sligo,	42,674	42,685	1,000	20,173	22,925	1,136	62,847	65,610	1,044
Total,	339,177	334,503	986	156,429	179,551	1,148	495,606	514,054	1,037
General Total,	2,106,853	2,120,259	1,006	1,081,636	1,239,912	1,146	3,188,489	3,360,171	1,054

Ages.

General observations on the Tables of ages.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that in each of the cities and large towns the excess of females over males was greater than in the counties; probably owing to many females from the rural districts having migrated into the cities and towns in search of employment.

Age-periods adopted in the Tables.

In compiling the general tables, the divisions of ages have been made to correspond with the divisions in the tables of the Census of Great Britain, as this arrangement is considered by eminent statists to be preferable to that in which the tenth year is made the last and not the first of the decennial period. Thus, instead of the divisions being 1 to 10,—11 to 20,—21 to 30, &c., they are now given as—1 and under 10,—10 and under 20,—20 and under 30, &c.

Extended information as to ages.

It has also been considered advisable to publish the ages of the population in quinquennial periods for each barony, and all towns of upwards of 2,000 inhabitants, with a view to render the tables of more local as well as general practical value than those which have been published in connexion with any former Census of Ireland.

Supposed causes of decrease in the population.

With regard to the causes of the diminution in the population, and the extraordinary variations which appear in the proportional numbers at each age, in 1841 and 1851, it is impossible to do more than attribute them generally to the calamities which befel Ireland in 1845 and the four or five subsequent years,—owing to the want of a general system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages for this country, similar to that which has existed in England since the year 1837, and which was extended to Scotland in 1854.

Illustrations.

To this Report is appended a map, (plate I.,) showing by degrees of shading the localities in which the population is more or less numerous. In compiling it, the same plan has been followed as in that published in the Census of 1841, which was thus explained by the Commissioners :—

"The figures under the towns indicate their population, and the figures in "the body of the map the [average number to the square mile of the] population "of the localities within which they are placed. The population of the towns has "been deducted before taking the averages, a precaution which we thought "necessary, though we believe it has not been usually done, so that the shading "only exhibits the rural population. It will be seen that the greater portion "of Ireland does not contain a higher average than 200 to the square mile. "But the deduction of towns, while it avoids a great source of inaccuracy, does "not wholly remove it, as when towns are excluded, a limit must be drawn. "We have taken, of course, that already explained, as marking our civic district— "viz., 2,000 inhabitants; but there are many towns very little below this limit; "and in such cases, especially when two or more happen to lie together, the "rural population appears more dense than it really is. An instance of this "may be seen in the southern portion of the county of Leitrim, where there "is no town above 2,000 inhabitants. But the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon and "Mohill, approaching to that number, are retained in the rural population. That "district, accordingly, appears more densely peopled than it probably will in ten "years more, when the towns may be expected to contain more than 2,000. A "similar case occurs in the district around Clonakilty. These anomalies, however, "do not disturb the general effect of the map as a graphic representation, and the "shading on such maps ought never to be considered in any other light."

The remarks in the foregoing extract, relative to the population of the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon and Mohill, in 1841, were also applicable to these towns in 1851,—the inhabitants not having increased to the number (2,000) which would place them in the civic district in 1851.

Age-curves.

Diagrams showing the numbers living at every year of age, similar to those published by the Census Commissioners in 1841, are also presented with this Report, the only difference being that the diagrams for 1851 are constructed on a larger scale. See plates V., VI., VII., and VIII.

The same irregularities which presented themselves in tabulating the ages in 1841, were found to exist in 1851; as each fifth and tenth year of age contained a much larger number of persons than the ages at either side of them, which tends to confirm the view expressed by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (see Report, page xlvi), that "the ordinates [numbers] representing these ages are at "first sight so formidably irregular that they would seem to afford no means of "adjustment or correction; but a close inspection will show that the irregularities follow a very constant law, and when reduced to an equated line, exhibit a "curve very consistent with the results of established Age Tables."

Education.

For the purpose of ascertaining the state of education of each individual of the population—as had been done by the Census Commissioners in 1841—a column was inserted in the Family Return,* in which the person filling the form was required to state, with regard to each person in the house, whether he or she could "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read." It was not sought to inquire further into the degree of the education of the people, although it would, no doubt, have been most desirable to know the numbers who could speak or write any foreign language, as there would thus be afforded a means of classifying the educated portion of the people into several grades, according to their recorded literary acquirements—an important point at this period, when so much laudable exertion is being made towards raising the standard of education in these countries—and also of comparing, from time to time, the progress of superior as well as of primary education. The information, however, contained in the tables published with this Report is of a most valuable kind, as it enables us to trace the progress which education has made in Ireland during the period which has elapsed since the Census taken in 1841.

Progress of education between 1841 and 1851.

On a comparison of the numbers who could neither read nor write in 1851, with those returned in 1841, it is gratifying to observe that there is a diminution of the ignorant amounting to four per cent. of males and eight per cent. of females. It was scarcely to be expected that the proportions of the uninstructed would have decreased, even to this extent, between 1841 and 1851; as during that period the country was visited with several years of famine, and its attendant calamities, which have always a decided tendency to retard the progress of education. Many of the children of those classes who would, under ordinary circumstances, be engaged in mental culture, are, in such times of distress, obliged to assist in procuring the absolute necessaries of life, instead of attending to their education; and the remuneration usually given to the teacher is applied to the relief of physical wants. When periods of famine, such as have been felt in Ireland, pass away, it is no small satisfaction to find that in a few years, education is found not merely in the position to which it had previously attained, but, under very discouraging circumstances, to have made some progress.

Increased means of Instruction between 1841 and 1851.

Amongst the additional means of advancing the education of the inhabitants of Ireland, which have arisen or have been greatly extended between 1841 and 1851, we may mention the largely augmented parliamentary grants for the purposes of National Education, which for 1841 amounted to £57,000, and in 1851 was increased to £164,577—the number of National Schools and pupils under the Board having nearly doubled in the period between these years; the receipts of the "Church Education Society," and of other associations for the education of the poor of the country, have also considerably increased during the same period. These are no unimportant testimonies to the steady progress of education in Ireland, when we bear in memory the decrease of the population which took place during the same period. Workhouse Schools have been established and made available for the instruction of a class which, without such aid would probably never receive even the elements of education. The number of children in attendance at these schools, during the week ended 12th April, 1851, as returned on the school-forms, amounted to 80,600, or nearly 16 per cent. of the entire number under instruction in Ireland. Much advantage must arise to the community from the instruction imparted in these institutions, as the children of the poorest class are thus enabled to qualify themselves for advancement in the social scale. In several districts Industrial and Ragged Schools have been established, which have had a very beneficial effect wherever they have been in operation; the number of these and the pupils in attendance on them, however, appear to have been small at the time the Census was taken.

The means of extending superior education have been greatly enlarged by the establishment of the Queen's Colleges, under the Act 8 & 9 Vic., ch. 66, passed in 1845; and of the Queen's University, which has been founded in connexion with them. These Colleges, situated at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, afford the advantages of collegiate education combined with the attainment of University honors and degrees to persons whose circumstances did not allow of their education at other Universities. The Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has been enabled since 1845, by an enlarged parliamentary grant, to provide accommodation for an increased number of students. Schools of Design aided by the State have been established, by which it is confidently hoped a knowledge of the Fine Arts will be gradually diffused among the people; and an acquaintance with

Art-education.

* Form A.—Appendix, Page li.

EDUCATION.

the Art of Design be made known which may enable natives of Ireland to contribute to the improvement of our textile and other manufactures.

Previous to calling attention to these institutions, by means of which instruction was afforded, at the time of the Census in 1851, we consider it necessary to make some observations on the progress of the education of the people, since 1841. With a view to exhibit this progress, we here annex a tabular statement, showing, by provinces, counties, cities, and large towns, the numbers and proportion per cent. of the population, five years old and upwards, who could neither read nor write, in 1841 and in 1851.

Proportion of ignorant persons in 1841 and 1851.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	1841. Persons 5 years old and upwards, who could neither Read nor Write.						1851. Persons 5 years old and upwards, who could neither Read nor Write.					
	Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Numbers.	Rate per cent.	Numbers.	Rate per cent.	Numbers.	Rate per cent.	Numbers.	Rate per cent.	Numbers.	Rate per cent.	Numbers.	Rate per cent.
LEINSTER:												
Carlow,	28,947	38	12,783	34	16,164	41	22,265	36	9,997	34	12,268	38
Drogheda Town,	6,483	45	2,524	38	3,959	52	6,636	44	2,699	38	3,937	49
Dublin City,	53,180	26	18,939	21	34,241	30	57,851	25	23,045	22	34,806	28
Dublin,	43,116	35	19,292	33	23,824	36	37,938	29	17,223	29	20,715	29
Kildare,	42,459	42	19,445	38	23,014	46	32,908	38	15,509	36	17,399	41
Kilkenny City,	6,891	41	2,376	31	4,515	49	6,807	38	2,450	31	4,357	43
Kilkenny,	82,464	51	34,458	44	48,006	59	57,614	46	24,381	40	33,233	51
King's,	61,834	48	27,373	43	34,461	53	43,746	43	19,822	40	23,924	46
Longford,	52,071	51	21,739	43	30,332	60	35,031	47	15,446	42	19,585	52
Louth,	59,882	61	24,385	51	35,497	70	43,215	53	18,187	46	25,028	60
Meath,	88,222	55	37,949	47	50,273	62	60,441	47	26,832	42	33,609	53
Queen's,	56,472	42	25,702	38	30,770	45	39,059	38	18,470	37	20,589	40
Westmeath,	64,938	52	28,000	45	36,938	59	48,088	48	21,623	43	26,465	53
Wexford,	73,524	41	32,101	37	41,423	45	63,109	39	28,679	37	34,430	41
Wicklow,	45,570	41	21,401	38	24,169	44	33,664	38	16,563	37	17,101	39
Total,	766,053	44	328,467	39	437,586	49	588,372	39	260,926	36	327,446	42
MUNSTER:												
Clare,	156,547	63	67,937	54	88,610	72	115,777	60	49,649	53	66,128	66
Cork City,	25,560	36	8,298	27	17,262	42	27,451	36	9,869	28	17,582	41
Cork,	443,241	66	195,529	58	247,712	73	304,704	60	135,192	53	169,512	65
Kerry,	179,192	70	76,701	60	102,491	81	139,057	64	58,956	56	80,101	72
Limerick City,	17,907	42	5,904	32	12,003	50	18,232	38	6,420	30	11,812	44
Limerick,	135,702	55	56,124	46	79,578	65	97,084	51	40,979	44	56,105	58
Tipperary,	194,030	51	81,890	43	112,140	58	140,596	47	58,729	41	81,867	52
Waterford City,	7,451	36	2,441	27	5,010	43	8,944	39	3,190	32	5,754	45
Waterford,	107,203	71	47,157	63	60,046	78	84,223	67	37,275	61	46,948	73
Total,	1,266,833	61	541,981	52	724,852	68	936,068	56	400,259	49	535,809	62
ULSTER:												
Antrim,	57,588	24	24,645	21	32,943	26	45,211	20	19,835	18	25,376	22
Armagh,	86,883	43	37,375	38	49,508	48	68,558	39	29,747	35	38,811	43
Belfast Town,	13,933	21	5,441	18	8,492	24	18,024	20	7,184	18	10,840	23
Carrickfergus,	1,084	13	477	13	607	14	832	11	366	11	466	11
Cavan,	108,774	51	44,912	43	63,862	60	70,669	45	30,425	39	40,244	51
Donegal,	158,977	62	70,733	56	88,244	67	130,862	57	58,120	52	72,742	62
Down,	86,973	27	35,656	24	51,317	31	69,475	24	29,284	22	40,191	27
Fermanagh,	62,433	46	26,237	39	36,196	52	40,425	39	17,259	34	23,166	43
Londonderry,	57,361	29	23,903	25	33,458	33	50,823	29	22,222	27	28,601	32
Monaghan,	90,437	51	37,431	44	53,006	59	54,129	42	22,270	36	31,859	48
Tyrone,	123,274	45	51,849	39	71,425	51	88,009	38	38,599	34	49,410	42
Total,	847,717	41	358,659	35	489,058	45	637,017	35	275,311	31	361,706	39
CONNAUGHT:												
Galway Town,	8,267	54	3,266	47	5,001	60	12,231	57	4,554	48	7,677	63
Galway,	285,073	77	130,617	71	154,456	84	192,525	71	85,968	65	106,557	77
Leitrim,	76,829	57	31,664	47	45,165	67	52,095	52	22,537	45	29,558	59
Mayo,	264,905	79	120,119	72	144,786	86	183,123	74	80,217	67	102,906	80
Roscommon,	142,594	65	61,830	56	80,764	73	91,814	59	40,335	52	51,479	66
Sligo,	107,795	69	47,253	61	60,542	76	73,038	63	32,543	58	40,495	68
Total,	885,463	73	394,749	64	490,714	79	604,826	66	266,154	60	338,672	73
SUMMARY OF IRELAND,	3,766,066	53	1,623,856	46	2,142,210	59	2,766,283	47	1,202,650	42	1,563,633	51

There is only one county—Londonderry—in which, according to the returns, the relative number of ignorant appears to have been greater in 1851 than in 1841, and the increase was confined to the *male* portion of the population. It is, however, remarkable, that some of the cities and large towns showed a retrograde movement, or were, at least, stationary in regard to education; this will be seen from the following table:—

Ages, and *Increase* per cent. in 1851, in the Number of Males and Females who could neither Read nor Write in the following Cities and large Towns.

Cities and Towns.	11 to 15.		16 to 25.		26 to 35.		36 to 45.		46 to 55.		56 to 65.		66 to 75.		76 to 85.		86 to 95.		Above 95.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Belfast,	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	7	11	.	30	.	.
Carrickfergus,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	4	.	20	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	5	2	7	2	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	9	.	.	1	.
Drogheda,	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Dublin,	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway,	5	5	8	9	.	1	3	8	8	.	6	.	5	3	31	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Kilkenny,	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	.	10	7	27	.	.
Waterford,	.	4	6	3	6	2	8	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	32	26	.	.	5	2

Increase of ignorance in towns.

It is difficult to account for the increase in the proportion of uneducated in these cases, especially as towns almost invariably afford many more facilities for imparting instruction than rural districts. The male population, too, would appear to have retrograded more than the female—the latter having diminished in the proportional numbers of those who could neither read nor write in the towns mentioned above, with the exception of Waterford and Galway If migration has any influence on the question, more females than males remove from the rural districts to the towns, owing, no doubt, to the large numbers required as domestic servants. It may, therefore, be inferred from the decrease of ignorance amongst females in civic districts that it is not the totally uneducated of that sex who remove from the country in search of employment. Large numbers of males were also to be found in the civic districts, who had removed thereto from the counties in which they were born; and it may probably be the illiterate males who, for the most part, thus migrate and increase the proportion of the uneducated, whilst they diminish the number of ignorant in those counties from which they remove.

The numbers who thus migrated into the cities and towns specified in the preceding table were as under:—

Cities and Towns.	1841.			1851.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Belfast,	7,528	7,806	15,334	18,209	20,453	38,662
Carrickfergus,	271	321	592	242	284	526
Cork,	1,846	2,102	3,948	3,076	3,149	6,225
Drogheda,	1,178	1,026	2,204	3,858	4,581	8,439
Dublin,	27,409	28,988	56,397	41,315	49,035	90,350
Galway,	710	747	1,457	978	931	1,909
Kilkenny,	650	669	1,319	944	1,033	1,977
Limerick,	2,270	2,923	5,193	5,279	6,493	11,772
Waterford,	1,638	1,964	3,602	3,182	3,624	6,806

Probable cause of increase of ignorance in towns.

We have not the means of showing the state of education of these immigrants, nor are we able to give the number or degrees of education of the persons who had left the towns; we may, however, reasonably suppose that the principal cause of this great increase of migration into the civic districts was the want of employment in the rural districts during the years of suffering. And as it is the poorer classes who move about from place to place in search of occupation, and who at the same time form the great proportion of the illiterate in all communities, we may conclude that this large immigration was the principal cause of the increase in the numbers of the ignorant in towns.

Notwithstanding that in all the Counties—with the exception of the male population of Londonderry, as before noticed—the proportionate *total* number of the ignorant have decreased, yet it is remarkable that at *the educational age* an increase in these numbers appears to have taken place in several cases;—thus, in the class of ages from "11 to 15"—according to the returns received—the

EDUCATION.

Increase of ignorance at certain ages.

Counties of Carlow, Longford, Wexford, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Londonderry, and Leitrim, have fallen in the scale of education since 1841, as regards the male population. The females, however, of the *same class*, have advanced in education, in all the counties, with the exceptions of Carlow and Londonderry. In the class of ages from "16 to 25" there has been a remarkable increase in the proportion of males who cannot either read or write—Dublin, Kilkenny, Louth, Cork, Waterford, Donegal, Monaghan, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, being the only counties which show a decrease in the relative numbers of illiterate males at these ages. The females of this class, however, have not only held their educational position, but have advanced in a very satisfactory degree in every county. The increase in ignorance between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five may be attributed, in some degree, to the fact, that a larger proportion of persons was found to be living at this period of life, in 1851, than there was in 1841, who, forming a part of that number which was returned as ignorant in the latter year, will, probably, in every successive Census, diminish the proportion of the educated in the decade of ages to which they belong, until finally removed from the population. At other ages there has not been any remarkable increase in the number of ignorant persons. The ages at which the population have not advanced in education since 1841, and the increase per cent. of the ignorant, are exhibited in the following table:—

INCREASE per Cent. of IGNORANT PERSONS, between 1841 and 1851, by AGES, PROVINCES, and COUNTIES.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	AGES AND INCREASE PER 100 OF IGNORANT PERSONS BETWEEN 1841 AND 1851.																			
	11 to 15.		16 to 25.		26 to 35.		36 to 45.		46 to 55.		56 to 65.		66 to 75.		76 to 85.		86 to 95.		Above 95.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LEINSTER:																						
Carlow,	5	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.
Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	20	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	.	.
King's,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	4	.	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
MUNSTER:																						
Clare,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Cork,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Limerick,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.
Tipperary,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.
Waterford,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
ULSTER:																						
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	4	.	.
Londonderry,	6	2	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	1	5	.	.	2	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	12	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONNAUGHT:																						
Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	16	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	9	12	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, IRELAND,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

EDUCATION.

A decrease in the number of ignorant of both sexes, between the ages of *five and ten years*, has taken place in every county and town, although it will be hereafter seen, from the tables showing the number under instruction, that there was a large proportion at these ages not attending school at the time of taking the School Census. A favourable diminution in the proportion of ignorant at other ages, is also shown in several of the counties and towns, as will appear from the following table:—

DECREASE per cent. of IGNORANT PERSONS, between 1841 and 1851, by AGES, PROVINCES, AND COUNTIES.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	5 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 25.		26 to 35.		36 to 45.		46 to 55.		56 to 65.		66 to 75.		76 to 85.		86 to 95.		Above 95.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LEINSTER:																								
Carlow,	4	7	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	4	3	6	5	7	4	11	15	6	6	.	.	9	.	3
Drogheda Town,	3	5	.	6	.	1	.	.	2	5	2	.	.	5	1	.	14	14	5	.	.	75	.	3
Dublin City,	3	4	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	3	1	5	.	3	.	6	6	3	3	12	.	2
Dublin,	9	12	6	11	2	4	4	6	2	6	3	6	3	8	7	6	3	7	5	1	.	.	4	7
Kildare,	6	6	2	3	.	2	2	7	1	6	4	8	5	6	2	8	11	5	16	7	.	2	2	5
Kilkenny City,	11	9	1	8	.	6	.	5	.	2	3	6	.	5	1	1	.	16	4	10	25	6	.	6
Kilkenny,	6	8	1	6	2	8	5	11	3	9	7	8	5	7	10	6	10	2	13	3	.	.	4	8
King's,	7	8	1	6	.	4	4	7	1	5	4	7	5	7	8	5	6	8	1	4	2	27	3	7
Longford,	4	8	.	9	.	5	6	13	1	10	4	7	3	3	7	4	2	2	8	3	28	.	1	8
Louth,	8	11	7	16	4	14	6	15	1	7	8	6	3	3	10	3	5	.	25	.	15	.	5	10
Meath,	9	11	5	12	.	9	7	14	2	7	5	5	5	7	7	4	4	7	8	.	5	.	5	9
Queen's,	8	10	.	5	.	.	4	6	.	3	4	6	.	4	8	4	13	6	2	9	7	.	1	5
Westmeath,	6	8	.	7	.	4	3	10	.	4	4	6	3	7	5	5	7	1	.	5	.	12	2	6
Wexford,	6	6	.	1	.	1	2	4	.	5	2	8	2	8	7	8	7	9	2	16	7	33	4	4
Wicklow,	7	9	3	6	.	2	.	2	.	5	2	5	.	6	2	6	8	5	6	10	.	38	1	5
Total,	7	9	2	7	.	5	3	9	2	7	4	7	3	7	7	6	7	6	7	4	.	11	3	7
MUNSTER:																								
Clare,	3	6	.	4	.	3	7	10	1	3	2	5	6	2	7	3	.	2	10	.	5	8	1	6
Cork City,	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	17	.	.	5	.	1
Cork,	6	10	2	10	2	7	7	9	3	5	7	6	6	3	7	5	10	3	1	.	9	8	4	8
Kerry,	7	10	4	14	.	6	8	10	3	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	6	3	2	.	2	15	4	9
Limerick City,	15	14	1	5	.	2	.	10	.	2	2	7	5	3	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	6
Limerick,	2	5	.	3	.	8	8	12	.	5	4	5	5	6	8	2	2	.	.	.	1	3	2	7
Tipperary,	5	8	.	4	.	5	6	9	1	5	5	7	7	6	5	5	11	4	3	.	.	9	2	6
Waterford City,	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.
Waterford,	3	7	.	7	2	22	5	6	1	2	5	3	1	3	3	3	.	.	17	2	.	2	2	5
Total,	6	9	1	8	1	6	7	10	2	4	6	6	6	4	6	4	7	3	4	.	1	7	3	6
ULSTER:																								
Antrim,	7	8	1	3	.	3	1	4	1	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	4	5	2	10	32	3	4
Belfast Town,	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carrickfergus,	7	4	1	4	.	1	2	3	.	1	3	3	.	3	.	4	.	4	.	2	.	.	2	3
Armagh,	6	7	1	3	.	2	4	7	.	3	2	4	3	2	1	6	1	.	10	.	1	.	3	5
Cavan,	8	10	2	7	.	8	6	15	.	8	6	8	7	5	7	5	5	2	4	.	21	10	4	9
Donegal,	6	5	6	6	1	5	4	6	1	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	6	12	4	5
Down,	6	8	1	3	.	3	.	5	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	.	.	1	2	1	23	2	2	4
Fermanagh,	10	10	4	7	.	8	5	10	2	7	4	11	9	7	8	4	7	5	.	.	12	.	5	9
Londonderry,	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	13	12	.	1
Monaghan,	13	13	9	12	3	11	6	14	3	8	8	10	7	5	7	4	3	3	6	12	.	4	8	11
Tyrone,	10	11	3	8	.	7	5	11	.	6	4	7	4	6	5	4	2	.	.	4	4	.	5	9
Total,	8	9	3	5	.	6	4	9	1	6	4	6	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	6	2	4	6
CONNAUGHT:																								
Galway Town,	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	46	26	.	.	.	.
Galway,	6	6	5	9	5	7	10	8	3	4	5	3	7	3	6	2	6	1	13	10	.	10	6	7
Leitrim,	6	9	.	9	.	9	4	10	.	7	4	5	7	4	10	2	4	4	8	3	.	.	2	8
Mayo,	5	7	5	8	5	6	9	7	2	4	4	4	6	2	5	4	2	1	4	.	6	4	5	6
Roscommon,	6	8	.	9	3	9	11	12	3	5	3	5	5	5	6	4	4	.	4	2	9	18	4	7
Sligo,	6	8	1	10	1	9	6	9	.	5	5	6	6	2	5	3	6	2	.	4	.	.	3	8
Total,	5	7	3	8	3	7	9	9	3	4	5	4	6	3	6	3	5	2	6	5	.	4	4	6
SUMMARY OF IRELAND,	7	9	2	6	2	6	6	11	3	6	6	7	6	8	7	5	6	3	7	3	4	8	4	8

The number and proportion per cent. in each county, city, and town, of persons five years old and upwards, who could neither read nor write in 1841 and in 1851, Counties and Towns arranged in

Education.

the order of their education.

is shown in the following table, arranged in the order of their education in 1851:—

Counties and Towns.	Persons, five years old and upwards, who could neither Read nor Write.				Counties and Towns.	Persons, five years old and upwards, who could neither Read nor Write.			
	1841.		1851.			1841.		1851.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.		Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
Carrickfergus,	1,084	13 24	832	11·16	Drogheda,	6,483	45·41	6,636	43·75
Antrim,	57,588	23·82	45,211	20·24	Cavan,	108,774	51·47	70,669	45·02
Belfast Town,	13,933	21·13	18,024	20·36	Kilkenny,	82,464	51·24	57,614	46 03
Down,	86,973	27·46	69,475	24·29	Tipperary,	194,030	51·01	140,596	46·72
Dublin City,	53,180	25·16	57,851	24·94	Longford,	52,071	51·22	35,031	46·94
Dublin,	43,116	34·93	37,938	28·99	Meath,	88,222	54·52	60,441	47·45
Londonderry,	57,361	29·36	50,823	29·46	Westmeath,	64,938	52·10	48,088	47·62
Cork City,	25,560	35·62	27,451	35·72	Limerick,	135,702	55·32	97,084	51·21
Carlow,	28,947	38·02	22,265	36·12	Leitrim,	76,829	57·28	52,095	52·03
Limerick City,	17,907	42·13	18,232	37·61	Louth,	59,882	61·07	43,215	52·90
Kilkenny City,	6,891	40·67	6,807	37·79	Galway Town,	8,267	54·37	12,231	56·57
Wicklow,	45,570	41·26	33,664	38·12	Donegal,	158,977	61·66	130,862	57·34
Tyrone,	123,274	45·03	88,009	38·15	Roscommon,	142,594	64·99	91,814	58·94
Kildare,	42,459	41·93	32,908	38·22	Cork,	443,241	65·58	304,704	59·54
Queen's,	56,472	41·62	39,059	38·45	Clare,	156,547	63·07	115,777	59·63
Fermanagh,	62,433	45·79	40,425	38·54	Sligo,	107,795	68·71	73·038	63·33
Wexford,	73,524	41·26	63,109	38·94	Kerry,	179,192	70·44	139,057	64·33
Armagh,	86,883	42·82	68,558	39·09	Waterford,	107,203	70·55	84,223	66·90
Waterford City,	7,451	36·28	8,944	39·37	Galway,	285,073	77·48	192,525	71·22
Monaghan,	90,437	51·31	54,129	42·01	Mayo,	264,905	79·01	183,123	73·70
King's,	61,834	47·88	43,746	43·10					

Illustrative map of education.

In order to exhibit, pictorially, the state of education over the entire kingdom, we herewith present a map, (plate II.,) similar to that which accompanied the Report of the Census Commissioners in 1841, and shaded on the same principle; the population of towns containing 2,000 inhabitants and upwards has been omitted; the degrees of shading therefore refer to the ignorant of the rural population only. In our general report, similar maps for "House Accommodation" and "Property," will be published, which will show very forcibly the connexion between defective education; inferior dwellings; and deficiency of property; also that much remains yet to be effected in order to afford to the illiterate the means of instruction, and to induce them to make efforts for the improvement of their dwellings,—a matter of much importance to the prosperity of the country; for with the progress of the humbler classes, the general wealth must be increased, and the happiness and well-being of the people greatly promoted.

Education in populous districts.

On comparing the map having reference to education with that showing the amount of population to the square mile, it will be seen that as the number to the square mile decreases, the proportion of the ignorant increases; thus along the western coast of Ireland, (the most thinly inhabited portion of the country,) the number of persons to the square mile ranges, for several miles inland, from 25 to 200, whilst the proportion of those who can neither read nor write in the same district varies from 63 to 88 per cent. Omitting the population of the towns, as before mentioned, it appears that the least number of persons to the square mile is to be found in the north-west portion of the county of Donegal, and the greatest in the neighbourhood of Kingstown in the county of Dublin:—the proportion of ignorant in these cases being 51 in the former and 30 per cent. in the latter. Not only do the provinces vary from each other in the degree of education of their respective inhabitants, but the relative proportions in the counties in the same province fluctuate considerably; even in the same county one portion exhibits a much greater degree of ignorance than another. Thus the province of Leinster falls below Ulster, whilst it takes a higher position in the proportion of the educated than Munster or Connaught; and in Leinster, the county of Dublin, and *portions of* Carlow and Kildare (adjoining counties), show a higher degree of education than the other counties of that province. The fluctuations in the same county also are in some instances remarkable: thus, the county of Down ranges from 9 per cent. uneducated in the vicinity of Bangor, to 42 per cent. near Kilkeel. Similar variations occur, in all the counties, though not to such an extent.

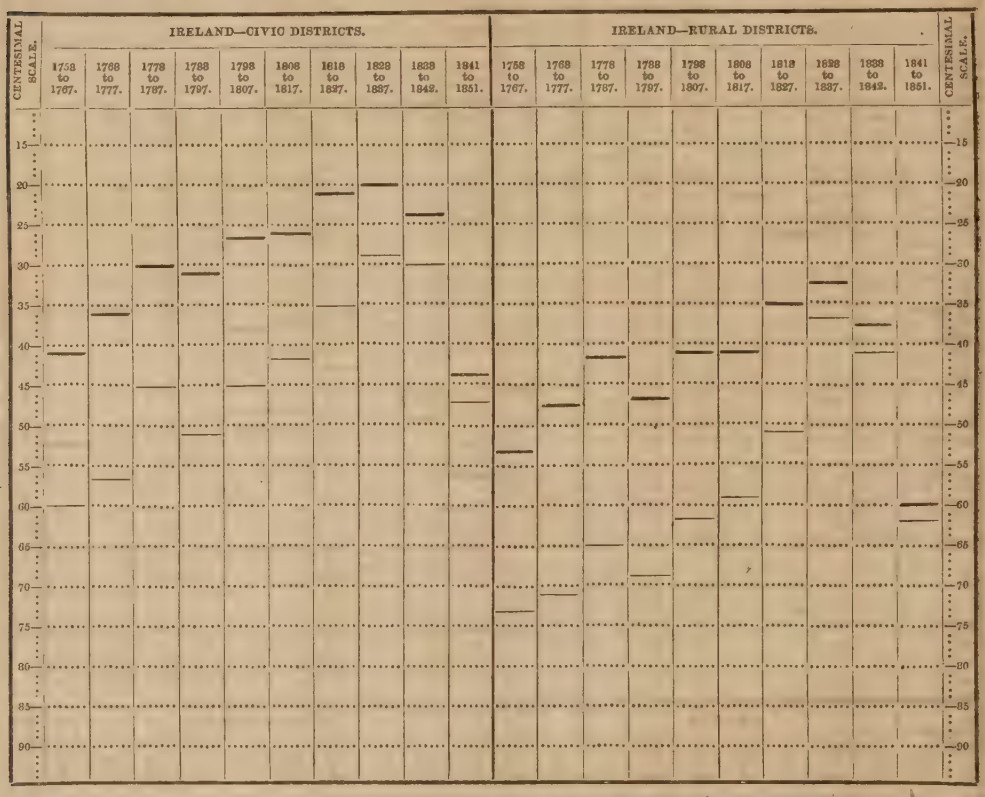
The number and proportion per cent. of ignorant persons, "5 years old and upwards," in the towns omitted from the maps, in 1841 and 1851, are given in the following table, arranged according to the order of their education in 1851:—

Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons, five years old and upwards, who could neither Read nor Write.				Towns of 2,000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons, five years old and upwards, who could neither Read nor Write.			
		1841.		1851.				1841.		1851.	
		Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.			Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
Bangor,	Down,	203	7·5	151	6·0	Cavan,	Cavan,	1,362	40·6	1,156	38·8
Donaghadee,	Down,	298	10 8	220	8·7	Boyle,	Roscommon,	1,130	39·5	1,235	38·9
Newtownards,	Down,	739	11·1	946	10·7	Waterford,	Waterford,	7,451	36·1	8,944	39·4
Carrickfergus,	Antrim,	369	10·8	371	11·6	Kells,	Meath,	1,507	40·5	1,327	39·5
Ranelagh,	Dublin,	335	16·4	337	11·6	Tullamore,	King's,	2,473	44·2	2,339	40·8
Rathmines,	Dublin,	309	14·1	349	12·1	Caher,	Tipperary,	1,522	46·8	1,348	41·0
Coleraine,	Londonderry,	967	17·5	854	15·4	Roscrea,	Tipperary,	1,685	38·3	1,516	41·2
Ballymoney,	Antrim,	418	19·2	427	16·2	New Ross,	Wexford,	2,488	41·1	3,627	41·5
St. Peter's,	Dublin,	899	19·4	906	16·4	Thurles,	Tipperary,	3,206	48·3	2,396	41·6
Harold's-cross,	Dublin,	523	21·1	381	17·3	Kanturk,	Cork,	1,904	48·9	1,195	41·7
Larne,	Antrim,	453	15·6	489	17·9	Sligo,	Sligo,	4,851	44·9	4,132	41·8
Blackrock,	Dublin,	507	24·1	518	18·1	Athy,	Kildare,	1,805	43·8	1,460	41·8
Antrim,	Antrim,	447	19·1	353	18·9	Mullingar,	Westmeath,	1,617	39 5	2,092	41·8
Ballymena,	Antrim,	1,098	22·7	1,028	19·0	Naas,	Kildare,	1,140	36·1	1,698	42·0
Belfast,	Antrim & Down,	13,933	21·1	18,024	20·3	Killarney,	Kerry,	4,026	63 6	2,270	42 2
Whitehouse,	Antrim,	200	20·5	406	20·7	Graigue,	Queen's,	620	42·6	825	43·3
Lisburn,	Antrim & Down,	1,392	25·2	1,214	21·1	Longford,	Longford,	1,756	39·7	2,065	43·5
Kingstown,	Dublin,	1,432	22·5	2,016	21·3	Drogheda,	Louth,	7,052	46·4	6,636	43·7
Newtownlimavady,	Londonderry,	557	20·2	647	22·7	Callan,	Kilkenny,	1,254	46·2	1,808	43·8
Downpatrick,	Down,	1,334	31·9	838	22·8	Clonmel,	Tipperary and Waterford,	4,673	38·8	6,133	44·2
Banbridge,	Down,	723	24·7	693	23·8						
Cookstown,	Tyrone,	927	34·6	670	24·6	Templemore,	Tipperary,	1,688	52·6	1,761	44·9
Dublin,	Dublin,	53,180	25·2	57,851	24·9	Athlone,	Westmeath and Roscommon,	2,221	38·9	3,238	44·9
Maryborough,	Queen's,	1,138	34·7	493	26·3						
Portarlington,	King's & Queen's,	798	29·1	661	26·7	Mallow,	Cork,	2,763	45·8	2,380	45·3
						Nenagh,	Tipperary,	3,444	45·5	3,725	45·5
Mountmellick,	Queen's,	1,316	31·5	887	26·8	Bandon,	Cork,	3,296	40·9	3,300	45 9
Lurgan,	Armagh,	1,323	32·2	999	27 0						
Portaferry,	Down,	489	26·2	504	27·5	Kilrush,	Clare,	1,971	44·9	1,851	46·0
Armagh,	Armagh,	2,491	27·4	2,204	27·7	Mitchelstown,	Cork,	1,659	45·1	1,312	46 6
Enniskillen,	Fermanagh,	1,816	35·7	1,512	28·1	Fethard,	Tipperary,	1,713	50·0	1,168	46·8
						Westport,	Mayo,	1,683	44·1	1,869	47·2
Wexford,	Wexford,	2,974	29·6	3,236	28·3	Tralee,	Kerry,	4,264	42·2	6,120	48·0
Gilford,	Down,	203	35·5	728	28·5						
Clones,	Monaghan,	883	34·8	611	28 6	Castlebar,	Mayo,	1,912	42·3	2,626	48·3
Bagenalstown,	Carlow,	676	34·6	598	28·8	Macroom,	Cork,	2,136	51·4	1,624	48·6
Portadown,	Armagh,	629	29·1	782	28·9	Lismore,	Waterford,	1,245	46·7	1,050	48·7
						Clonakilty,	Cork,	1,699	47·6	1,450	48·9
Dungannon,	Tyrone,	993	29·2	1,041	29·9	Kinsale,	Cork,	3,121	50·7	2,434	48·9
Castleblayney,	Monaghan,	681	36·0	569	30·5						
Omagh,	Tyrone,	948	35·6	938	30 6	Fermoy,	Cork,	2,381	41·8	3,893	49·5
Passage, West,	Cork,	546	35·7	684	30·7	Bantry,	Cork,	1,886	52·1	1,314	49·6
Rathfriland,	Down,	612	31·6	571	30·9	Tuam,	Galway,	3,101	57·6	2,215	49·6
						Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	973	54·2	1,951	49·7
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	812	33·2	884	31·6	Newcastle,	Limerick,	1,197	46·5	1,239	51·3
Strabane,	Donegal and Tyrone,	1,644	33·7	1,526	32·3	Listowel,	Kerry,	983	42·8	1,684	51·5
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	3,726	27·8	5,974	33·0	Cashel,	Tipperary,	2,826	45·9	3,964	52·0
Cootehill,	Cavan,	763	35·6	636	33·2	Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary and Waterford,	5,178	53·5	3,924	52.7
Tullow,	Carlow,	925	33·7	902	33·5						
						Ardee,	Louth,	1,950	60·1	1,321	52·8
Newry,	Armagh & Down	3,546	33·1	4,035	33·6	Roscommon,	Roscommon,	1,179	53·2	2,252	53·0
Killaloe,	Clare and Tipperary,	900	37·5	673	33·8	Rathkeale,	Limerick,	1,726	46·8	1,927	53·0
Carlow,	Carlow,	2,686	35·4	2,938	34·0	Skibbereen,	Cork,	2,233	53·7	1,948	53·0
Birr or Parsonstown,	King's,	2,139	38·3	1,706	34·1	Loughrea,	Galway,	2,496	51·2	2,583	53·1
Gorey,	Wexford,	1,183	39·8	907	34·3	Dunmanway,	Cork,	1,463	54·1	1,058	53·2
						Youghal,	Cork,	3,952	44·9	4,620	53·7
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	2,237	36·1	1,931	35·2						
Cork,	Cork,	25,560	35·6	27,451	35·7	Ennis,	Clare,	3,559	43·1	5,227	54·2
Skerries,	Dublin,	919	43·8	753	36·1	Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	3,610	58·8	2,950	54·2
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	1,243	33·4	1,386	36·1	Ballinrobe,	Mayo,	1,425	60·4	1,099	55·6
Mountrath,	Queen's,	915	34·4	710	36·6	Middleton,	Cork,	1,925	47·1	2,931	55·7
						Galway,	Galway,	8,267	54·3	12,231	56·6
Balbriggan,	Dublin,	1,049	40·0	767	36·9						
Navan,	Meath,	2,326	45·6	1,345	37·1	Tipperary,	Tipperary,	3,025	46·9	5,067	57·5
Belturbet,	Cavan,	571	31·5	681	37·2	Dungarvan,	Waterford,	4,161	54·7	4,130	58·2
Bray,	Dublin and Wicklow,	1,084	38·9	1,036	37·5	Cappoquin,	Waterford,	1,151	55 8	1,113	58·4
						Charleville,	Cork,	1,778	46·6	2,735	58·7
Limerick,	Limerick,	17,907	42·1	18,232	37·6	Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon,	2,089	46·9	3,163	59·2
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	6,891	40·7	6,807	37·8						
Queenstown,	Cork,	1,683	36·3	3,981	37·9	Gort,	Galway,	1,433	53·5	3,022	63·8
Arklow,	Wicklow,	1,210	42·6	1,111	38·4	Portlaw,	Waterford,	1,870	58·0	2,608	65·3
Dundalk,	Louth,	4,165	43·8	3,470	38·5	Dingle,	Kerry,	1,542	50·8	4,783	73·7
Ballyshannon,	Donegal,	1,214	38·8	1,423	38·8						

EDUCATION.

Diagram showing the progress of Education from 1758.

In 1841 the progress of education in Ireland, from the year 1741, was investigated by the Census Commissioners, and useful and ingenious diagrams, exhibiting its course from that remote period, were published with their report. In the tables of education for 1851, a like method has been pursued, which enables us to give similar tables showing "how far, upon this principle, an advance has been made in education since 1758, as denoted by the portion of the community five years old and upwards, who can neither read nor write, distinguishing the male from the female population. The figures at the head of the table denote the years during which the persons now alive were within the educational age, and the side columns contain a scale showing the proportion per cent. of this class, indicated by the position of the lines in the interior columns. The thick lines represent males, and the thin, females."



The diagram may be read thus:—Of persons living in Ireland on the 30th of March, 1851, who were of the ages of 5 to 15 years—the assumed educational period—between 1758 and 1767, there were 41 per cent. of males, and 60 per cent. of females, in the Civic—and 53 per cent. of males, and 73 per cent. of females, in the Rural Districts, who could neither read nor write; of persons who were of the ages of 5 to 15 years, between 1768 and 1777, there were 36 per cent. of males, and 56 per cent. of females, in the Civic—and 48 per cent. of males, and 71 per cent. of females, in the Rural Districts, who could neither read nor write; and so of the other columns in the table. The cause of the depression of the lines in the period between 1841 and 1851, is to be attributed to the large proportion of ignorant persons between the ages of 5 and 10 years.

Proportion of ignorant living in 1841 and 1851, who were between 5 and 15 years old at the same period.

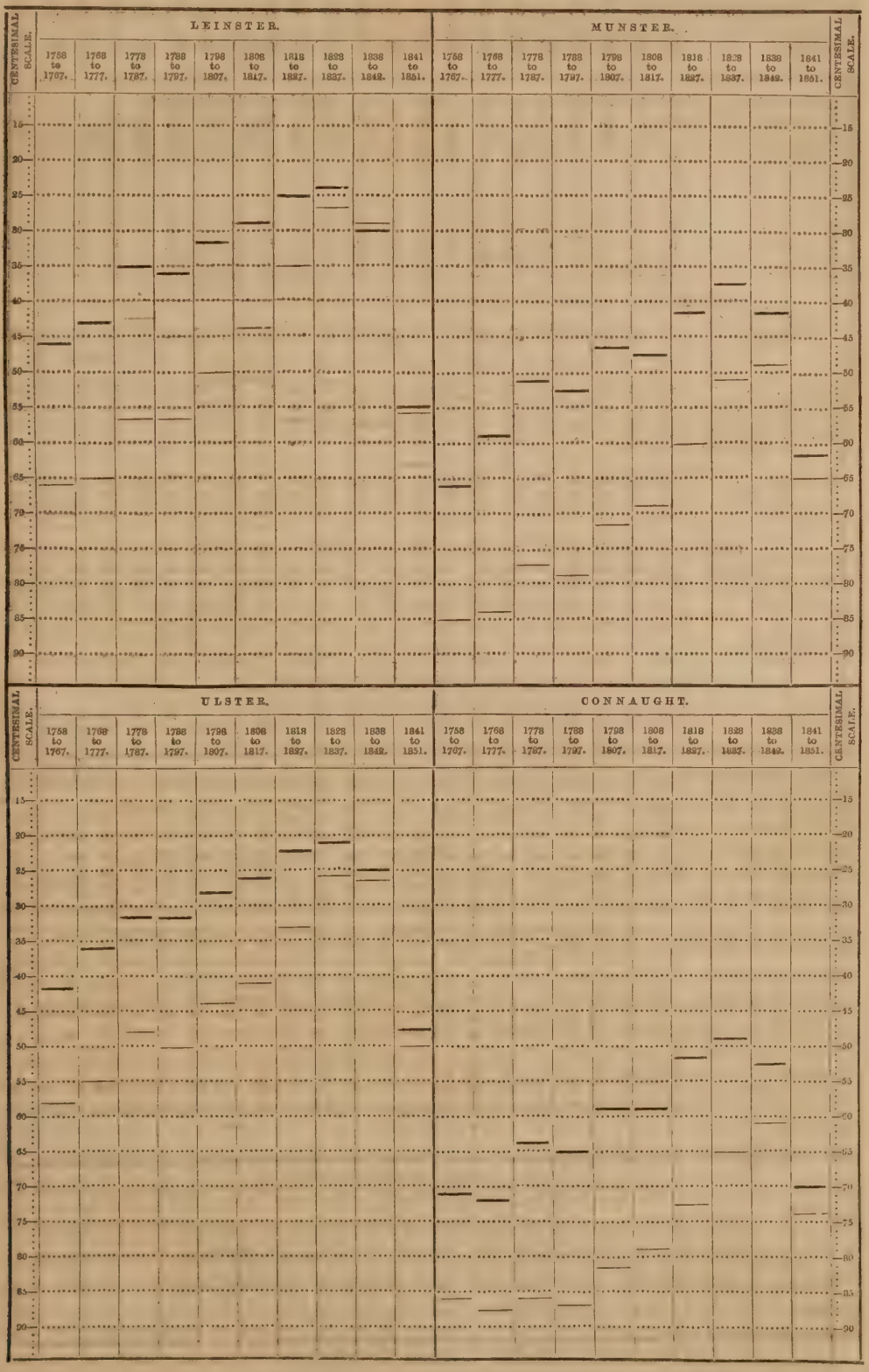
The proportion per cent. of males and females, living in Ireland at the time of taking the Census in 1841 and 1851, who could neither read nor write, and the years in which they were between the ages—from 5 to 15—respectively, were as under:—

Sexes.	Aged from 5 to 15 years, between																	
	1751 and 1760.		1761 and 1770.		1771 and 1780.		1781 and 1790.		1791 and 1800.		1801 and 1810.		1811 and 1820.		1821 and 1830.		1831 and 1841.	
	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.	Living in 1841.	Living in 1851.
Males, .	50	59	49	43	46	43	43	39	43	42	39	37	38	36	35	32	62	33
Females, .	67	73	68	64	66	65	69	61	64	61	59	57	55	53	45	44	67	39

The persons who thus represent the degree of education of the people at the periods mentioned, are only the survivors now living in Ireland of the years specified. This disturbing cause should be borne in mind, when considering the value of these diagrams, as the emigration from this country has been very considerable in amount during the last ten years.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of persons who could neither read nor write, in each of the four Provinces, and the periods at which they were between 5 and 15 years old—the assumed educational ages—shown in a similar manner to the diagram on the preceding page, are given below :—

Diagram showing the progress of Education from 1758.



EDUCATION.

The proportion per cent. of the Population who could neither Read nor Write, in 1851, and the period at which they were between the ages of 5 and 15 years, is shown, by Counties and Provinces, in the following table:—

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	1758 to 1767.		1768 to 1777.		1778 to 1787.		1788 to 1797.		1798 to 1807.		1808 to 1817.		1818 to 1827.		1828 to 1837.		1838 to 1842.		1841 to 1846.		1847 to 1851.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Carlow,	45	68	40	63	30	56	33	54	30	47	27	37	25	32	21	23	26	26	37	35	72	69
Town of Drogheda,	50	86	44	70	47	61	39	64	37	63	30	55	30	48	28	38	33	34	39	40	72	70
Dublin City,	24	44	22	43	19	32	18	33	18	31	16	28	14	24	14	19	16	17	22	24	61	61
Dublin,	38	65	38	44	27	39	30	39	28	37	25	30	21	25	19	19	23	19	24	23	61	59
Kildare,	49	65	31	58	31	57	34	52	32	47	29	39	25	33	23	27	31	28	39	39	73	73
Kilkenny City,	22	43	53	63	40	54	31	57	30	53	28	51	27	42	21	31	25	27	25	33	61	69
Kilkenny,	65	77	52	84	45	78	47	75	40	66	36	57	30	47	25	33	28	30	40	43	78	79
King's,	58	63	44	62	34	58	35	57	33	51	31	48	28	39	27	31	35	33	45	45	77	77
Longford,	43	78	47	77	38	72	41	72	35	66	32	57	26	44	27	35	35	38	48	43	78	77
Louth,	47	89	66	85	51	79	55	82	46	76	43	69	36	59	33	45	37	41	43	46	76	77
Meath,	52	86	50	77	45	72	45	72	40	65	38	61	30	49	30	39	36	37	42	44	75	75
Queen's,	40	66	33	62	30	54	34	52	31	46	30	40	25	32	24	25	31	27	42	39	75	74
Westmeath,	69	65	47	74	40	69	41	66	37	60	36	57	31	46	32	38	38	40	46	47	76	77
Wexford,	35	60	41	64	33	58	32	53	32	46	29	38	27	32	24	24	29	26	39	41	79	78
Wicklow,	42	65	40	56	31	51	34	49	32	45	29	35	27	30	26	25	32	27	39	37	74	73
Province of Leinster,	46	66	43	65	35	57	36	57	32	50	29	44	25	35	24	27	30	29	38	38	73	72
Clare,	61	83	60	84	52	81	52	84	47	75	50	73	43	64	40	56	45	54	56	59	82	84
Cork City,	53	79	42	66	27	50	33	56	30	51	28	46	24	41	21	34	19	30	25	31	57	58
Cork, East Riding	67	86	57	82	52	77	55	80	49	73	50	70	43	61	39	52	40	48	45	51	75	77
Cork, West do.,	66	84	65	89	61	85	68	87	62	80	64	80	59	73	55	65	57	61	57	59	79	79
Kerry,	70	87	65	89	58	84	60	86	54	81	54	80	48	73	46	67	51	63	53	59	82	84
Limerick City,	43	74	37	78	37	57	32	61	27	53	28	50	24	42	21	35	25	33	28	39	59	61
Limerick,	62	87	59	87	45	76	48	77	40	70	40	65	33	55	28	42	35	41	45	51	80	82
Tipperary, N.R.,	50	83	43	77	39	69	40	69	34	59	33	54	28	43	23	32	31	33	42	41	77	76
Tipperary, S.R.,	66	75	49	81	43	76	44	76	42	67	41	63	33	53	27	40	34	39	42	48	77	78
Waterford City,	100	77	38	66	28	55	35	57	26	51	31	50	27	44	23	34	24	34	24	39	66	67
Waterford,	79	92	70	93	64	86	67	87	62	82	63	81	57	74	53	65	54	60	57	62	81	82
Province of Munster,	66	85	59	84	51	77	53	79	47	72	48	69	42	60	38	51	42	49	48	53	78	79
Antrim,	20	33	17	32	14	25	14	26	13	22	12	19	11	16	11	13	13	13	19	20	50	51
Armagh,	40	60	40	55	32	49	33	52	30	45	29	43	25	36	23	30	27	32	38	42	71	73
Town of Belfast,	50	56	21	31	16	22	16	27	14	23	13	22	10	18	10	14	12	17	18	23	49	52
Carrickfergus,	–	–	23	19	11	6	6	9	5	9	6	7	6	5	6	7	8	7	7	10	35	34
Cavan,	44	77	48	78	41	72	41	72	35	65	32	57	27	45	25	34	31	33	40	43	75	76
Donegal,	65	75	59	75	56	70	57	74	52	69	50	68	46	61	42	53	44	50	50	55	77	79
Down,	30	39	20	37	18	31	18	33	16	28	15	26	13	20	13	16	16	18	23	26	54	56
Fermanagh,	51	67	38	67	33	60	31	60	28	50	25	45	21	35	22	26	26	28	36	40	73	74
Londonderry,	30	48	28	50	24	40	26	42	23	37	21	32	17	27	18	20	21	20	28	28	57	58
Monaghan,	54	70	48	67	38	63	38	67	31	57	29	52	25	42	23	32	28	32	37	42	73	74
Tyrone,	47	67	39	64	34	55	33	55	30	49	29	46	23	36	22	27	27	27	35	37	68	70
Province of Ulster,	42	58	36	55	31	48	31	50	28	44	26	41	22	33	21	26	25	27	33	36	64	66
Town of Galway,	50	64	70	75	52	67	62	74	54	69	50	73	45	66	43	59	45	55	41	48	65	71
Galway,	74	88	76	87	68	88	70	89	65	85	66	83	59	78	56	72	59	68	62	69	85	87
Leitrim,	64	94	57	79	47	80	46	79	39	73	38	66	34	57	30	45	36	42	46	49	80	81
Mayo,	75	89	80	93	72	90	70	91	66	87	67	86	60	81	57	75	61	72	67	74	85	87
Roscommon,	55	79	66	88	58	82	58	83	52	77	49	74	41	64	36	53	45	51	54	57	82	83
Sligo,	80	81	70	86	65	84	65	87	58	80	56	77	50	68	47	59	51	53	56	60	81	82
Province of Connaught,	71	86	72	88	64	86	65	87	59	82	59	79	52	73	49	65	53	61	59	65	83	85
IRELAND,	50	71	47	69	41	62	44	66	38	59	38	55	33	47	31	39	36	39	43	46	73	74

Proportion of ignorant persons at specified ages.

As regards the ages at which the largest number of illiterate persons is to be found, it is worthy of observation that it is not at the later periods of life that ignorance prevails to the greatest extent, but at the earlier ages; thus taking the assumed educational period of from "5 to 15" years, it appears that of the total number returned as unable to read or write, so high as thirty-eight per cent. are between these ages; and at the period embracing the ages from sixteen

to thirty-five, there were thirty per cent. of the ignorant living; thus there were sixty-eight per cent. of the total number of uninstructed persons between the ages of five and thirty-five, leaving thirty-two per cent. of them to be distributed between the ages from thirty-six upwards.

The proportion per cent. of the ignorant at each age is shown in the following table, by Provinces, and for all Ireland:—

PROPORTION per cent., at each AGE, of the TOTAL NUMBER who could neither READ nor WRITE in 1841 and 1851.

AGES.		LEINSTER.		MUNSTER.		ULSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL.	
		1841.	1851.	1841.	1851.	1841.	1851.	1841.	1851.	1841.	1851.
5 to 10,	Males,	34	32	28	27	37	33	26	25	31	29
	Females,	25	25	21	20	27	25	22	20	24	22
	Total,	29	28	24	23	32	29	24	22	27	25
11 to 15,	Males,	13	14	12	15	14	15	14	16	13	15
	Females,	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	11	12
	Total,	11	12	11	13	13	13	13	15	12	13
16 to 25,	Males,	15	17	18	20	14	17	19	21	17	19
	Females,	16	15	20	19	16	16	21	21	18	18
	Total,	16	16	19	20	15	17	20	21	18	18
26 to 35,	Males,	12	10	15	12	10	8	14	11	13	10
	Females,	14	12	17	14	14	11	16	13	15	13
	Total,	13	11	16	13	12	10	15	12	14	12
36 to 45,	Males,	10	10	10	11	8	9	10	10	10	10
	Females,	12	13	12	13	11	12	12	12	12	13
	Total,	11	12	11	12	10	10	11	11	11	11
46 to 55,	Males,	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	8
	Females,	10	11	9	10	9	10	8	10	9	10
	Total,	9	10	9	9	8	9	8	9	8	9
56 to 65,	Males,	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Females,	8	8	7	8	7	8	6	8	7	8
	Total,	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	7
66 to 75,	Males,	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Females,	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	3	3
	Total,	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
76 to 85,	Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Females,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Total,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
86 to 95,	Males,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

EDUCATION.

The proportion per cent. of the ignorant, by counties, and at each age, is given in the Appendix, Table 6, page xxxviii.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

The number and ages of persons attending school during the week ended 12th April, 1851, having been ascertained on a special form (see Appendix, page lvi), we have given the results of the Returns by counties and provinces. The schools are divided into "Primary" and "Superior," and those in the rural are distinguished from those in the civic districts. In the division into primary and superior schools, the latter are those in which a foreign language was taught, and the former those in which an English education only was given—the same distinctions being adhered to as in the Census of 1841.

Number under instruction.

From these Returns it appears that during the week referred to there were 504,465 persons of all ages receiving instruction in schools in Ireland, of whom 270,778 were males and 233,687 females; the number in attendance on schools during the week ended the 6th of June, 1841, as returned by the Census Commissioners, was 502,950; there was, therefore, an increase in 1851 of 1,515 persons in the total number attending school; and taking into account the greatly diminished population, this shows a gratifying increase in the proportion under education. Of the entire population in 1841, 61 in every 1,000 were attending school, whilst in 1851 there were 76 in every 1,000. The week for which the school returns were filled up having been that immediately preceding Easter, some of the schools had been closed for vacation; in order, however, to guard against error from this cause, we required returns of the *average* attendance of the pupils in such cases during the week prior to the closing of the schools.

Superior instruction.

The number attending superior schools in 1851, was 18,502; in 1841, there were 27,391 of both sexes in attendance on such establishments, being a diminution of 8,889, or 32 per cent. between 1841 and 1851.

The population, the number attending and not attending school, and the proportion per cent. of the latter are given in the following table, for each age from five to fifteen years:—

	Years of Age.											
	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	Total.
Males.												
Population,	77,868	82,202	84,707	85,365	79,049	97,574	69,238	107,742	78,177	104,232	85,188	951,342
Numbers attending School,	11,981	19,756	24,452	28,005	28,700	34,226	23,938	30,449	19,032	18,782	7,670	246,991
Numbers not attending School,	65,887	62,446	60,255	57,360	50,349	63,348	45,300	77,293	59,145	85,450	77,518	704,351
Proportion per cent. at each Age not attending School,	85	76	71	67	64	65	65	72	76	82	91	74
Females.												
Population,	74,338	79,601	80,719	84,716	77,598	95,446	66,793	104,715	75,093	98,334	82,293	919,646
Numbers attending School,	11,280	17,354	20,535	23,421	24,472	29,796	20,016	27,074	16,983	15,788	6,885	213,604
Numbers not attending School,	63,058	62,247	60,184	61,295	53,126	65,650	46,777	77,641	58,110	82,546	75,408	706,042
Proportion per cent. at each Age not attending School,	85	78	74	72	68	69	70	74	77	84	91	77
Males and Females.												
Population,	152,206	161,803	165,426	170,081	156,647	193,020	136,031	212,457	153,270	202,566	167,481	1,870,988
Numbers attending School,	23,261	37,110	44,987	51,426	53,172	64,022	43,954	57,523	36,015	34,570	14,555	460,595
Numbers not attending School,	128,945	124,693	120,439	118,655	103,475	128,998	92,077	154,934	117,255	167,996	152,926	1,410,393
Proportion per cent. at each Age not attending School,	85	77	73	70	66	67	68	73	76	83	91	75

Means of Instruction.

The number not attending school, as shown by the returns, will account for the large proportion of ignorant persons to be found at the earlier ages referred to in our previous observations; a comparison of the relative numbers who could neither read nor write, with those who were not returned as under instruction, is afforded by the following table:—

Provinces.	Numbers not attending School, 5 and under 16 Years of Age.	Numbers of Persons who could neither Read nor Write, 5 and under 16 Years of Age.	Population, 5 and under 16 Years of Age.	Proportion per cent., 5 and under 16 Years of Age, not attending School.	Proportion per cent., 5 and under 16 Years of Age, who could neither Read nor Write.
Leinster, . . .	323,244	234,771	445,180	73	53
Munster, . . .	396,123	336,320	544,982	73	62
Ulster, . . .	439,692	266,424	565,665	78	47
Connaught, . .	251,335	223,423	315,161	79	71
Ireland, . . .	1,410,394	1,060,938	1,870,988	75	57

Proportion attending school in 1841 and 1851.

The proportion of males, five years old and upwards, who could neither read nor write in 1851, was forty-two per cent.—of females, fifty-one per cent.—the difference being no doubt caused by the number of males at school being so much greater than the number of females. In 1841 the number of males between the ages of five and fifteen years, who were returned as attending school, were in the ratio of one to 4·3; of females one to 5·6; in 1851 the ratios for the same ages were—males, one to 3·8; females, one to 4·3; the attendance of both sexes at schools has therefore considerably improved since 1841 according to these returns, but especially that of females. This will account satisfactorily for the advancement of the latter sex in education, a reduction of eight per cent. having taken place in the proportion of females who could neither read nor write, since 1841, as before stated—the relative number of ignorant males having decreased but four per cent. during the same period.

Number and proportion of schools to the inhabitants.

The number of schools from which returns were received, was 9,508, which being divided into the number of pupils in attendance, 504,465, will give an average of fifty-three persons for each school; and taking the whole population, the ratio will be one school to 689 inhabitants—twenty-eight per cent. of whom will be found at the assumed educational age, or between five and fifteen years; this will allow of one school for the instruction of every 196 persons living at these ages.

Average attendance of pupils.

The school returns gave the attendance of pupils during one week only; they did not exhibit the number on the "rolls" who were prevented, by any cause, from attending school during the week in question. The school tables, therefore, only give the number actually in attendance during one week, and from the steps taken to procure complete Returns, they may, we think, be received as representing the *average* weekly attendance of persons at school, in Ireland, in the year 1851. We are strongly inclined to this supposition from the Reports of the Commissioners of National Education, which show with reference to their schools, that there is an average daily attendance of the children amounting to something less than one-half of the entire number on the rolls. We have not the means of ascertaining the average daily attendance at National Schools during 1851; but it appears, from the Report on National Education for that year, that there were 520,401 children on the rolls on the 30th of September, 1851, of whom we may estimate 250,000 as an average attendance; this number *includes* the Workhouse Schools. Our returns give an attendance of 215,974 pupils at National Schools, during the week ended 12th April, 1851, *exclusive* of Workhouse Schools, at which 80,600 children were in attendance. It will thus be seen, that on comparing the National Education Returns of 1851 with those procured by us, there is, as far as we have the means of judging, a fair agreement in the numbers which have been returned as attending schools in both cases. We have not data for comparing the returns of pupils in attendance at the schools of other Associations with the Returns received by us; the near agreement, however, of our tables with those published by the Board of National Education—embracing nearly one-half of the whole number in attendance at school in Ireland—will allow us reasonably to conclude that the tables which accompany this Report, represent, very nearly, the average

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

number of persons attending schools during the week referred to. The following statement, in reference to National Schools, is extracted from the Twentieth Report (for 1853) of the Commissioners of National Education, page x :—

PROVINCES.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th September, 1853.	Average daily attendance for the half-year, ending 30th September, 1853.
Ulster,	153,686	70,040
Munster,	175,564	96,873
Leinster,	145,266	70,674
Connaught,	76,115	33,777
Total,	550,631	271,364

"There was, in addition to these numbers, an attendance of 5,847 children, with a daily average of 3,367 in schools to which salaries were granted during the three months, from the 30th September to the 31st December, 1853."

Denominations of schools, &c.

The following abstract shows the numbers and denominations of schools in the rural and civic districts of Ireland from which the returns have been received, distinguishing the sexes of pupils; and similar tables are given for each county in the Appendix, Table 7, page xl.

SCHOOLS.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.			No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.			No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
University of Dublin,	.	.	.	.	1	650	.	650	1	650	.	650
Maynooth College,	1	505	.	505	.	.	.	.	1	505	.	505
Queen's College, Galway,	1	65	.	65	.	.	.	.	1	65	.	65
National,	3,232	93,433	77,972	171,405	269	19,877	24,692	44,569	3,501	113,310	102,664	215,974
Church Education,	851	14,984	14,382	29,366	62	2,196	1,942	4,138	913	17,180	16,324	33,504
London Corporations,	24	645	621	1,266	.	.	.	.	24	645	621	1,266
Diocesan,	11	169	88	257	11	448	51	499	22	617	139	756
Endowed,	110	3,332	1,982	5,314	53	2,450	1,555	4,005	163	5,782	3,537	9,319
Schools of Design,	.	.	.	.	3	305	184	489	3	305	184	489
Boarding,	56	1,200	682	1,882	167	3,272	2,559	5,831	223	4,472	3,241	7,713
Private,	1,945	31,110	22,464	53,574	1,128	20,309	12,877	33,186	3,073	51,419	35,341	86,760
Parochial,	458	8,311	6,540	14,851	106	5,649	4,000	9,649	564	13,960	10,540	24,500
Free,	264	4,884	5,806	10,690	120	6,335	6,260	12,595	384	11,219	12,066	23,285
Industrial,	24	68	820	888	2	2	82	84	26	70	902	972
Mission,	209	3,571	4,319	7,890	34	1,962	786	2,748	243	5,533	5,105	10,638
Military,	9	512	160	672	25	1,494	407	1,901	34	2,006	567	2,573
Royal Hibernian,	1	318	20	338	.	.	.	.	1	318	20	338
Boarding, Charitable,	14	396	273	669	19	166	324	490	33	562	597	1,159
Do. Agricultural,	3	110	23	133	.	.	.	.	3	110	23	133
Workhouse,	181	27,633	24,585	52,218	78	11,745	16,637	28,382	259	39,378	41,222	80,600
Gaol,	9	712	102	814	27	1,960	492	2,452	36	2,672	594	3,266
Total,	7,403	191,958	160,839	352,797	2,105	78,820	72,848	151,668	*9,508	270,778	233,687	*504,465

The school returns were framed to include all persons receiving instruction at public and private schools, seminaries, academies, colleges, and literary institutions. The enumerators who procured them were instructed that the information to be obtained should embrace "the total number of persons of all ages and classes who were *attending school* or *receiving instruction at any of the Educational Establishments* throughout Ireland, during the Week ended the 12th of April, 1851. The Heads of such institutions were respectfully requested to fill the printed Form, and at the same time were asked to observe, that all the names on the Roll of a School were not required, but only the names of those Pupils who were in attendance during any part of the week specified. (See Forms G. and L. Appendix, pages lv, lvi.)

With reference to the University of Dublin, the following observations were made by the Junior Dean, on the Return received from it :—

Dublin University.

"Students residing in or near Dublin attend the College Lectures. The whole number so attending at the commencement of the present academic year was between 600 and 700. The number of residents is now much less than the average, it being vacation time. The whole number of names on the College books, including Fellows, Professors, and Students, is about 1,400."

* The Tables in this Report contain two schools and eighty-three pupils more than appear in the General Tables, owing to the Returns from them not having been received in time for insertion in the latter; they are situated—one in the county of Dublin, containing fourteen pupils, and one in the county of Wexford, containing sixty-nine pupils.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

Number of Schools and average attendance.

As regards the Queen's Colleges, we regret to say, we only received Returns of the attendance of Students from one of them,—that of Galway; the authorities of the remaining two, Belfast and Cork, we suppose from some misapprehension of what was necessary, omitted to furnish the required information though written to by us upon the subject.

The following table shows the number of schools in each county, the number of persons between five and fifteen years of age, in attendance during the week ended 12th of April, 1851, the population between the same ages, and the average number of pupils to each school :—

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Number of Schools.	Males.			Females.			Males and Females.			Average Number of Persons 5 and under 16 years of age attending each School.
		Population 5 and under 16 years of age.	Number attending Schools 5 and under 16 years of age.	Per cent. of Persons 5 and under 16 years of age attending Schools.	Population 5 and under 16 years of age.	Number attending Schools 5 and under 16 years of age.	Per cent. of Persons 5 and under 16 years of age attending Schools.	Population 5 and under 16 years of age.	Number attending Schools 5 and under 16 years of age.	Per cent. of Persons 5 and under 16 years of age attending Schools.	
LEINSTER:											
Carlow,	103	9,127	2,348	26	9,027	2,518	28	18,154	4,866	27	49
Drogheda Town,	25	2,136	788	37	2,091	812	39	4,227	1,600	38	64
Dublin City,	350	28,056	11,591	41	27,619	9,892	36	55,675	21,483	39	61
Dublin,	308	18,522	7,802	42	17,940	6,245	35	36,462	14,047	39	46
Kildare,	149	13,217	3,435	26	12,300	3,292	27	25,517	6,727	26	45
Kilkenny City,	25	2,627	1,076	41	2,565	582	23	5,192	1,658	32	66
Kilkenny,	199	19,906	4,896	25	18,921	3,772	20	38,827	8,668	22	44
King's Co.,	167	16,324	3,743	23	15,833	3,680	23	32,157	7,423	23	44
Longford,	124	12,843	3,305	26	12,361	2,856	23	25,204	6,161	24	50
Louth,	125	13,405	3,423	26	12,863	3,181	25	26,268	6,604	25	53
Meath,	183	20,862	5,263	25	19,388	4,804	25	40,250	10,067	25	55
Queen's,	159	16,241	3,931	24	14,816	3,142	21	31,057	7,073	23	44
Westmeath,	168	16,389	4,254	26	15,479	3,872	25	31,868	8,126	25	48
Wexford,	215	23,956	5,506	23	22,986	4,789	21	46,942	10,295	22	48
Wicklow,	163	14,103	3,677	26	13,277	3,461	27	27,380	7,138	26	44
Total,	2,463	227,714	65,038	28	217,466	56,898	26	445,180	121,936	27	49
MUNSTER:											
Clare,	253	34,714	8,491	24	32,445	7,163	22	67,159	15,654	23	62
Cork City,	151	9,893	3,912	40	10,032	3,864	39	19,925	7,776	39	51
Cork,	767	82,902	22,560	27	80,444	21,255	26	163,346	43,815	27	57
Kerry,	272	37,977	10,466	28	36,913	9,504	26	74,890	19,970	27	73
Limerick City,	67	6,896	2,740	40	6,734	2,922	43	13,630	5,662	42	85
Limerick,	274	32,940	9,703	29	30,921	7,843	25	63,861	17,546	27	64
Tipperary,	441	49,572	13,449	27	48,359	12,947	27	97,931	26,396	27	60
Waterford City,	47	3,235	1,545	48	3,147	993	32	6,382	2,538	40	54
Waterford,	156	19,448	4,907	25	18,410	4,596	25	37,858	9,503	25	61
Total,	2,428	277,577	77,773	28	267,405	71,087	26	544,982	148,860	27	61
ULSTER:											
Antrim,	405	34,471	8,710	25	33,829	6,395	19	68,300	15,105	22	37
Belfast Town,	112	12,486	4,547	36	12,540	3,460	28	25,026	8,007	32	71
Armagh,	258	27,521	6,132	22	26,845	4,480	17	54,366	10,612	20	41
Carrickfergus,	21	1,140	386	34	1,224	260	21	2,364	646	27	31
Cavan,	289	27,429	6,104	22	26,661	5,537	21	54,090	11,641	22	40
Donegal,	410	38,355	8,338	22	37,340	6,466	17	75,695	14,804	20	36
Down,	475	43,467	11,126	26	42,183	7,465	18	85,650	18,591	22	39
Fermanagh,	250	17,173	4,897	29	16,670	3,623	22	33,843	8,520	25	34
Londonderry,	338	26,730	7,704	29	26,014	6,249	24	52,744	13,953	26	41
Monaghan,	242	20,516	4,888	24	20,432	3,779	18	40,948	8,667	21	36
Tyrone,	466	36,996	8,460	23	35,643	6,967	20	72,639	15,427	21	33
Total,	3,266	286,284	71,292	25	279,381	54,681	19	565,665	125,973	22	38
CONNAUGHT:											
Galway Town,	28	2,730	1,070	39	3,237	1,260	39	5,967	2,330	39	83
Galway,	357	46,492	10,521	23	44,491	9,331	21	90,983	19,852	22	56
Leitrim,	177	18,241	3,828	21	17,909	3,440	19	36,150	7,268	20	41
Mayo,	350	44,647	8,072	18	43,306	7,530	17	87,953	15,602	18	45
Roscommon,	251	27,755	5,831	21	26,992	5,550	21	54,747	11,381	21	45
Sligo,	188	19,902	3,566	18	19,459	3,827	20	39,361	7,393	19	39
Total,	1,351	159,767	32,888	21	155,394	30,938	20	315,161	63,826	20	47
Ireland,	9,508	951,342	246,991	26	919,646	213,604	23	1,870,988	460,595	25	48

It was also ascertained on the Family Returns* what members of each family were attending school on the 30th March, 1851; on comparing these with the

* Form A, Appendix, page li.

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION.

Number under instruction, according to the Family Returns.

school forms, it appears that a much larger number was attending school according to the Family Returns. The difference between the two returns may be accounted for by supposing that heads of families returned their children as "attending school," though they might not have been in attendance on that day. That their children were not in attendance at the ordinary day schools on the 30th of March, 1851,—the date fixed by the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 44, for taking the Census,—will be evident, when it is remembered that that date was *Sunday;* some, however, of the number may have been returned, because they were in attendance at Sunday schools. If we suppose that those who were returned in each family as "attending school," were receiving instruction, either at home, or as pupils on the "rolls" of some of the schools of the country, the two returns will afford distinct heads of information: the School Return showing the average attendance of pupils during one week, and the Family Return the number of persons under instruction, either at home or at school, on one particular day of the year 1851.

The number in each county attending school, as shown by school and family returns respectively, was as under:—

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	NUMBER ATTENDING SCHOOL					
	On 12th April, 1851, as taken from School Returns.			On 30th March, 1851, as taken from Family Returns.		
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
Carlow,	2,660	2,807	5,467	3,970	3,900	7,870
Dublin,	23,136	18,661	41,797	27,700	25,536	53,236
Kildare,	4,280	3,585	7,865	5,868	5,250	11,118
Kilkenny,	6,650	4,798	11,448	9,627	8,443	18,070
King's,	3,987	4,032	8,019	5,938	5,766	11,704
Longford,	3,485	3,002	6,487	4,539	4,370	8,909
Louth,	4,513	4,297	8,810	6,354	5,779	12,133
Meath,	5,662	5,107	10,769	7,940	7,195	15,135
Queen's,	4,255	3,446	7,701	5,914	5,202	11,116
Westmeath,	4,454	4,116	8,570	6,320	5,614	11,934
Wexford,	6,073	5,215	11,288	9,085	8,075	17,160
Wicklow,	3,957	3,730	7,687	5,667	5,189	10,856
Leinster,	73,112	62,796	135,908	98,922	90,319	189,241
Antrim,	15,358	11,288	26,646	20,403	16,307	36,710
Armagh,	6,731	5,021	11,752	9,587	7,210	16,797
Cavan,	6,598	5,878	12,476	9,814	8,934	18,748
Donegal,	9,099	6,990	16,089	13,721	8,887	22,608
Down,	12,026	8,209	20,235	19,162	13,100	32,262
Fermanagh,	5,411	3,906	9,317	6,505	4,593	11,098
Londonderry,	8,445	6,774	15,219	11,090	8,937	20,027
Monaghan,	5,264	4,108	9,372	7,804	5,807	13,611
Tyrone,	9,385	7,637	17,022	12,725	9,460	22,185
Ulster,	78,317	59,811	138,128	110,811	83,235	194,046
Clare,	9,045	7,505	16,550	13,514	11,415	24,929
Cork,	28,973	28,038	57,011	39,822	37,060	76,882
Kerry,	11,179	10,142	21,321	16,773	14,600	31,373
Limerick,	13,168	11,483	24,651	19,658	16,159	35,817
Tipperary,	14,837	14,011	28,848	21,261	19,476	40,737
Waterford,	6,990	6,039	13,029	9,417	8,106	17,523
Munster,	84,192	77,218	161,410	120,445	106,816	227,261
Galway,	12,546	11,430	23,976	16,124	13,727	29,851
Leitrim,	4,077	3,651	7,728	6,423	5,780	12,203
Mayo,	8,573	8,096	16,669	12,571	10,684	23,255
Roscommon,	6,131	6,000	12,131	8,744	8,707	17,451
Sligo,	3,830	4,685	8,515	6,375	6,307	12,682
Connaught,	35,157	33,862	69,019	50,237	45,205	95,442
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	270,778	233,687	504,465	380,415	325,575	705,990

Irish Speaking Population.

In Form A—the Family Return—it was requested that the word "*Irish*" might be added, in the Education Column, to the name of each person who spoke that language *only;* and the words "*Irish and English*" to the names of those who could speak both of these languages. The following table gives a summary, by Counties and Provinces, of the total numbers of those who could speak Irish, including those who also spoke English. The subject will be treated of more fully in our General Report, now in progress, accompanied by tables showing, in detail, the information extracted from the Census Returns :—

Table showing the Numbers and Proportion per cent. of Persons who were returned as able to speak the Irish Language, on 30th March, 1851.

Counties.	Number who can speak the Irish language.			Population in 1851.	Proportion per cent. who can speak Irish.	Counties.	Number who can speak the Irish language.			Population in 1851.	Proportion per cent. who can speak Irish.
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.		
Antrim, . .	1,681	1,656	3,337	352,267	·9	Monaghan, .	5,255	5,700	10,955	141,823	7·7
Armagh, . .	6,513	7,223	13,736	196,084	7·	Queen's, . .	150	94	244	111,664	·2
Carlow, . .	142	101	243	68,078	·4	Roscommon, .	22,892	23,404	46,296	173,436	26·7
Cavan, . .	6,721	6,306	13,027	174,064	7·5						
Clare, . .	61,482	65,514	126,996	212,440	59·8	Sligo, . .	24,158	25,070	49,228	128,515	38·3
						Tipperary, .	30,055	32,709	62,764	331,567	18·9
Cork, . .	150,492	155,923	306,415	649,308	47·2	Tyrone, . .	6,446	6,446	12,892	255,662	5·
Donegal, . .	34,861	38,397	73,258	255,158	28·7	Waterford, .	43,872	47,054	90,926	164,035	55·4
Down, . .	575	586	1,161	328,754	·4	Westmeath, .	507	414	921	111,407	·8
Dublin, . .	2,864	1,843	4,707	405,147	1·2						
Fermanagh, .	1,379	1,325	2,704	116,047	2·3	Wexford, . .	421	379	800	180,158	·4
						Wicklow, . .	98	37	135	98,979	·1
Galway, . .	107,480	114,764	222,244	321,684	69·1						
Kerry, . .	70,428	76,070	146,498	238,254	61·5	Total, . .	740,045	784,241	1,524,286	6,552,386	23·3
Kildare, . .	422	92	514	95,723	·5						
Kilkenny, . .	10,382	11,038	21,420	158,748	13·5						
King's, . .	249	154	403	112,076	·4	Summary by Provinces.					
Leitrim, . .	7,486	7,517	15,003	111,897	13·4						
Limerick, . .	40,151	42,035	82,186	262,132	31·4						
Londonderry, .	2,676	2,730	5,406	192,022	2·8	Leinster, . .	29,966	29,210	59,176	1,672,738	3·5
Longford, . .	740	725	1,465	82,348	1·8	Munster, . .	396,480	419,305	815,785	1,857,736	43·9
Louth, . .	9,449	9,912	19,361	103,416	18·7	Ulster, . .	66,107	70,369	136,476	2,011,881	6·8
						Connaught, .	247,492	265,357	512,849	1,010,031	50·8
Mayo, . .	85,476	94,602	180,078	274,499	65·6						
Meath, . .	4,542	4,421	8,963	144,994	6·2	Total, . .	740,045	784,241	1,524,286	6,552,386	23·3

Conclusion.

In concluding our Report on the subject of Ages and Education, we beg to take the opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the progress which the Returns show has been made in the education of the people during the eventful period since 1841; and although it is evident that much remains to be done to overcome the ignorance still prevailing, especially in some of the less improved parts of the country, yet, it is encouraging to find that even in remote districts ignorance has diminished during a period which, for affliction and calamity, is unparalleled in the annals of Ireland, and which resulted in diminishing the population during the course of little more than six years, to such an extent that in 1851 it was actually less than in 1821—thirty years previously.

We have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's

Very faithful and obedient servants,

William Donnelly, *Registrar-General,* } *Chief Commissioner.*

William R. Wilde, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Edward Singleton, *Secretary.*

Census Office, Dublin,

December 20th, 1855.

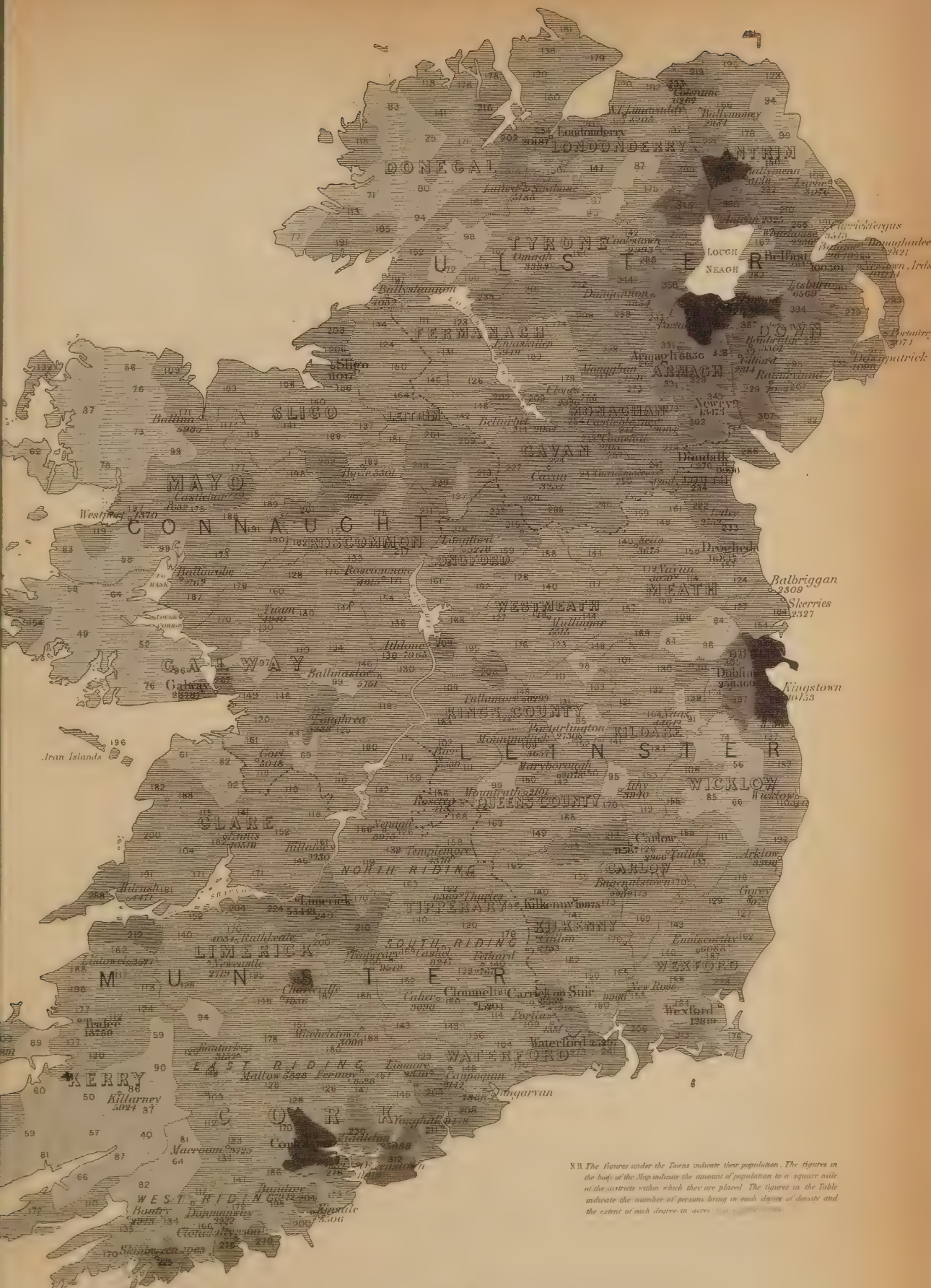
ERRATA.

Page 12—After Little Bray Town, insert "part of the Town of Bray."
„ 50—New Ross Town (part of), the remaining portion is called "Rosbercon," and has been included in the rural district of the County of Kilkenny, page 22.
„ 88—After Ballina Town, insert "a Suburb of the Town of Killaloe."
„ 92—After Carrick-on-Suir Town, omit "part of."
„ 126—After Lifford Town, omit "part of Strabane."
„ 130—After Newry Town, insert "part of."
„ 174—Ardnaree Town, for "Suburb of Sligo," read "Suburb of Ballina."

LIST OF PLATES.

PLATE I.—POPULATION.
— II.—EDUCATION.
— V., VI., VII., and VIII.—CURVES OF AGES.

POPULATION



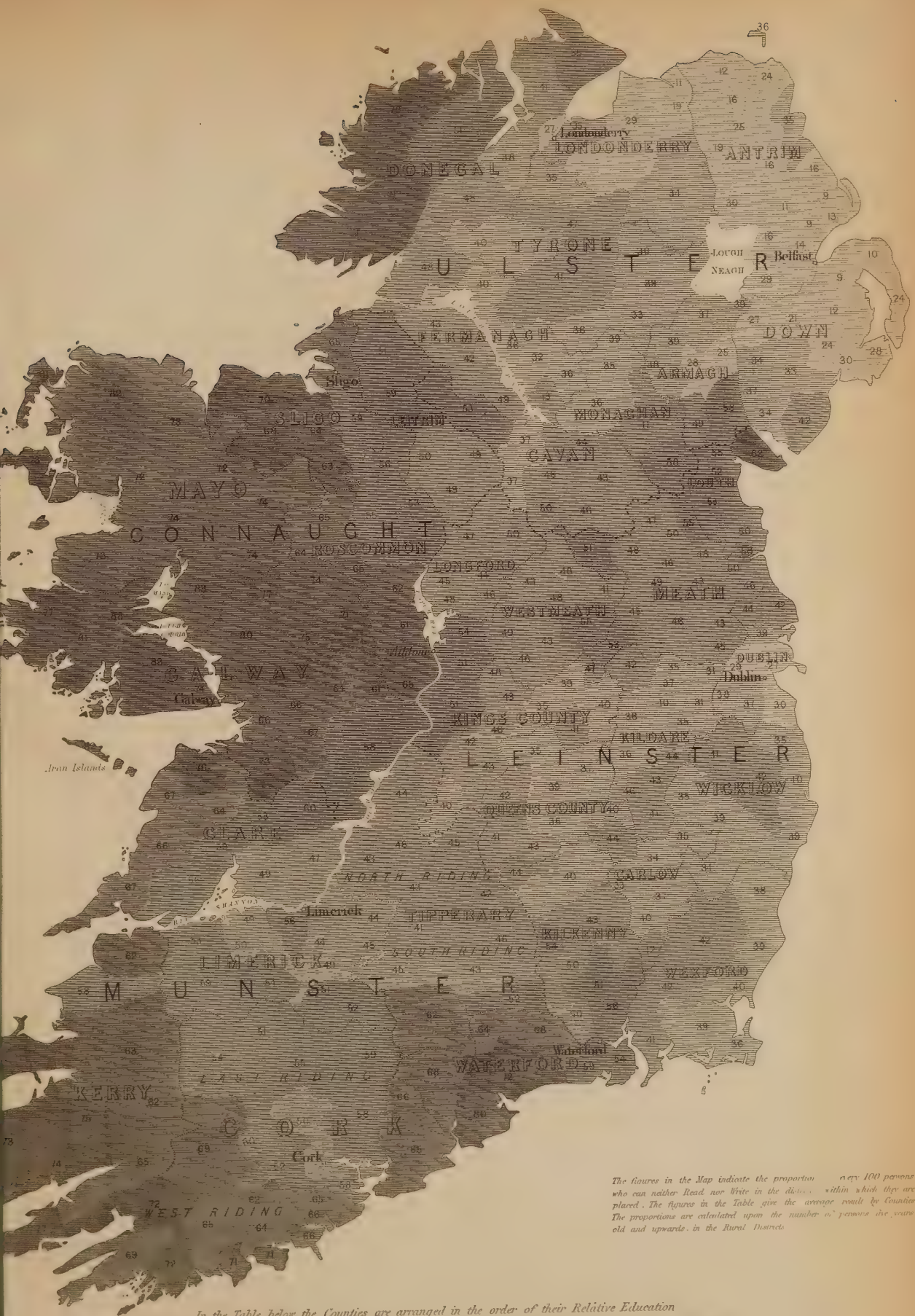
NB *The figures under the Towns indicate their population. The figures in the body of the Map indicate the amount of population to a square mile of the districts within which they are placed. The figures in the Table indicate the number of persons living in each degree of density and the extent of each degree in acres.*

The table below shews the extent of Country covered by each Shade, the number of persons who reside within each and the comparative population to a Square Mile of Arable, and of Arable and Uncultivated Land

Shade	CLASS — Number of Persons to a Square Mile	AREA — Acres — Arable	Acres — Waste	Acres — Total	Square Miles — Arable	Square Miles — Arable & Waste	POPULATION — Number in Each Class	Average Number to a Square Mile of Arable	Average Number to a Square Mile of Arable and Uncultivated Land
1	Above 400	242 870	25.066	267 936	379	419	196 414	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	301 to 400	597 443	76 292	673 735	934	1 053	347 000	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	201 to 300	3 116 166	563 338	3 679 504	4 869	5 749	1 368 583	281	238
4	101 to 200	9 675 815	2 870 985	12 546 800	15 118	19 604	3 062 238	202	156
5	100 & Under	1 666 483	1 483 309	3 149 792	2 604	4 922	360 750	138	73
	Total Rural	15 298 777	5 018 990	20 317 767	23 904	31 747	5 333 985	223	168
	Cities	42 929		42 929	67	67	1 218 400		
	General Total	15 341 706	5 018 990	20 360 696	23 971	31 814	6 552 385	273	206

The darkest shade indicates the most dense population

EDUCATION



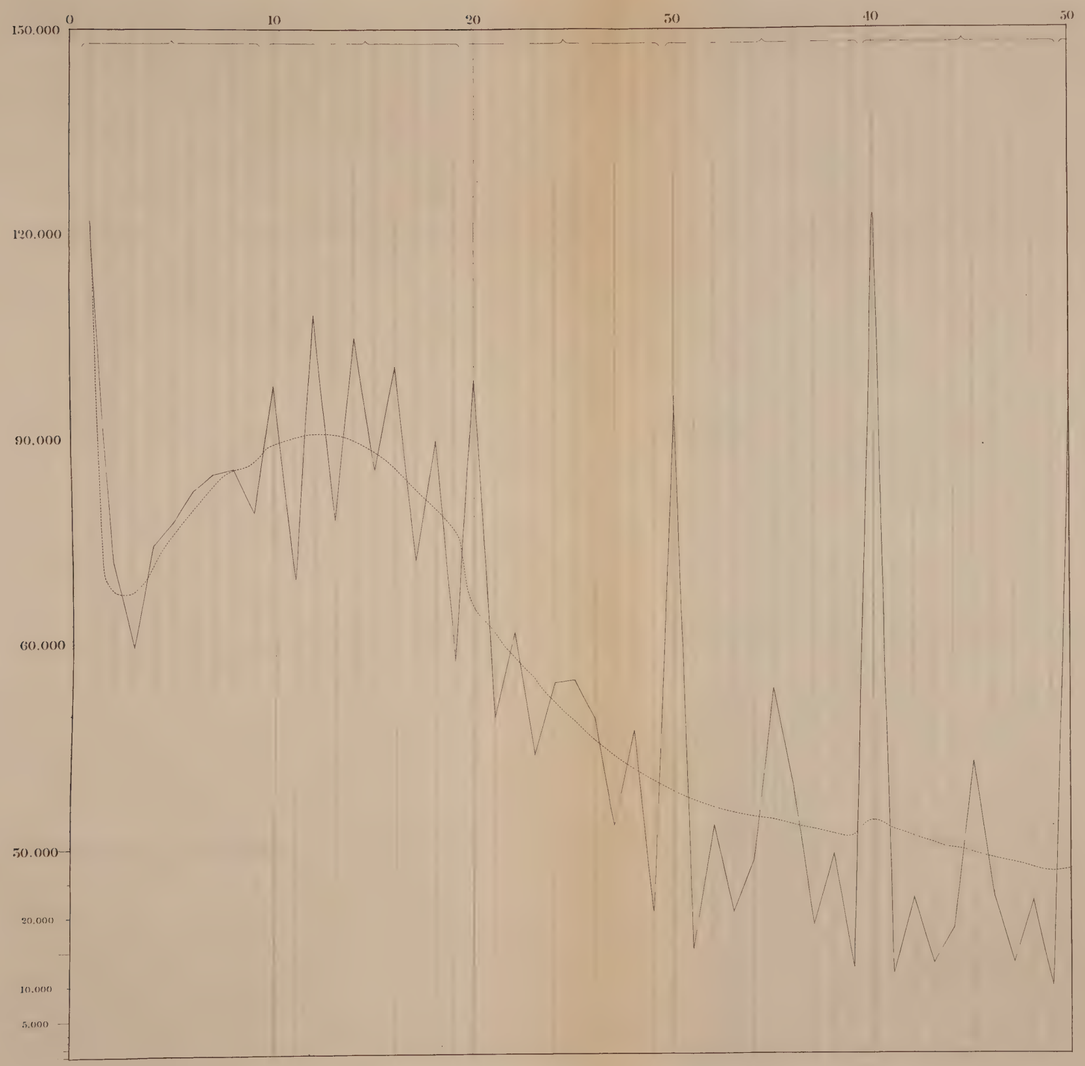
The figures in the Map indicate the proportion of every 100 persons who can neither Read nor Write in the district within which they are placed. The figure in the Table give the average result for Counties. The proportions are calculated upon the number of persons five years old and upwards, in the Rural Districts

In the Table below, the Counties are arranged in the order of their Relative Education

COUNTIES	Persons who can neither Read nor Write			COUNTIES	Proportion of 100 Persons who can neither Read nor Write			COUNTIES	Proportion of 100 Persons who can neither Read nor Write			COUNTIES			
						Females	Both Sexes		Males	Females	Both Sexes				
Antrim	18·7	22·8	20·3	*Queens*	37·4	43·1	39·3	*Westmeath*	43	52·9	47·9	*Clare*			
Down	22	27	24·6	*Wexford*	36·2	44·4	40·4	*Meath*	42·4	53·6	48	*Sligo*	59·9	70·9	65
Londonderry	27	32·2	29·7	*Armagh*	37·9	42·9	39·9	*Tipperary S.R.*	42·9	55·3	49·1	*Kerry*	67·3	74·5	66
Dublin	32	34·6	33·4	*Monaghan*	36	48·4	42·4	*Limerick*	43·7	58·5	51·2	*Waterford*	62·6	73·5	68·1
Carlow	34·9	39	37	*Kings*	40·4	47·3	43·8	*Leitrim*	44·9	59·2	52	*Cork W.R.*	64	74·9	69
Kildare	35·3	40·5	38	*Tipperary N.R.*	39·2	48·3	43·8	*Louth*	47·6	62·1	54·7	*Galway*	66	78·5	7
Wicklow	37·2	39·6	38·4	*Cavan*	39·3	51·5	45·4	*Cork E.R.*	50·3	63·4	56·8	*Mayo*	66·1	81·7	75·1
Tyrone	34·3	42·8	38·7	*Kilkenny*	40·4	51·5	46·1	*Donegal*	52·6	62·5	57·6				
Fermanagh	34·3	43·8	39·1	*Longford*	41·7	52·6	47·2	*Roscommon*	53	66·8	59·9	Total	44·6	54·5	49·6

The darkest shade indicates the worst state of Education.

Curve representing the number of MALES living at EVERY YEAR OF AGE in the whole of Ireland on the 30th. of March 1851.



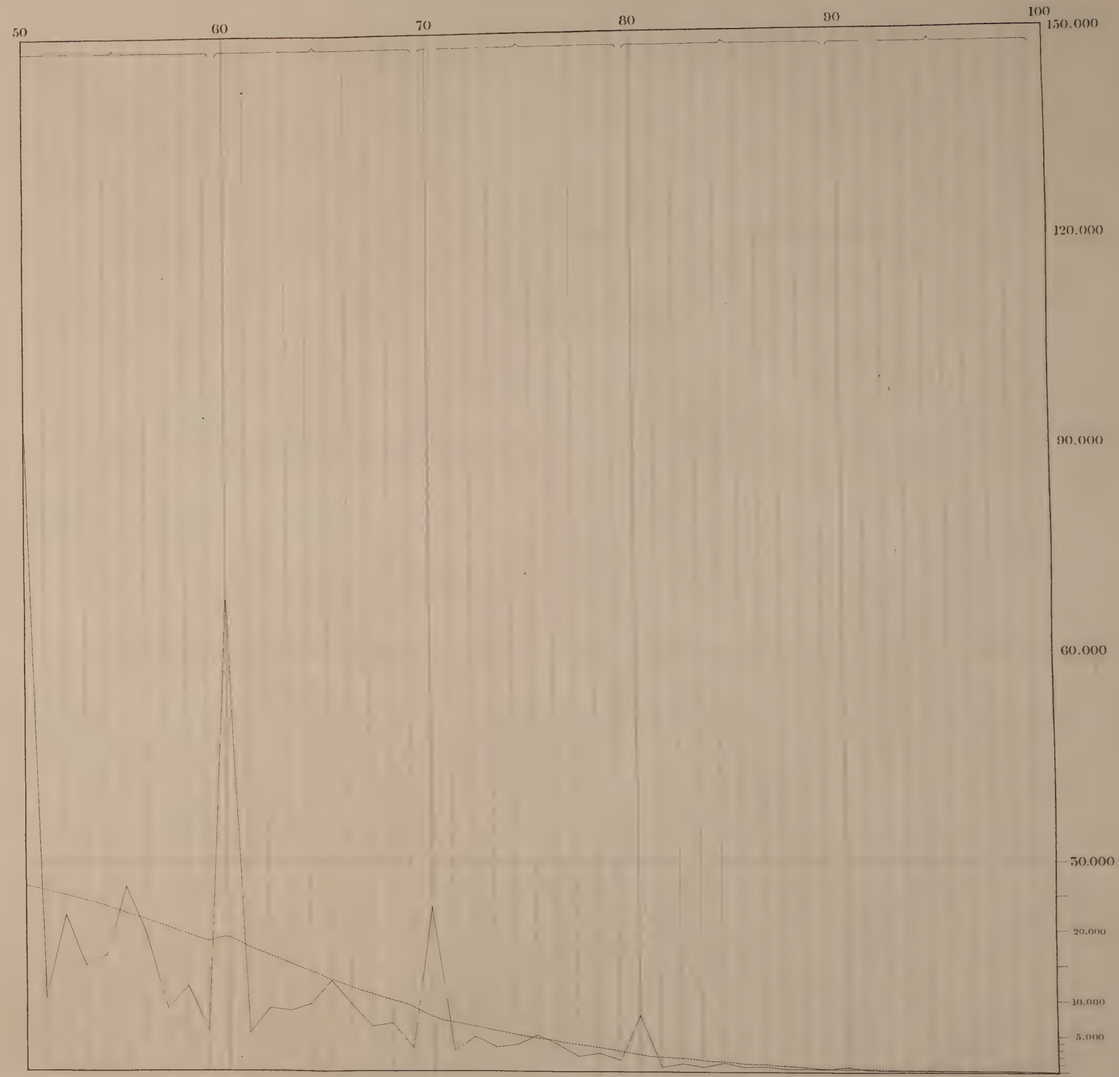
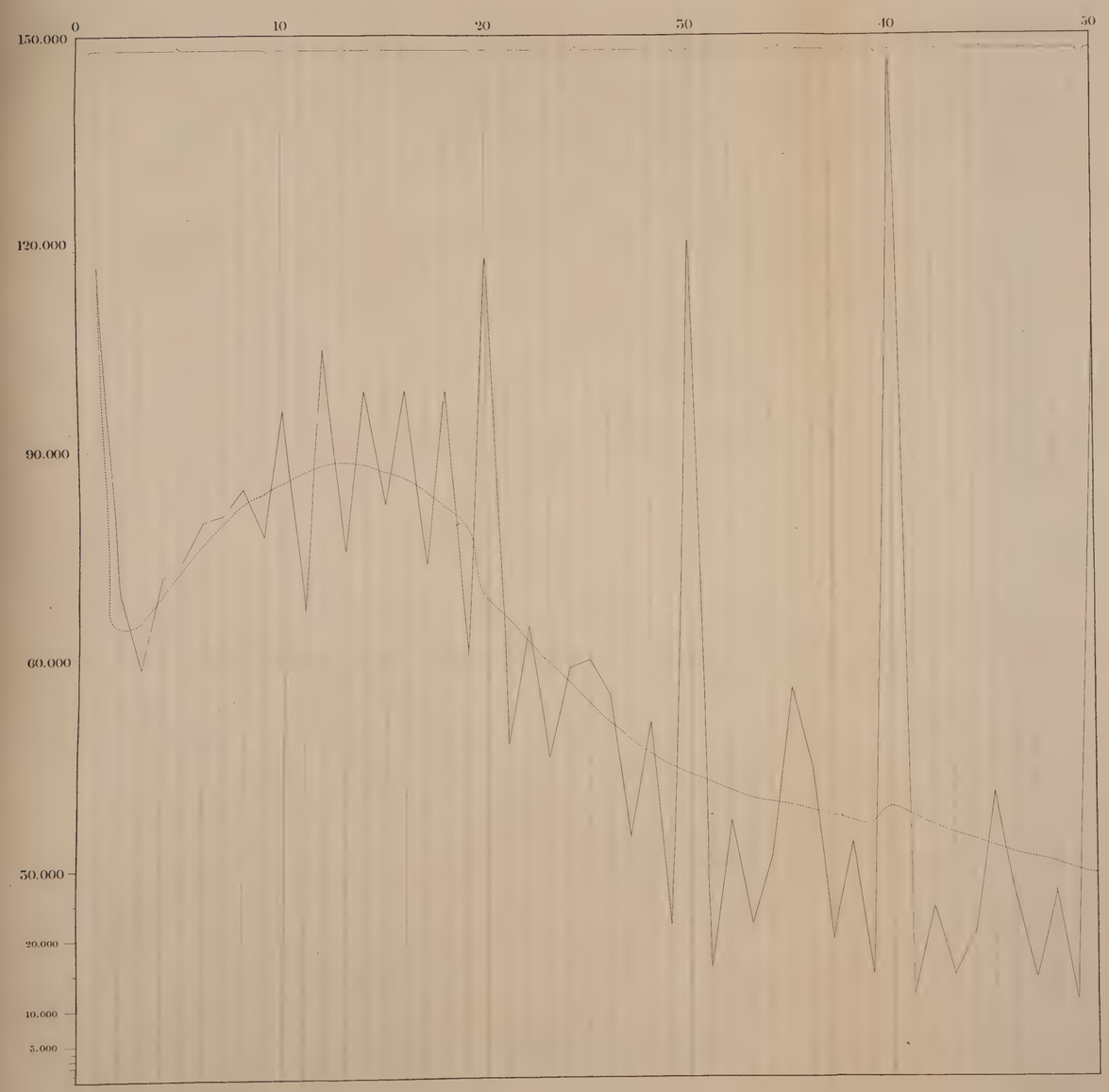
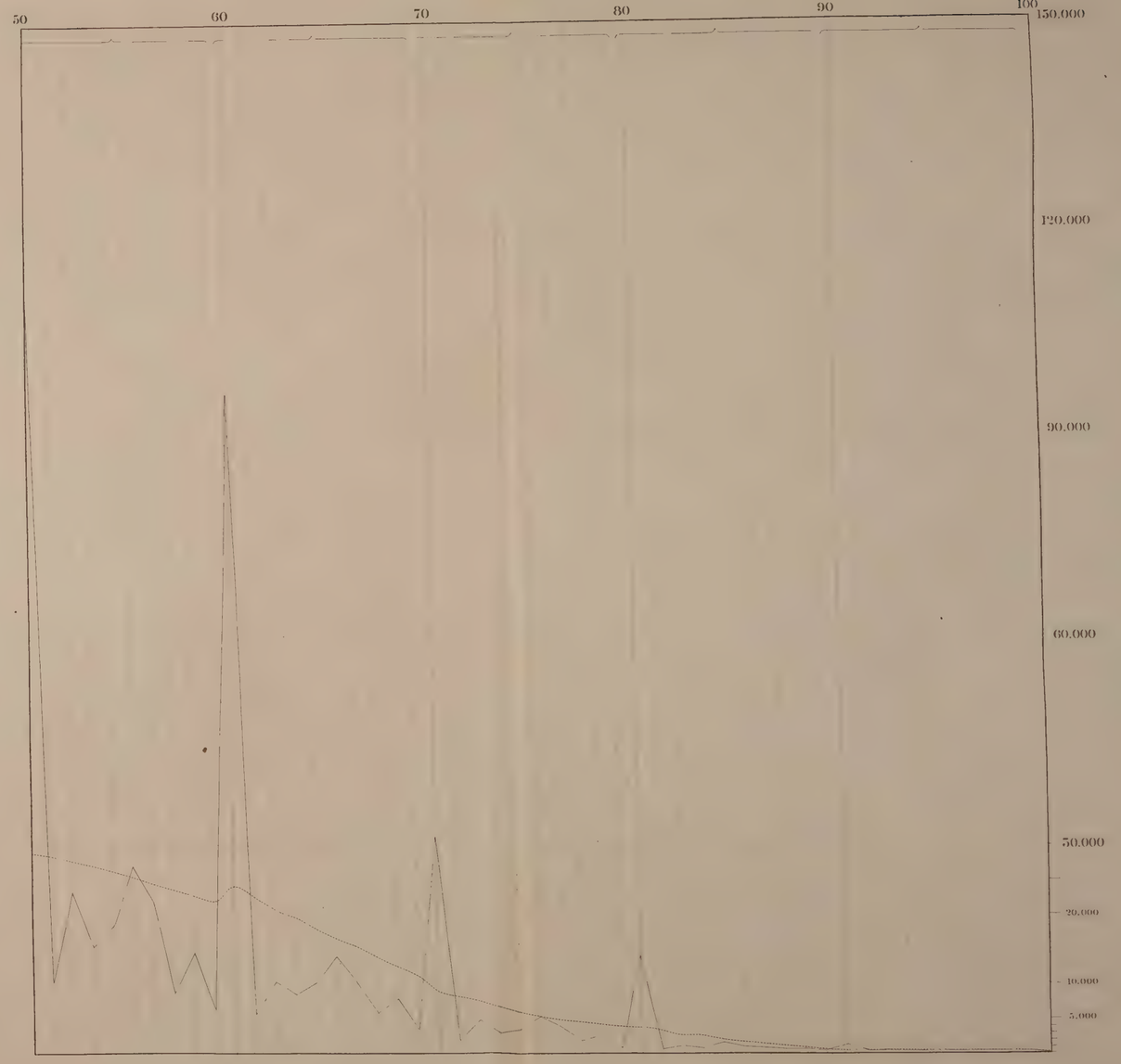


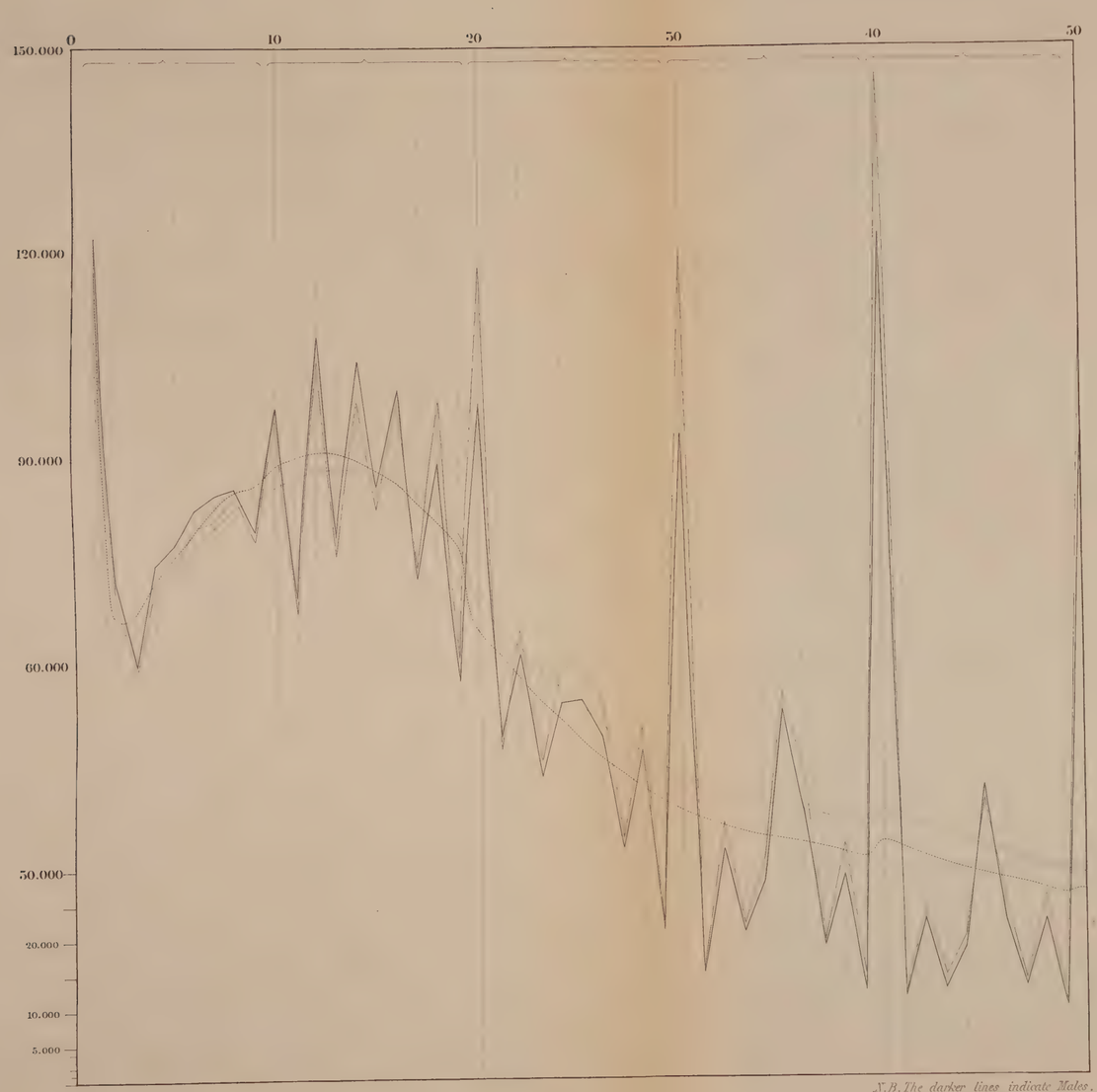
Chart representing the number of FEMALES living at EVERY YEAR OF AGE in the whole of Ireland on the 30th of March 1851.



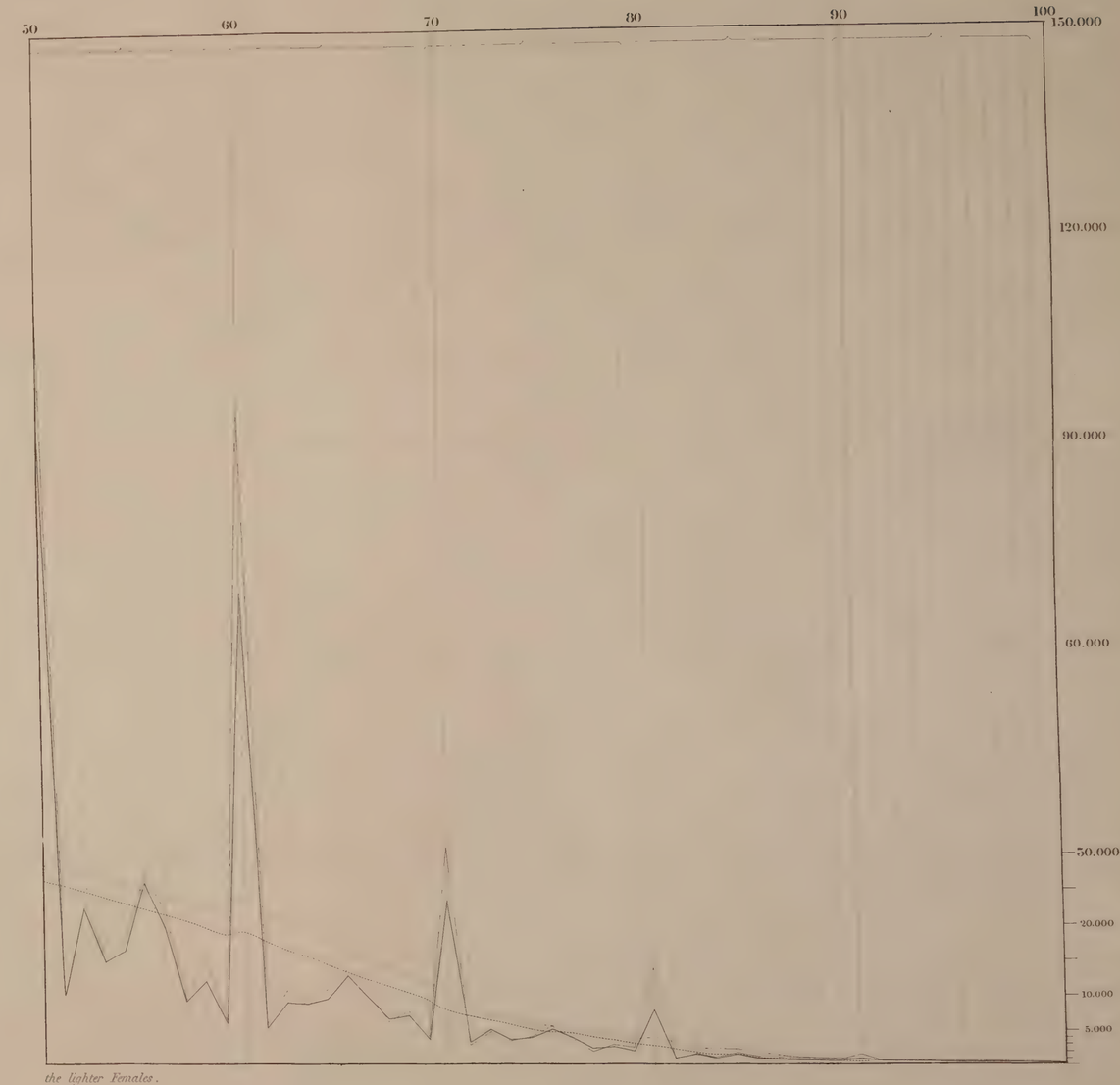


[illegible] the number of PERSONS in the whole of Ireland

OF EACH SEX [illegible] on the 30th of March 1851.

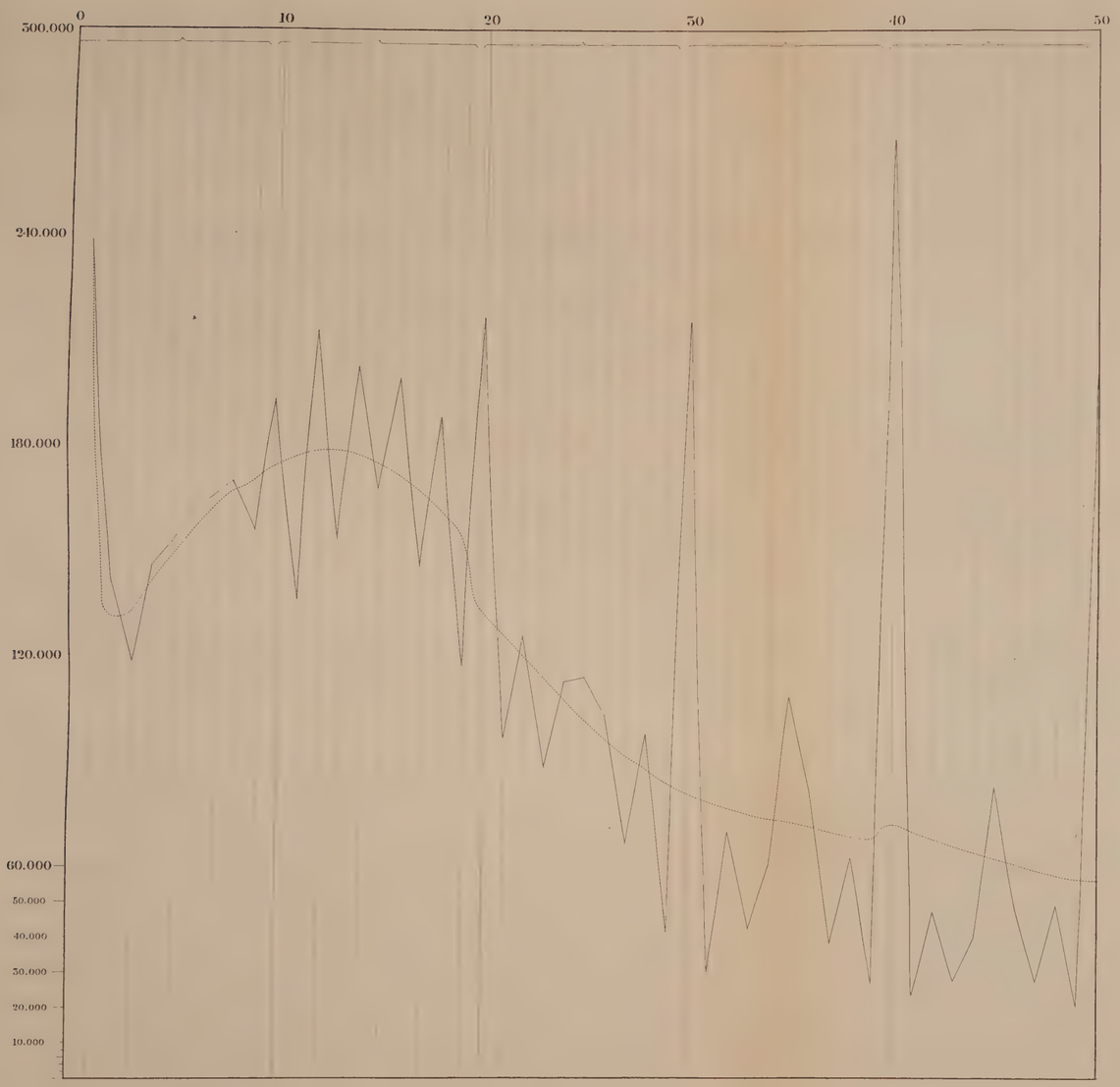


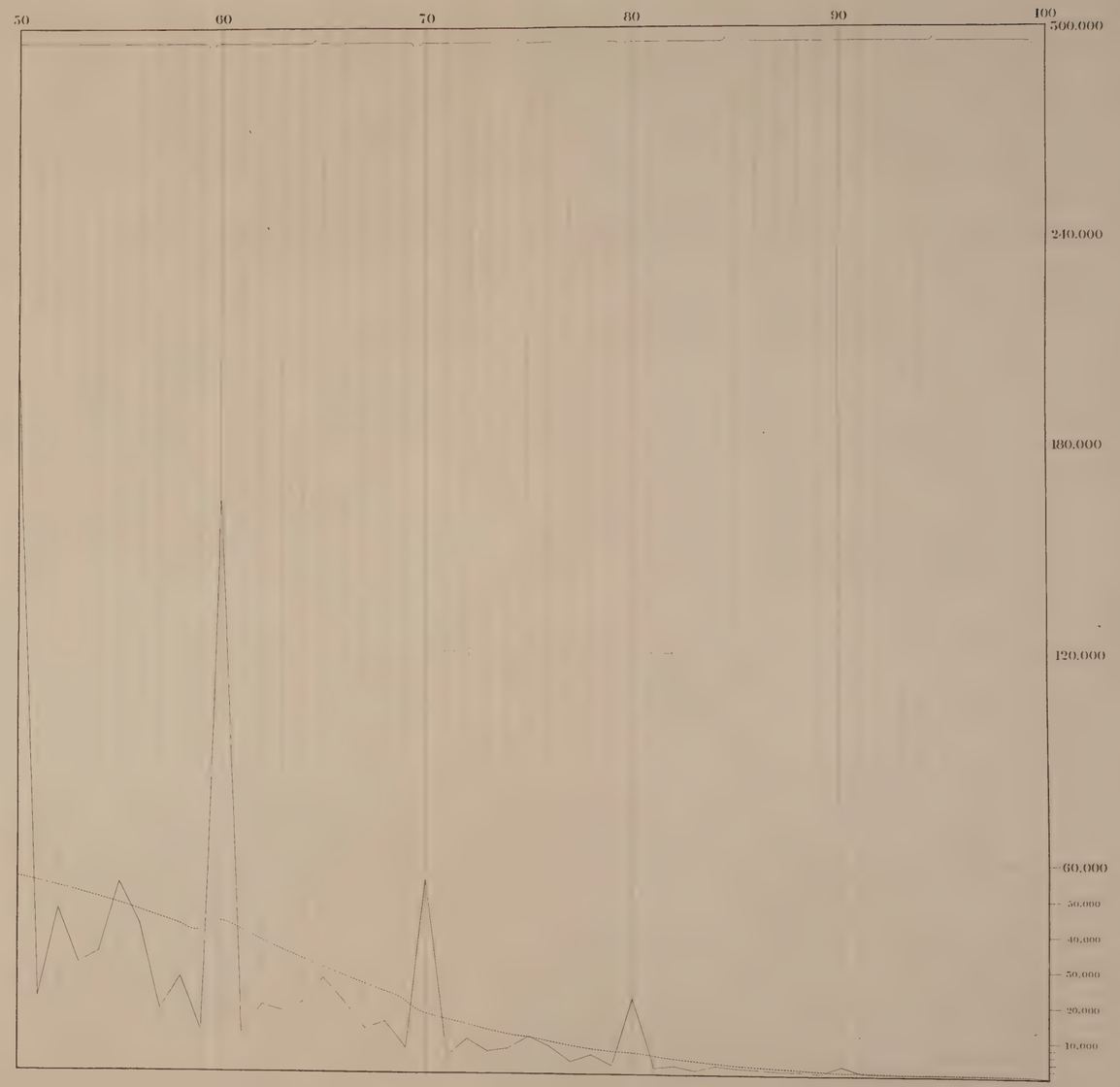
N.B. The darker lines indicate Males.



the lighter Females.

Curve representing the number of PERSONS living at EVERY YEAR OF AGE in the whole of Ireland on the 30th of March 1851.





APPENDIX.

AGE TABLES:

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Table 1.—Showing in actual Numbers the comparativ

Ages.		LEINSTER.															MUNSTER					
		Carlow.	Drogheda Town.	Dublin.	Dublin City.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	Kilkenny City.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Total.	Clare.	Cork.	Cork City.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Limerick City.	Tipperary.
Under 5,	1841	10,100	1,986	16,621	25,308	13,237	22,419	2,128	17,714	13,847	13,933	22,028	18,260	16,659	23,850	15,760	233,793	38,206	97,587	8,963	39,511	36,392	5,889	56,19
	1851	6,434	1,679	15,898	26,455	9,622	13,602	1,961	10,572	7,725	9,121	13,382	10,080	10,419	18,105	10,674	165,729	18,298	51,788	8,880	22,105	19,121	4,970	30,62
5 and under 10,	1841	10,545	1,858	16,154	21,472	14,505	22,318	1,973	19,563	15,594	14,443	24,360	19,386	19,178	24,021	16,889	242,259	40,032	99,679	8,513	41,410	38,077	5,925	57,02
	1851	7,973	1,780	16,790	25,482	11,108	17,684	2,231	13,641	10,646	11,597	17,267	13,361	13,521	21,378	12,536	197,095	28,856	69,699	8,660	30,970	27,143	5,180	41,69
10 and under 15,	1841	10,026	1,735	16,153	21,940	13,947	20,916	1,915	18,662	16,156	13,644	22,817	18,741	18,490	22,934	16,072	233,248	36,828	92,503	8,431	36,751	34,899	5,094	52,29
	1851	8,818	2,027	16,583	25,456	11,795	17,884	2,381	15,399	12,257	12,346	19,334	14,993	15,465	21,552	12,745	208,835	34,458	78,351	9,375	37,568	30,931	7,281	47,27
15 and under 20,	1841	9,455	1,705	14,736	23,225	12,635	19,179	1,982	16,424	13,678	12,339	20,079	17,061	15,791	20,392	13,991	212,572	29,987	84,087	8,346	31,800	29,950	5,099	45,88
	1851	8,191	2,195	15,956	26,950	11,361	15,798	2,460	14,500	11,051	10,886	17,709	13,437	14,348	19,677	11,412	195,940	28,380	74,369	9,620	31,790	27,243	6,438	43,00
20 and under 30,	1841	16,178	3,034	26,392	49,688	20,946	35,193	3,737	25,716	18,547	18,455	31,084	28,461	23,432	36,252	22,381	359,493	50,389	139,532	15,556	49,153	49,624	9,215	81,15
	1851	11,428	2,848	26,436	51,417	16,129	22,316	3,428	17,840	12,053	13,354	22,064	18,481	17,668	28,838	16,709	280,997	34,169	94,441	15,807	36,669	32,208	9,864	53,62
30 and under 40,	1841	9,900	2,132	17,877	34,502	12,943	21,387	2,357	15,971	11,396	13,335	22,100	17,465	15,452	24,162	13,918	234,787	34,323	90,109	10,389	34,774	34,483	6,883	53,01
	1851	8,610	2,165	19,522	39,308	11,690	17,057	2,687	12,422	7,828	9,911	15,158	13,082	11,676	22,195	11,454	204,765	22,659	64,674	12,025	24,140	22,358	7,030	38,09
40 and under 50,	1841	8,412	1,687	14,609	26,752	11,114	16,968	2,161	13,511	10,562	10,803	17,774	14,412	13,311	21,053	11,634	194,763	24,260	68,068	8,624	24,983	24,187	4,915	38,58
	1851	6,179	1,885	15,443	29,167	9,188	13,450	2,002	10,518	7,395	9,065	13,867	10,787	10,683	18,007	9,082	167,018	19,981	53,865	9,403	22,272	20,098	6,015	32,16
50 and under 60,	1841	5,888	1,124	9,129	16,056	7,764	12,597	1,531	9,710	7,968	7,670	12,211	10,154	9,583	14,731	7,859	133,078	16,970	51,260	6,268	17,725	17,565	3,430	27,92
	1851	5,051	1,283	11,221	19,321	7,839	10,947	1,578	8,909	6,620	7,423	11,575	9,093	9,141	15,847	7,588	134,036	14,035	38,951	6,303	15,814	15,087	3,713	23,70
60 and under 70,	1841	3,650	664	5,159	8,701	4,743	8,219	853	6,171	5,175	4,841	7,666	6,378	6,132	9,545	4,817	82,714	10,536	34,281	3,880	11,974	11,314	1,974	16,56
	1851	3,051	693	5,861	10,002	4,219	6,768	831	5,181	4,395	4,817	6,989	5,412	5,623	9,266	4,442	77,550	9,739	28,027	4,602	11,930	10,284	2,141	14,56
70 and under 80,	1841	1,407	256	1,940	3,922	1,852	2,933	308	2,358	1,770	1,829	2,620	2,489	2,217	4,187	1,972	31,369	3,313	13,701	1,214	3,661	3,578	514	5,61
	1851	1,211	212	2,243	3,593	1,804	2,404	298	2,185	1,672	1,601	2,499	2,162	2,010	3,872	1,823	29,589	2,797	8,584	1,196	3,514	2,987	557	4,63
80 and under 90,	1841	504	64	684	1,022	658	1,024	98	900	692	598	913	936	874	1,507	775	11,249	1,190	1,627	403	1,533	1,228	161	1,66
	1851	337	64	600	863	511	718	87	692	560	576	718	656	688	1,147	545	8,762	901	2,761	328	1,143	1,028	198	1,35
90 and under 100,	1841	80	13	120	152	97	153	25	129	84	74	141	126	116	249	102	1,670	157	398	51	265	175	29	46
	1851	62	10	108	125	89	80	10	118	65	62	104	89	113	176	76	1,287	118	382	50	184	131	24	16
100 and upwards,	1841	15	3	24	26	20	32	2	23	22	15	26	33	38	30	19	337	32	16	5	28	25	.	6
	1851	4	1	19	22	14	8	13	19	.	13	14	15	20	11	8	181	15	38	3	21	15	2	2
Ages not specified,	1841	72	.	446	860	27	11	1	5	.	.	.	28	27	8	14	1,499	171	550	83	312	141	154	15
	1851	29	5	98	199	60	57	8	80	81	43	68	16	32	87	91	954	34	646	85	114	50	35	9
Total,	1841	86,228	16,281	140,047	232,726	114,488	180,349	19,071	146,857	115,491	111,979	183,828	153,930	141,300	202,033	126,143	1,973,731	286,394	773,398	80,720	298,880	281,638	48,291	435,53
	1851	68,078	16,847	146,778	258,369	95,723	138,773	18,975	112,076	82,343	90,815	140,748	111,964	111,407	180,158	98,979	1,672,738	212,440	563,576	85,732	236,254	208,684	53,448	331,56

The foregoing Table reduced

Ages.																								
Under 5.	1841	11,723	12,213	11,908	10,915	11,564	12,228	11,159	12,062	11,990	12,443	11,983	11,865	11,792	11,805	12,448	11,854	13,348	12,627	11,115	13,459	12,928	12,209	12,67
	1851	9,455	9,969	10,839	10,247	10,058	9,806	9,821	9,442	9,390	10,048	9,512	9,029	9,355	10,054	10,794	9,913	8,615	9,200	10,368	9,282	9,165	9,205	9,24
5 and under 10,	1841	12,210	11,426	11,572	9,260	12,672	12,173	10,346	13,321	13,502	12,898	13,251	12,596	13,575	11,890	13,390	12,283	13,986	12,898	10,557	14,106	13,527	10,417	13,06
	1851	11,716	10,569	11,447	9,870	11,925	12,748	11,173	12,179	12,941	12,776	12,275	11,967	12,140	11,872	12,475	11,790	12,644	12,381	10,111	13,005	13,010	9,698	12,57
10 and under 15,	1841	11,637	10,670	11,571	9,462	12,185	11,408	10,042	12,708	13,989	12,184	12,412	12,177	13,088	10,907	12,742	11,827	12,867	11,969	10,456	12,519	12,308	10,560	12,01
	1851	12,664	12,035	11,706	9,800	12,330	12,892	11,925	13,749	14,899	13,601	13,743	13,429	13,885	11,969	12,888	12,492	16,223	13,918	10,946	15,776	14,825	13,632	14,20
15 and under 20,	1841	10,858	10,485	10,556	10,017	11,039	10,461	10,393	11,184	11,843	11,019	10,923	11,086	11,178	10,094	11,093	10,778	10,477	10,880	10,350	10,832	10,639	10,571	10,53
	1851	12,037	13,033	10,878	10,442	11,876	11,389	12,320	12,946	13,433	11,993	12,588	12,036	12,883	10,927	11,540	11,720	13,361	12,679	11,232	13,349	13,058	12,053	12,97
20 and under 30,	1841	18,774	18,658	18,905	21,430	18,300	19,196	19,596	17,512	16,059	16,481	16,909	18,493	16,586	17,944	17,745	18,228	17,605	18,054	19,291	16,743	17,629	19,104	18,63
	1851	16,790	16,910	18,023	19,916	16,854	16,088	17,168	15,929	14,651	14,712	15,684	16,553	15,864	16,015	16,891	16,808	16,087	16,777	18,456	15,399	15,438	18,467	16,17
30 and under 40,	1841	11,595	13,111	12,806	14,794	11,308	11,665	12,360	10,876	9,868	11,909	12,022	11,348	10,938	11,960	11,035	11,905	11,992	11,659	12,876	11,845	12,250	14,269	12,17
	1851	12,652	12,855	13,309	15,226	12,219	12,296	13,457	11,092	9,515	10,918	10,775	11,717	10,483	12,326	11,583	12,248	10,668	11,489	14,040	10,137	10,716	13,162	11,67
40 and under 50,	1841	9,764	10,375	10,465	11,538	9,710	9,255	11,332	9,200	9,145	9,647	9,669	9,364	9,422	10,421	9,224	9,875	8,476	8,807	10,695	8,510	8,592	10,189	8,86
	1851	9,522	11,192	10,528	11,298	9,604	9,696	10,026	9,391	8,989	9,986	9,857	9,661	9,592	10,000	9,184	9,990	9,407	9,568	10,979	9,352	9,633	11,261	9,70
50 and under 60,	1841	6,834	6,912	6,539	6,925	6,783	6,871	8,028	6,612	6,899	6,850	6,643	6,598	6,783	7,293	6,231	6,793	5,929	6,633	7,773	6,038	6,240	7,129	6,41
	1851	8,305	7,618	7,650	7,484	8,194	7,892	7,903	7,954	8,047	8,178	8,228	8,144	8,207	8,800	7,673	8,018	6,607	6,919	7,359	6,653	7,231	6,951	7,15
60 and under 70,	1841	4,237	4,083	3,695	3,753	4,144	4,483	4,473	4,202	4,481	4,323	4,170	4,144	4,341	4,725	3,819	4,194	3,681	4,436	4,812	4,079	4,019	4,092	3,79
	1851	4,485	4,115	3,996	3,874	4,413	4,879	4,162	4,627	5,342	5,307	4,968	4,848	5,049	5,146	4,492	4,639	4,585	4,979	4,673	5,010	4,929	4,008	4,37
70 and under 80,	1841	1,633	1,574	1,390	1,389	1,618	1,600	1,615	1,606	1,533	1,632	1,430	1,617	1,569	2,073	1,563	1,591	1,157	1,773	1,506	1,247	1,271	1,066	1,29
	1851	1,779	1,259	1,529	1,392	1,886	1,733	1,493	1,951	2,033	1,764	1,776	1,936	1,805	2,150	1,843	1,770	1,317	1,525	1,397	1,476	1,432	1,043	1,39
80 and under 90,	1841	585	394	490	441	575	559	514	613	599	534	497	608	619	746	614	570	416	211	500	522	436	334	38
	1851	495	380	409	334	534	518	436	618	681	635	610	588	618	637	551	524	424	490	377	480	493	371	40
90 and under 100,	1841	103	80	86	65	85	83	131	88	73	66	77	82	82	123	81	85	55	51	63	90	62	60	10
	1851	92	59	73	48	93	57	50	105	79	68	74	79	101	98	77	77	55	68	58	77	63	45	41
100 and upwards,	1841	17	19	17	11	17	18	11	16	19	13	14	22	27	19	15	17	11	2	6	10	9	.	16
	1851	5	6	13	9	14	6	66	17	.	14	10	13	18	6	9	11	7	7	4	4	7	4	8

ATION OF 1841 AND 1851, CLASSIFIED BY AGES.

Waterford City.	Total.	ULSTER. Antrim.	Armagh.	Belfast Town.	Carrickfergus Town.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Total.	CONNAUGHT. Galway.	Galway Town.	Leitrim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	Total.	General Total.	AGES.	
2,680	305,449	34,464	29,481	9,370	1,194	31,858	38,642	44,809	20,153	26,811	24,214	39,204	300,200	55,006	2,070	21,184	53,626	34,189	24,018	190,093	1,029,535	1841	Under 5.
2,580	171,203	28,043	20,711	11,764	1,065	17,091	26,952	34,821	11,167	19,529	12,980	25,001	209,124	27,504	2,167	11,782	26,021	17,651	13,187	98,312	644,371	1851	
2,253	313,538	36,890	31,005	8,470	1,258	34,391	41,534	45,819	21,779	29,603	26,449	43,117	320,315	59,302	1,898	22,404	54,993	36,433	25,063	200,093	1,076,205	1841	5 and
2,909	229,864	30,438	23,769	10,988	1,107	23,121	33,228	38,167	14,268	23,048	17,269	30,811	246,214	37,829	2,373	16,056	36,230	23,344	17,158	132,990	806,163	1851	under 10.
2,060	288,450	35,310	29,647	8,704	1,174	33,277	39,579	44,607	20,860	29,282	26,603	42,472	311,520	54,653	1,892	21,174	50,465	33,583	23,364	185,131	1,018,349	1841	10 and
2,930	265,704	31,770	25,862	11,627	1,041	26,321	35,799	39,949	16,479	24,926	19,969	35,232	268,975	44,579	2,964	17,101	44,118	26,371	18,697	153,830	897,344	1851	under 15.
2,319	255,521	30,576	25,381	9,047	1,030	27,462	32,048	40,014	16,939	24,760	22,534	34,145	263,936	44,629	1,906	17,365	41,922	27,816	20,093	153,731	885,760	1841	15 and
2,604	236,967	30,437	23,485	12,476	974	22,709	32,352	37,358	14,938	23,857	18,106	32,772	249,464	40,417	3,048	14,695	36,743	23,019	16,636	134,558	816,929	1851	under 20.
4,862	441,737	44,651	37,367	14,863	1,605	37,729	44,003	59,647	23,981	33,714	31,832	45,838	375,235	70,070	3,057	25,073	62,762	40,679	29,394	231,035	1,397,500	1841	20 and
4,401	305,257	42,187	32,339	20,063	1,412	25,389	37,413	53,869	18,007	29,990	21,711	39,681	322,061	46,571	4,493	16,382	41,367	25,496	19,681	153,990	1,062,305	1851	under 30
4,198	288,726	30,193	26,676	9,402	1,018	27,006	33,123	40,753	17,649	24,856	22,885	35,054	268,615	49,602	2,270	17,077	43,123	28,827	19,407	160,306	952,434	1841	30 and
3,555	212,180	27,305	21,723	13,135	967	16,937	25,534	36,404	11,567	19,862	14,916	25,272	213,622	32,439	3,355	11,348	27,243	17,454	12,594	104,433	735,000	1851	under 40
4,493	211,821	26,032	21,563	7,404	869	21,401	26,165	34,197	13,801	20,646	18,581	28,382	219,071	38,116	1,873	13,357	34,397	22,250	16,083	126,076	751,731	1841	40 and
3,751	180,465	22,929	18,756	9,485	732	16,054	24,203	30,163	11,018	19,058	13,759	24,881	191,039	28,533	2,553	9,965	25,109	16,276	11,401	93,837	632,359	1851	under 50.
3,731	154,606	17,499	14,979	4,265	588	15,306	18,973	23,917	9,964	14,720	13,330	20,508	154,049	26,390	1,174	8,971	23,595	15,437	11,482	87,049	529,682	1841	50 and
2,863	129,487	18,862	14,441	6,257	605	13,611	18,357	24,391	8,898	14,822	11,468	19,678	151,590	20,572	1,596	7,646	18,905	12,509	9,400	70,628	485,741	1851	under 60
3,122	99,160	12,134	9,864	2,412	386	9,478	13,798	16,269	7,099	10,612	8,926	14,752	105,730	17,377	790	5,842	16,005	9,933	7,709	57,656	345,260	1841	60 and
3,203	88,898	11,758	9,607	3,087	378	8,436	13,015	15,800	5,912	10,020	7,645	13,555	99,213	13,901	908	4,571	13,305	7,898	6,596	47,179	312,840	1851	under 70.
1,347	34,594	5,810	4,480	933	192	3,556	5,641	7,952	2,870	4,853	3,545	6,357	46,189	5,271	210	1,926	5,330	3,063	2,772	18,572	130,724	1841	70 and
1,390	26,719	5,419	3,733	1,065	176	3,138	5,603	7,151	2,628	4,640	2,835	6,144	42,532	4,034	212	1,714	3,869	2,474	2,185	14,488	113,328	1851	under 80.
1,127	8,930	2,125	1,593	283	62	1,233	2,386	2,786	1,096	1,923	1,194	2,522	17,203	1,881	83	686	2,042	1,066	1,132	6,890	44,272	1841	80 and
885	8,554	1,765	1,293	271	48	1,052	2,079	2,322	893	1,803	991	2,305	14,821	1,254	84	508	1,298	742	802	4,688	36,825	1851	under 90.
221	1,736	232	156	38	3	169	288	286	118	178	155	267	1,890	306	9	77	358	145	147	1,042	6,338	1841	90 and
115	1,204	206	134	22	2	115	251	257	132	221	121	241	1,703	170	12	56	164	97	107	606	4,800	1851	under 100.
33	211	9	20	.	.	18	24	9	19	15	26	6	146	31	.	20	42	8	22	123	817	1841	100 and
11	126	15	15	2	.	26	50	16	19	16	23	45	227	43	1	14	38	12	13	121	655	1851	upwards
1,110	1,682	233	181	117	.	274	239	381	153	201	163	332	2,274	289	43	141	227	162	209	1,032	6,517	1841	Ages not
810	1,105	249	216	59	13	64	122	149	121	230	30	43	1,296	51	21	59	89	93	58	371	3,726	1851	specified.
13,216	2,396,161	276,188	232,393	75,308	9,379	243,158	296,448	361,446	156,481	222,174	200,442	312,956	2,386,373	422,923	17,375	155,297	388,887	253,591	180,886	1,418,859	8,175,194	1841	Total.
16,297	1,857,736	251,883	196,084	100,301	8,520	174,064	255,158	320,817	116,047	182,022	141,823	255,681	2,011,881	297,897	23,787	111,897	274,499	178,436	128,515	1,010,031	6,552,386	1851	

BASIS OF 100,000.

20,544	12,756	12,489	12,696	12,462	12,731	13,116	13,046	12,410	12,891	12,079	12,090	12,540	12,592	13,015	12,013	13,653	13,798	13,491	13,293	13,408	12,603	1841	Under 5.
19,203	9,221	11,166	10,574	11,736	12,519	9,823	10,568	10,859	9,633	10,183	9,154	9,781	10,401	9,234	9,118	10,335	9,483	10,183	10,266	9,737	9,840	1851	
14,705	13,094	13,368	13,352	11,264	13,413	14,159	14,022	12,690	13,932	13,336	13,207	13,792	13,435	14,032	11,014	14,440	14,149	14,376	13,871	14,113	13,175	1841	5 and
15,504	12,381	12,120	12,135	10,961	13,013	13,288	13,029	11,903	12,308	12,017	12,179	12,053	12,246	12,701	9,985	14,356	13,203	13,467	13,357	13,172	12,310	1851	under 10.
12,873	12,046	12,796	12,767	11,576	12,517	13,701	13,362	12,354	13,344	13,192	13,285	13,586	13,067	12,932	10,980	13,647	12,985	13,251	12,931	13,058	12,467	1841	10 and
14,587	14,311	12,650	13,204	11,599	12,237	15,127	14,037	12,458	14,215	12,996	14,083	13,783	13,378	14,967	12,472	15,291	16,077	15,213	14,555	15,236	13,701	1851	under 15.
10,989	10,671	11,080	10,930	12,032	10,982	11,307	10,819	11,082	10,836	11,155	11,251	10,922	11,071	10,560	11,061	11,192	10,786	10,976	11,120	10,843	10,845	1841	15 and
12,298	12,763	12,120	11,990	12,446	11,449	13,051	12,685	11,650	12,886	12,439	12,769	12,821	12,408	13,570	12,825	13,140	13,390	13,280	12,951	13,327	12,475	1851	under 20
17,942	18,031	16,181	16,092	19,767	17,113	15,534	14,857	16,520	15,340	15,188	15,894	14,662	15,739	16,579	17,740	16,160	16,148	16,051	16,268	16,295	17,103	1841	20 and
16,404	16,442	16,799	16,511	20,015	16,598	14,591	14,670	16,799	15,533	15,637	15,312	15,523	16,018	15,636	18,905	14,648	15,075	14,708	15,321	15,252	16,222	1851	under 30.
11,775	12,058	10,941	11,488	12,504	10,854	11,119	11,182	11,287	11,290	11,198	11,427	11,213	11,267	11,736	13,173	11,006	11,095	11,375	10,741	11,307	11,660	1841	30 and
12,059	11,428	10,873	11,091	13,103	11,367	9,734	10,012	11,353	9,978	10,356	10,520	9,887	10,625	10,891	14,117	10,147	9,928	10,069	9,804	10,343	11,224	1851	under 40.
9,738	8,846	9,444	9,286	9,847	9,265	8,811	8,833	9,471	8,828	9,301	9,277	9,079	9,189	9,019	10,869	8,609	8,850	8,780	8,901	8,892	9,203	1841	40 and
9,879	9,720	9,130	9,576	9,462	8,695	9,227	9,490	9,406	9,504	9,937	9,704	9,734	9,502	9,580	10,742	8,910	9,150	9,389	8,875	9,294	9,656	1851	under 50.
6,456	6,457	6,341	6,450	5,672	6,269	6,302	6,405	6,624	6,374	6,631	6,656	6,560	6,461	6,244	6,813	5,782	6,071	6,091	6,355	6,140	6,484	1841	50 and
7,398	6,974	7,511	7,373	6,242	7,112	7,822	7,276	7,606	7,676	7,728	8,088	7,698	7,540	6,907	6,716	6,837	6,889	7,216	7,318	6,995	7,417	1851	under 60.
4,833	4,141	4,397	4,248	3,208	4,116	3,902	4,658	4,506	4,541	4,781	4,457	4,719	4,435	4,112	4,584	3,765	4,118	3,919	4,267	4,066	4,227	1841	60 and
4,757	4,788	4,682	4,905	3,080	4,443	4,848	5,103	4,927	5,100	5,225	5,392	5,303	4,934	4,667	3,821	4,087	4,848	4,556	5,135	4,673	4,777	1851	under 70.
2,495	1,443	2,108	1,929	1,241	2,047	1,464	1,905	2,202	1,836	2,186	1,770	2,033	1,937	1,247	1,219	1,241	1,372	1,209	1,534	1,310	1,600	1841	70 and
2,542	1,439	2,158	1,906	1,062	2,069	1,803	2,197	2,230	2,267	2,419	1,999	2,403	2,115	1,354	892	1,533	1,410	1,427	1,701	1,435	1,731	1851	under 80.
1,547	373	770	686	376	661	508	806	772	701	866	596	607	722	445	482	442	525	421	626	486	542	1841	80 and
1,936	461	703	660	270	564	605	815	724	770	940	699	902	737	421	353	454	473	429	624	464	562	1851	under 90.
790	73	84	67	51	32	70	97	79	75	80	77	85	79	72	52	50	92	57	81	73	78	1841	90 and
599	65	82	68	22	24	66	98	60	114	115	85	94	85	57	50	50	60	56	83	60	73	1851	under 100.
133	9	3	9	.	.	7	8	3	12	7	13	2	6	7	.	13	11	3	12	9	10	1841	100 and
41	7	6	7	2	.	15	20	5	16	8	16	18	11	15	4	12	14	7	10	12	10	1851	upwards.

TABLE 2.—PROPORTION per cent. of the POPULATION 15 and under, and above 15 Years of Age.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	RURAL.				CIVIC.				RURAL AND CIVIC.				TOTAL.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males & Females.	
	15 and under.	Above 15.	15 and under.	Above 15.	15 and under.	Above 15.	15 and under.	Above 15.	15 and under.	Above 15.	15 and under.	Above 15.	15 and under.	Above 15.
LEINSTER:														
Carlow,	38·1	61·9	35·4	64·6	35·7	64·3	32·6	67·4	37·6	62·4	34·7	65·3	36·1	63·9
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	37·8	62·2	32·6	67·4	37·8	62·2	32·6	67·4	35·1	64·9
Dublin City,	.	.	.	.	34·8	65·2	29·3	70·7	34·8	65·2	29·3	70·7	31·8	68·2
Dublin,	39·1	60·9	35·4	64·6	38·9	61·1	29·2	70·8	39·	61·	32·8	67·2	35·7	64·3
Kildare,	36·9	63·1	36·4	63·6	40·8	59·2	34·5	65·5	37·2	62·8	36·2	63·8	36·7	63·3
Kilkenny City,	.	.	.	.	40·7	59·3	31·9	68·1	40·7	59·3	31·9	68·1	35·8	64·2
Kilkenny,	39·6	60·4	35·8	64·2	47·5	52·5	37·7	62·3	39·8	60·2	35·9	64·1	37·8	62·2
King's,	39·	61·	37·5	62·5	41·7	58·3	33·8	66·2	39·3	60·7	37·1	62·9	38·1	61·9
Longford,	40·6	59·4	39·9	60·1	43·6	56·4	30·	70·	40·8	59·2	39·2	60·8	40·	60·
Louth,	41·2	58·8	37·9	62·1	37·3	62·7	34·	66·	40·7	59·3	37·4	62·6	39·	61·
Meath,	39·3	60·7	37·5	62·5	35·3	64·7	32·	68·	39·1	60·9	37·2	62·8	38·1	61·9
Queen's,	38·1	61·9	35·5	64·5	42·2	57·8	32·1	67·9	38·5	61·5	35·2	64·8	36·8	63·2
Westmeath,	38·3	61·7	36·9	63·1	44·	56·	38·8	61·2	38·8	61·2	37·1	62·9	38·	62·
Wexford,	37·9	62·1	34·5	65·5	39·6	60·4	33·1	66·9	38·1	61·9	34·2	65·8	36·1	63·9
Wicklow,	39·2	60·8	38·1	61·9	37·8	62·2	35·2	64·8	39·1	60·9	37·9	62·1	38·5	61·5
Total,	38·9	61·1	36·61	63·39	37·	63·	30·7	69·3	38·4	61·6	34·8	65·2	36·5	63·5
MUNSTER:														
Clare,	42·4	57·6	38·7	61·3	43·	57·	31·	69·	42·5	57·5	38·1	61·9	40·2	59·8
Cork City,	.	.	.	.	37·	63·	30·8	69·2	37·	63·	30·8	69·2	33·6	66·4
Cork,	39·5	60·5	38·	62·	37·6	62·4	33·	67·	39·2	60·8	37·2	62·8	38·2	61·8
Kerry,	41·6	58·4	39·5	60·5	45·9	54·1	38·9	61·1	42·1	57·9	39·4	60·6	40·7	59·3
Limerick City,	.	.	.	.	39·1	60·9	31·3	68·7	39·1	60·9	31·3	68·7	34·8	65·2
Limerick,	41·3	58·7	38·5	61·5	39·6	60·4	33·8	66·2	41·3	58·7	38·3	61·7	39·8	60·2
Tipperary,	41·1	58·9	37·8	62·2	39·6	60·4	34·	66·	40·8	59·2	36·9	63·1	38·8	61·2
Waterford City,	.	.	.	.	40·4	59·6	31·5	68·5	40·4	59·6	31·5	68·5	35·4	64·6
Waterford,	38·	62·	35·	65·	40·7	59·3	33·9	66·1	38·4	61·6	34·8	65·2	36·5	63·5
Total,	40·6	59·4	38·1	61·9	39·3	60·7	32·8	67·2	40·3	59·7	36·9	63·1	38·6	61·4
ULSTER:														
Antrim,	40·3	59·7	36·6	63·4	41·2	58·8	35·2	64·8	40·4	59·6	36·5	63·5	38·4	61·6
Belfast Town,	.	.	.	.	39·3	60·7	34·4	65·6	39·3	60·7	34·4	65·6	36·7	63·3
Carrickfergus,	43·8	56·2	38·8	61·2	47·	53·	33·5	66·5	45·1	54·9	36·5	63·5	40·3	59·7
Armagh,	40·1	59·9	37·2	62·8	37·7	62·3	33·3	66·7	39·9	60·1	36·8	63·2	38·3	61·7
Cavan,	41·7	58·3	40·6	59·4	38·5	61·5	33·2	66 8	41·5	58·5	40·3	59·7	40·9	59·1
Donegal,	41·7	58·3	39·	61·	39·5	60·5	35·	65·	41·7	58·3	38·9	61·1	40·2	59·8
Down,	39·8	60·2	35·6	64·4	42·1	57·9	33·	67·	40·1	59·9	35·3	64·7	37·6	62·4
Fermanagh,	40·4	59·6	37·8	62·2	36·6	63·4	31·6	68·4	40·3	59·7	37·4	62·6	38·8	61·2
Londonderry,	39·7	60·3	36·5	63·5	37·6	62·4	34·1	65·9	39·4	60·6	36·1	63·9	37·7	62·3
Monaghan,	39·1	60·9	36·7	63·3	42·1	57·9	37·1	62·9	39·4	60·6	36·8	63·2	38·	62·
Tyrone,	39·5	60·5	37·4	62·6	37·2	62·8	32·2	67·8	39·3	60·7	37·1	62·9	38·2	61·8
Total,	40·3	59·7	37·4	62·6	39·6	60·4	34·	66·	40·2	59·8	37·	63·	38·5	61·5
CONNAUGHT:														
Galway Town,	.	.	.	.	36·5	63·5	32·5	67·5	36·5	63·5	32·5	67·5	34·2	65·8
Galway,	40·9	59·1	38·24	61·76	47·3	52·7	39·	61·	41·3	58·7	38·3	61·7	39·8	60·2
Leitrim,	43·	57·	42·69	57·31	.	.	.	.	43·	57·	42·7	57·3	42·9	57·1
Mayo,	43·5	56·5	39·91	60·09	40·4	59·6	38·1	61·9	43·4	56·6	40·9	59.1	41·5	58·5
Roscommon,	42·5	57·5	41·23	58·77	44·5	55·5	36·3	63·7	42·6	57·4	40·9	59·1	41·8	58·2
Sligo,	42·5	57·5	40·19	59·81	40·	60·	33·9	66·1	42·3	57·7	39·6	60·4	40·9	59·1
Total,	42·4	57·6	40·	60·	41·5	58·5	35·9	64·1	42·3	57·7	39·6	60·4	41·	59·
SUMMARY OF IRELAND,	40·4	59·6	37·9	62·1	38·6	61·4	32·4	67·6	40·1	59·9	36·8	63·2	38·4	61·6

TABLE 3.—Showing the Ages at which the population will divide into equal numbers, or nearly so.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	RURAL.		CIVIC.		RURAL AND CIVIC.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
LEINSTER:						
Carlow,	21	22	20	22	20	22
Drogheda Town,	.	.	20	22	.	.
Dublin City,	.	.	22	25	.	.
Dublin,	20	22	21	24	20	23
Kildare,	21	21	19	22	20	21
Kilkenny City,	.	.	19	24	.	.
Kilkenny,	20	22	16	20	19	21
King's,	20	20	18	23	19	20
Longford,	19	19	18	22	19	19
Louth,	19	20	20	22	19	20
Meath,	20	20	21	22	20	20
Queen's,	20	22	19	23	20	21
Westmeath,	20	20	18	20	19	20
Wexford,	21	23	20	23	21	23
Wicklow,	20	20	21	22	20	20
Total,	20	21	21	24	20	22
MUNSTER:						
Clare,	18	20	18	23	18	20
Cork City,	.	.	21	24	.	.
Cork,	20	20	20	23	20	20
Kerry,	18	20	17	20	18	20
Limerick City,	.	.	20	23	.	.
Limerick,	18	20	20	24	18	20
Tipperary,	19	20	19	22	19	20
Waterford City,	.	.	20	25	.	.
Waterford,	20	22	19	23	20	22
Total,	19	20	20	23	20	20
ULSTER:						
Antrim,	20	21	19	21	20	21
Belfast Town,	.	.	20	22	.	.
Carrickfergus,	19	20	17	22	18	21
Armagh,	20	20	20	23	20	21
Cavan,	18	19	20	22	18	19
Donegal,	18	20	20	21	19	20
Down,	20	22	19	22	20	22
Fermanagh,	19	20	20	22	19	20
Londonderry,	20	21	20	22	20	21
Monaghan,	20	20	18	20	20	20
Tyrone,	20	20	20	22	20	20
Total,	19	20	20	22	19	20
CONNAUGHT:						
Galway Town,	.	.	21	22	.	.
Galway,	18	20	16	19	18	20
Leitrim,	18	18	.	.	18	18
Mayo,	18	19	19	20	18	19
Roscommon,	18	19	17	20	18	19
Sligo,	18	19	20	22	18	20
Total,	18	19	18	20	18	19
SUMMARY OF IRELAND,	19	20	20	23	19	20

TABLE 4.—Showing the proportion per cent. of the MALE Population who could neither Read nor Write in Province, County, and

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	MALES.																							
	5 to 10.				11 to 15.				16 to 25.				26 to 35.				36 to 45.				46 to 55.			
	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
LEINSTER:																								
Carlow,	70	66		4	29	34	5		21	24	3		24	23		1	27	26		1	32	29		3
Drogheda,	70	67		3	37	38	1		26	30	4		27	31	4		32	30		2	36	34		2
Dublin City,	58	55		3	19	19			12	15	3		12	14	2		15	15			18	17		1
Dublin,	65	56		9	30	24		6	23	21		2	24	20		4	27	25		2	29	26		3
Kildare,	74	68		6	38	36		2	25	27	2		26	24		2	29	28		1	34	30		4
Kilkenny City,	66	55		11	25	24		1	18	22	4		21	26	5		27	27			31	28		3
Kilkenny,	79	73		6	37	36		1	28	26		2	34	29		5	37	34		3	45	38		7
King's,	80	73		7	44	43		1	30	31	1		30	26		4	32	31		1	36	32		4
Longford,	78	74		4	41	44	3		30	32	2		31	25		6	32	31		1	38	34		4
Louth,	80	72		8	47	40		7	39	35		4	40	34		6	43	42		1	52	44		8
Meath,	79	70		9	44	39		5	33	33			36	29		7	39	37		2	44	39		5
Queen's,	78	70		8	38	38			24	27	3		27	23		4	28	30	2		33	29		4
Westmeath,	78	72		6	44	44			33	35	2		34	31		3	35	35			39	35		4
Wexford,	78	72		6	35	36	1		23	27	4		26	24		2	28	29	1		32	30		2
Wicklow,	76	69		7	40	37		3	25	29	4		26	26			28	28			32	30		2
Total,	75	68		7	37	35		2	26	27	1		27	24		3	30	28		2	35	31		4
MUNSTER:																								
Clare,	82	79		3	50	53	3		42	43	1		48	41		7	50	49		1	49	47		2
Cork City,	56	53		3	18	23	5		13	20	7		20	24	4		24	27	3		30	29		1
Cork,	79	73		6	50	48		2	48	46		2	55	48		7	57	54		3	60	53		7
Kerry,	84	77		7	55	51		4	49	49			55	47		8	56	53		3	57	52		5
Limerick City,	69	54		15	27	26		1	20	23	3		23	23			26	28	2		28	26		2
Limerick,	78	76		2	39	42	3		31	31			39	31		8	39	39			44	40		4
Tipperary,	77	72		5	37	38	1		29	29			35	29		6	37	36		1	42	37		5
Waterford City,	60	59		1	22	22			18	24	6		19	25	6		22	30	8		29	26		3
Waterford,	81	78		3	54	56	2		55	53		2	61	56		5	62	61		1	65	60		5
Total,	79	73		6	46	45		1	41	40		1	47	40		7	48	46		2	52	46		6
ULSTER:																								
Antrim,	52	45		7	18	17		1	12	12			12	11		1	13	12		1	14	12		2
Belfast Town,	47	45		2	15	16	1		9	11	2		10	10			12	12			15	13		2
Carrickfergus B.,	37	30		7	9	8		1	6	7	1		6	4		2	6	7	1		7	4		3
Armagh,	72	66		6	36	35		1	25	26	1		28	24		4	28	28			31	29		2
Cavan,	78	70		8	39	37		2	27	28	1		32	26		6	31	31			39	33		6
Donegal,	79	73		6	53	47		6	44	43		1	49	45		4	50	49		1	54	51		3
Down,	56	50		6	21	20		1	14	15	1		14	14			16	14		2	17	16		1
Fermanagh,	77	67		10	38	34		4	24	24			26	21		5	27	25		2	31	27		4
Londonderry,	54	53		1	20	26	6		14	20	6		17	16		1	19	20	1		23	22		1
Monaghan,	80	67		13	43	34		9	29	26		3	30	24		6	31	28		3	38	30		8
Tyrone,	74	64		10	36	33		3	25	25			27	22		5	27	28	1		32	28		4
Total,	68	60		8	33	30		3	23	23			25	21		4	26	25		1	30	26		4
CONNAUGHT:																								
Galway Town,	73	61		12	36	41	5		37	45	8		43	43			46	49	3		45	53	8	
Galway,	88	82		6	66	61		5	63	58		5	68	58		10	68	65		3	70	65		5
Leitrim,	81	75		6	42	43	1		33	33			36	32		4	36	37	1		42	38		4
Mayo,	88	83		5	69	64		5	64	59		5	68	59		9	68	66		2	69	65		4
Roscommon,	83	77		6	52	52			43	40		3	49	38		11	50	47		3	54	51		3
Sligo,	83	77		6	55	54		1	50	49		1	54	48		6	55	56	1		61	56		5
Total,	85	80		5	60	57		3	54	51		3	59	50		9	60	57		3	63	58		5
SUMMARY OF IRELAND,	76	69		7	42	40		2	35	33		2	38	32		6	39	36		3	43	37		6

841 and in 1851, classified by Ages, and exhibiting the Increase or Decrease per cent. at each age, for every rincipal Town in Ireland.

MALES.																								Provinces, Counties, and Towns.
56 to 65.				66 to 75.				76 to 85.				86 to 95.				Above 95.				Total.				
1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	
																								LEINSTER:
37	32	.	5	36	32	.	4	47	32	.	15	45	39	.	6	33	36	3	.	34	34	.	.	Carlow.
38	38	.	.	43	42	.	1	50	36	.	14	50	45	.	5	.	.	.	.	38	38	.	.	Drogheda.
18	17	.	1	18	19	1	.	19	20	1	.	21	15	.	6	42	39	.	3	21	22	1	.	Dublin City.
31	28	.	3	33	26	.	7	34	31	.	3	38	33	.	5	35	80	45	.	33	29	.	4	Dublin.
37	32	.	5	36	34	.	2	41	30	.	11	49	33	.	16	50	67	17	.	38	36	.	2	Kildare.
31	31	.	.	38	37	.	1	36	54	18	.	29	25	.	4	50	25	.	25	31	31	.	.	Kilkenny City.
49	44	.	5	54	44	.	10	59	49	.	10	63	50	.	13	65	83	18	.	44	40	.	4	Kilkenny.
39	34	.	5	41	33	.	8	46	40	.	6	49	48	.	1	68	66	.	2	43	40	.	3	King's.
42	39	.	3	44	37	.	7	47	45	.	2	51	43	.	8	45	17	.	28	43	42	.	1	Longford.
55	52	.	3	61	51	.	10	64	59	.	5	74	49	.	25	75	60	.	15	51	46	.	5	Louth.
49	44	.	5	50	43	.	7	52	48	.	4	55	47	.	8	74	69	.	5	47	42	.	5	Meath.
33	33	.	.	38	30	.	8	42	29	.	13	43	41	.	2	43	36	.	7	38	37	.	1	Queen's.
43	40	.	3	45	40	.	5	48	41	.	7	45	54	9	.	61	67	6	.	45	43	.	2	Westmeath.
34	32	.	2	39	32	.	7	44	37	.	7	43	41	.	2	57	50	.	7	37	37	.	4	Wexford.
32	32	.	.	34	32	.	2	41	33	.	8	43	37	.	6	50	72	22	.	38	37	.	1	Wicklow.
38	35	.	3	41	34	.	7	45	38	.	7	47	40	.	7	55	56	1	.	39	36	.	3	Total.
																								MUNSTER:
56	50	.	6	54	47	.	7	62	62	.	.	64	54	.	10	70	65	.	5	54	53	.	1	Clare.
31	31	.	.	28	24	.	4	33	37	4	.	43	26	.	17	60	.	.	.	27	28	1	.	Cork City.
64	58	.	6	61	54	.	7	66	56	.	10	63	62	.	1	77	68	.	9	58	54	.	4	Cork.
63	58	.	5	61	57	.	4	67	61	.	6	68	66	.	2	78	76	.	2	60	56	.	4	Kerry.
33	28	.	5	34	32	.	2	27	38	11	.	25	22	.	3	60	67	7	.	32	30	.	2	Limerick City.
50	45	.	5	52	44	.	8	56	54	.	2	47	54	7	.	72	71	.	1	46	44	.	2	Limerick.
47	40	.	7	46	41	.	5	51	40	.	11	50	47	.	3	57	68	11	.	43	41	.	2	Tipperary.
32	32	.	.	28	29	1	.	28	36	8	.	25	57	32	.	.	.	.	.	27	32	5	.	Waterford City.
66	65	.	1	66	63	.	3	66	67	1	.	79	62	.	17	89	90	1	.	63	61	.	2	Waterford.
57	51	.	6	55	49	.	6	61	54	.	7	60	56	.	4	74	73	.	1	52	49	.	3	Total.
																								ULSTER:
15	14	.	1	16	14	.	2	17	15	.	2	19	14	.	5	27	17	.	10	21	18	.	3	Antrim.
17	15	.	2	16	15	.	1	13	19	6	.	22	29	7	.	20	.	.	.	18	18	.	.	Belfast Town.
5	8	3	.	5	7	2	.	11	15	4	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	11	.	2	Carrickfergus B.
34	31	.	3	33	32	.	1	37	36	.	1	42	32	.	10	45	44	.	1	38	35	.	3	Armagh.
46	39	.	7	47	40	.	7	51	46	.	5	48	44	.	4	63	42	.	21	43	39	.	4	Cavan.
58	56	.	2	56	55	.	1	56	57	1	.	55	60	5	.	61	55	.	6	56	52	.	4	Donegal.
19	17	.	2	18	17	.	1	20	20	.	.	24	22	.	2	50	27	.	23	24	22	.	2	Down.
39	30	.	9	40	32	.	8	41	34	.	7	37	47	10	.	55	43	.	12	39	34	.	5	Fermanagh.
25	25	.	.	24	24	.	.	25	26	1	.	25	26	1	.	60	47	.	13	25	27	2	.	Londonderry.
44	37	.	7	44	37	.	7	46	43	.	3	52	46	.	6	50	62	12	.	44	36	.	8	Monaghan.
37	33	.	4	37	32	.	5	39	37	.	2	39	40	1	.	57	53	.	4	39	34	.	5	Tyrone.
34	30	.	4	33	30	.	3	35	33	.	2	37	35	.	2	51	45	.	6	35	31	.	4	Total.
																								CONNAUGHT:
51	57	6	.	46	51	5	.	46	77	31	.	71	25	.	46	100	.	.	.	47	48	1	.	Galway Town.
75	68	.	7	72	66	.	6	78	72	.	6	77	64	.	13	80	81	1	.	71	65	.	6	Galway.
51	44	.	7	55	45	.	10	58	54	.	4	51	43	.	8	55	76	21	.	47	45	.	2	Leitrim.
75	69	.	6	75	70	.	5	78	76	.	2	76	72	.	4	82	76	.	6	72	67	.	5	Mayo.
59	55	.	5	62	56	.	6	65	61	.	4	64	60	.	4	73	64	.	9	56	52	.	4	Roscommon.
69	63	.	6	68	63	.	5	74	68	.	6	66	71	5	.	76	85	9	.	61	58	.	3	Sligo.
69	63	.	6	68	62	.	6	73	68	.	5	70	64	.	6	77	77	.	.	64	60	.	4	Total.
48	42	.	6	46	39	.	7	49	43	.	6	50	43	.	7	63	59	.	4	46	42	.	4	SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

TABLE 5.—Showing the proportion per cent. of the FEMALE Population who could neither Read nor Write Province, County, and

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	FEMALES.																							
	5 to 10.				11 to 15.				16 to 25.				26 to 35.				36 to 45.				46 to 55.			
	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
LEINSTER:																								
Carlow,	71	64	.	7	30	33	3	.	24	24	.	.	33	28	.	5	40	36	.	4	50	44	.	6
Drogheda Town,	70	65	.	5	44	38	.	6	37	36	.	1	46	46	.	.	58	53	.	5	60	60	.	.
Dublin City,	60	56	.	4	24	21	.	3	18	18	.	.	24	22	.	2	30	27	.	3	33	30	.	3
Dublin,	65	53	.	12	32	21	.	11	23	19	.	4	29	23	.	6	35	29	.	6	40	34	.	6
Kildare,	75	69	.	6	39	36	.	3	29	27	.	2	37	30	.	7	44	38	.	6	52	44	.	8
Kilkenny City,	72	63	.	9	39	31	.	8	35	29	.	6	45	40	.	5	50	48	.	2	58	52	.	6
Kilkenny,	82	74	.	8	44	38	.	6	39	31	.	8	53	42	.	11	63	54	.	9	72	64	.	8
King's,	81	73	.	8	47	41	.	6	36	32	.	4	43	36	.	7	51	46	.	5	57	50	.	7
Longford,	80	72	.	8	49	40	.	9	42	37	.	5	54	41	.	13	64	54	.	10	69	62	.	7
Louth,	84	73	.	11	59	43	.	16	57	43	.	14	69	54	.	15	74	67	.	7	79	73	.	6
Meath,	81	70	.	11	53	41	.	12	47	38	.	9	59	45	.	14	65	58	.	7	68	63	.	5
Queen's,	79	69	.	10	40	35	.	5	26	26	.	.	35	29	.	6	42	39	.	3	49	43	.	6
Westmeath,	81	73	.	8	51	44	.	7	43	39	.	4	53	43	.	10	59	55	.	4	65	59	.	6
Wexford,	79	73	.	6	37	36	.	1	26	25	.	1	33	29	.	4	41	36	.	5	51	43	.	8
Wicklow,	78	69	.	9	40	34	.	6	27	25	.	2	31	29	.	2	39	34	.	5	46	41	.	5
Total,	77	68	.	9	42	35	.	7	33	28	.	5	41	32	.	9	48	41	.	7	55	48	.	7
MUNSTER:																								
Clare,	86	80	.	6	61	57	.	4	58	55	.	3	71	61	.	10	75	72	.	3	79	74	.	5
Cork City,	61	54	.	7	29	31	2	.	30	32	2	.	39	39	.	.	46	44	.	2	51	50	.	1
Cork,	84	74	.	10	62	52	.	10	62	55	.	7	72	63	.	9	77	72	.	5	81	75	.	6
Kerry,	90	80	.	10	72	58	.	14	72	66	.	6	81	71	.	10	82	78	.	4	84	80	.	4
Limerick City,	72	58	.	14	40	35	.	5	37	35	.	2	48	38	.	10	51	49	.	2	58	51	.	7
Limerick,	83	78	.	5	50	47	.	3	49	41	.	8	63	51	.	12	68	63	.	5	73	68	.	5
Tipperary,	81	73	.	8	45	41	.	4	41	36	.	5	54	45	.	9	62	57	.	5	69	62	.	7
Waterford City,	66	62	.	4	34	38	4	.	31	34	3	.	38	40	2	.	44	49	5	.	51	51	.	.
Waterford,	87	80	.	7	67	60	.	7	69	47	.	22	77	71	.	6	81	79	.	2	84	81	.	3
Total,	84	75	.	9	58	50	.	8	56	50	.	6	67	57	.	10	71	67	.	4	76	70	.	6
ULSTER:																								
Antrim,	54	46	.	8	20	17	.	3	16	13	.	3	19	15	.	4	22	18	.	4	23	21	.	2
Belfast Town,	53	48	.	5	21	21	.	.	15	15	.	.	17	16	.	1	20	20	.	.	24	22	.	2
Carrickfergus B.	34	30	.	4	13	9	.	4	8	7	.	1	8	5	.	3	8	7	.	1	11	8	.	3
Armagh,	75	68	.	7	42	39	.	3	33	31	.	2	41	34	.	7	44	41	.	3	49	45	.	4
Cavan,	81	71	.	10	47	40	.	7	41	33	.	8	56	41	.	15	63	55	.	8	71	63	.	8
Donegal,	81	76	.	5	58	52	.	6	57	52	.	5	65	59	.	6	69	65	.	4	70	68	.	2
Down,	59	51	.	8	26	23	.	3	20	17	.	3	24	19	.	5	27	24	.	3	30	27	.	3
Fermanagh,	79	69	.	10	44	37	.	7	34	26	.	8	42	32	.	10	50	43	.	7	58	47	.	11
Londonderry,	55	54	.	1	23	25	2	.	20	20	.	.	27	24	.	3	32	31	.	1	37	35	.	2
Monaghan,	83	70	.	13	51	39	.	12	43	32	.	11	53	39	.	14	58	50	.	8	64	54	.	10
Tyrone,	77	66	.	11	42	34	.	8	34	27	.	7	44	33	.	11	49	43	.	6	54	47	.	7
Total,	71	62	.	9	38	33	.	5	32	26	.	6	39	30	.	9	44	38	.	6	48	42	.	6
CONNAUGHT:																								
Galway Town,	74	66	.	8	45	50	5	.	49	58	9	.	61	62	1	.	66	74	8	.	70	69	.	1
Galway,	91	85	.	6	77	68	.	9	77	70	.	7	84	76	.	8	86	82	.	4	87	84	.	3
Leitrim,	86	77	.	9	55	46	.	9	52	43	.	9	64	54	.	10	70	63	.	7	76	71	.	5
Mayo,	92	85	.	7	80	72	.	8	80	74	.	6	86	79	.	7	89	85	.	4	90	86	.	4
Roscommon,	87	79	.	8	63	54	.	9	61	52	.	9	73	61	.	12	77	72	.	5	81	76	.	5
Sligo,	87	79	.	8	67	57	.	10	65	56	.	9	75	66	.	9	80	75	.	5	85	79	.	6
Total,	89	82	.	7	71	63	.	8	70	63	.	7	79	70	.	9	82	78	.	4	85	81	.	4
SUMMARY OF IRELAND,	79	70	.	9	50	44	.	6	45	39	.	6	55	44	.	11	59	53	.	6	64	57	.	7

in 1841 and in 1851, classified by ages, and exhibiting the Increase or Decrease per cent. at each age, for every principal Town in Ireland.

Females.																								Provinces, Counties, and Towns.
56 to 65.				66 to 75.				76 to 85.				86 to 95.				Above 95.				Total.				
1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	1841.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.	
																								Leinster:
60	53	.	7	66	55	.	11	66	60	.	6	50	63	13	.	80	71	.	9	41	38	.	3	Carlow.
69	64	.	5	56	56	.	.	82	68	.	14	67	70	3	.	75	.	.	75	52	49	.	3	Drogheda Town.
37	32	.	5	35	32	.	3	43	37	.	6	45	42	.	3	54	42	.	12	30	28	.	2	Dublin City.
46	38	.	8	44	38	.	6	48	41	.	7	49	48	.	1	54	74	20	.	36	29	.	7	Dublin.
57	51	.	6	61	53	.	8	65	60	.	5	66	59	.	7	76	74	.	2	46	41	.	5	Kildare.
61	56	.	5	56	55	.	1	70	54	.	16	70	60	.	10	50	44	.	6	49	43	.	6	Kilkenny City.
79	72	.	7	82	76	.	6	84	82	.	2	82	79	.	3	75	78	3	.	59	51	.	8	Kilkenny.
62	55	.	7	61	56	.	5	69	61	.	8	67	63	.	4	88	61	.	27	53	46	.	7	King's.
75	72	.	3	74	70	.	4	80	78	.	2	73	70	.	3	85	89	4	.	60	52	.	8	Longford.
84	81	.	3	82	79	.	3	81	81	.	.	77	87	10	.	90	94	4	.	70	60	.	10	Louth.
76	69	.	7	77	73	.	4	80	73	.	7	81	84	3	.	81	81	.	.	62	53	.	9	Meath.
55	51	.	4	57	53	.	4	64	58	.	6	65	56	.	9	66	71	5	.	45	40	.	5	Queen's.
72	65	.	7	72	67	.	5	74	73	.	1	67	62	.	5	81	69	.	12	59	53	.	6	Westmeath.
59	51	.	8	64	56	.	8	72	63	.	9	70	54	.	16	88	55	.	33	45	41	.	4	Wexford.
54	48	.	6	55	49	.	6	60	55	.	5	66	56	.	10	85	47	.	38	44	39	.	5	Wicklow.
62	55	.	7	62	56	.	6	67	61	.	6	66	62	.	4	76	65	.	11	49	42	.	7	Total.
																								Munster:
84	82	.	2	84	81	.	3	86	84	.	2	80	82	2	.	92	84	.	8	72	66	.	6	Clare.
55	54	.	1	50	49	.	1	55	56	1	.	59	68	9	.	80	75	.	5	42	41	.	1	Cork City.
85	82	.	3	84	79	.	5	85	82	.	3	83	84	1	.	92	84	.	8	73	65	.	8	Cork.
88	85	.	3	88	83	.	5	90	87	.	3	85	88	3	.	98	83	.	15	81	72	.	9	Kerry.
62	59	.	3	57	57	.	.	64	70	6	.	58	68	10	.	40	67	27	.	50	44	.	6	Limerick City.
81	75	.	6	79	77	.	2	83	83	.	.	82	83	1	.	91	88	.	3	65	58	.	7	Limerick.
76	70	.	6	77	72	.	5	81	77	.	4	76	76	.	.	85	76	.	9	58	52	.	6	Tipperary.
55	55	.	.	53	50	.	3	62	63	1	.	50	76	26	.	67	50	.	17	43	45	2	.	Waterford City.
89	86	.	3	88	85	.	3	90	90	.	.	90	88	.	2	96	94	.	2	78	73	.	5	Waterford.
82	78	.	4	80	76	.	4	84	81	.	3	80	82	2	.	91	84	.	7	68	62	.	6	Total.
																								Ulster:
27	24	.	3	26	25	.	1	31	27	.	4	34	32	.	2	62	30	.	32	26	22	.	4	Antrim.
27	26	.	1	22	23	1	.	27	24	.	3	26	37	11	.	50	80	30	.	24	23	.	1	Belfast Town.
12	9	.	3	13	9	.	4	17	13	.	4	14	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	14	11	.	3	Carrickfergus B.
53	51	.	2	53	47	.	6	53	53	.	.	49	53	4	.	60	72	12	.	48	43	.	5	Armagh.
76	71	.	5	76	71	.	5	76	74	.	2	68	76	8	.	82	72	.	10	60	51	.	9	Cavan.
74	73	.	1	71	70	.	1	71	72	1	.	73	69	.	4	87	75	.	12	67	62	.	5	Donegal.
33	31	.	2	31	31	.	.	35	34	.	1	33	32	.	1	54	52	.	2	31	27	.	4	Down.
65	58	.	7	63	59	.	4	69	64	.	5	63	64	1	.	71	75	4	.	52	43	.	9	Fermanagh.
40	41	1	.	40	39	.	1	41	46	5	.	41	46	5	.	62	50	.	12	33	32	.	1	Londonderry.
70	65	.	5	67	63	.	4	68	65	.	3	71	59	.	12	74	70	.	4	59	48	.	11	Monaghan.
60	54	.	6	58	54	.	4	60	61	1	.	59	55	.	4	72	84	12	.	51	42	.	9	Tyrone.
53	49	.	4	49	46	.	3	52	51	.	1	51	50	.	1	69	67	.	2	45	39	.	6	Total.
																								Connaught:
75	72	.	3	63	66	3	.	76	73	.	3	80	54	.	26	75	75	.	.	60	63	3	.	Galway Town.
91	88	.	3	89	87	.	2	89	88	.	1	91	81	.	10	96	86	.	10	84	77	.	7	Galway.
82	78	.	4	81	79	.	2	85	81	.	4	80	77	.	3	76	92	16	.	67	59	.	8	Leitrim.
92	90	.	2	93	89	.	4	92	91	.	1	91	91	.	.	96	92	.	4	86	80	.	6	Mayo.
86	81	.	5	86	82	.	4	85	85	.	.	83	81	.	2	90	72	.	18	73	66	.	7	Roscommon.
88	86	.	2	87	84	.	3	87	85	.	2	82	78	.	4	76	88	12	.	76	68	.	8	Sligo.
89	86	.	3	88	85	.	3	88	86	.	2	87	82	.	5	91	87	.	4	79	73	.	6	Total.
69	61	.	8	66	61	.	5	68	65	.	3	67	64	.	3	81	73	.	8	59	51	.	8	Summary of Ireland.

TABLE 6.—Showing the *proportion per cent.* at each age of the total number who could neither Read nor Write, in 1841, and 1851.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Proportion per cent. at each Age of the Total Number who can neither Read nor Write.																											
	5 to 10.			11 to 15.			16 to 25.			26 to 35.			36 to 45.			46 to 55.			56 to 65.			66 to 75.			76 to 85.		
	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. and F.
LEINSTER:																												
Carlow, 1841,	35	28	31	11	9	10	15	14	14	12	13	12	10	11	11	8	11	9	6	8	7	2	4	3	1	1	1
1851,	32	26	29	15	11	12	16	15	16	11	12	11	10	11	11	8	11	9	5	9	7	2	4	3	·7	1	1
Drogheda Town, 1841,	31	20	24	12	10	11	15	18	17	13	17	15	11	14	13	8	10	9	6	8	7	3	2	3	·7	1	1
1851,	27	18	21	14	10	12	19	19	18	12	15	14	11	16	14	9	11	10	5	8	7	2	2	2	·4	1	1
Dublin City, 1841,	40	23	29	11	8	9	13	16	15	11	17	15	11	15	13	7	10	9	4	7	6	2	2	2	·5	1	1
1851,	37	25	30	10	8	8	16	16	16	12	16	15	11	14	13	7	11	9	4	6	5	2	3	2	·4	·9	1
Dublin, 1841,	33	26	29	12	10	11	16	16	16	12	15	14	11	13	12	8	9	8	5	6	6	2	3	2	·6	1	1
1851,	33	26	29	11	9	9	16	15	16	11	13	12	12	13	13	9	11	10	5	7	6	2	4	3	·6	1	1
Kildare, 1841,	34	28	31	13	11	12	16	15	15	11	13	12	9	11	10	7	10	9	6	7	6	2	3	3	1	1	1
1851,	31	27	29	14	12	13	18	15	17	10	11	11	10	11	10	8	11	9	5	8	6	2	3	3	1	1	1
Kilkenny City, 1841,	34	18	24	10	8	8	13	18	16	12	16	15	11	14	13	10	13	12	6	8	7	3	3	3	·6	1	1
1851,	31	20	24	12	8	10	16	16	16	13	17	15	11	14	13	8	12	10	5	8	7	2	3	3	1	1	1
Kilkenny, 1841,	32	22	26	11	9	10	15	17	16	13	16	15	10	12	11	8	11	10	7	8	7	3	3	3	1	1	1
1851,	33	24	27	13	10	11	14	13	14	11	13	12	10	13	12	9	12	11	6	9	8	3	4	3	·7	1	1
King's, 1841,	35	28	31	15	12	13	16	16	16	11	13	12	8	11	10	7	9	8	5	6	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
1851,	31	25	28	17	13	15	19	16	17	9	11	10	9	12	10	7	10	9	5	8	6	2	3	3	·8	1	1
Longford, 1841,	34	25	29	15	12	13	16	17	16	10	13	11	8	12	10	7	10	9	6	7	7	3	3	3	1	1	1
1851,	33	24	28	17	12	14	18	16	17	7	9	8	8	11	10	7	12	10	6	9	8	3	4	3	1	2	1
Louth, 1841,	29	20	24	13	11	11	17	19	18	12	17	15	10	13	12	9	10	9	6	7	6	3	2	3	1	1	1
1851,	29	21	24	14	10	12	17	16	16	10	13	11	10	14	12	9	12	11	7	9	9	3	3	3	1	1	1
Meath, 1841,	31	23	27	13	11	12	16	18	17	13	16	14	10	13	11	8	9	9	6	7	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
1851,	29	22	25	14	11	12	19	17	18	9	11	10	10	13	12	9	12	10	7	9	8	2	3	3	1	1	1
Queen's, 1841,	36	30	33	14	11	12	15	15	15	11	12	12	9	11	10	7	9	8	5	7	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
1851,	32	27	29	16	12	14	17	15	16	9	11	10	10	11	10	8	11	9	5	8	7	2	3	3	·5	1	1
Westmeath, 1841,	33	24	28	15	12	13	17	17	17	11	14	12	9	12	11	7	9	8	5	7	6	2	3	3	1	1	1
1851,	28	23	25	16	12	14	20	17	19	10	11	10	9	12	11	8	11	9	6	9	7	2	3	3	1	1	1
Wexford, 1841,	35	27	30	12	9	10	14	13	13	12	12	12	9	12	11	8	11	10	5	9	7	3	4	4	1	2	2
1851,	34	27	30	13	11	12	15	13	14	9	11	10	10	11	11	8	11	10	6	9	7	3	4	4	1	2	1
Wicklow, 1841,	37	32	34	15	12	13	15	15	15	10	11	11	8	10	9	7	9	8	4	6	5	2	3	3	1	1	1
1851,	32	29	31	14	12	13	19	15	17	10	11	10	9	10	9	7	10	9	5	8	6	2	3	3	1	1	1
MUNSTER:																												
Clare, 1841,	29	23	26	13	12	12	18	19	19	15	17	16	10	12	11	7	8	7	5	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
1851,	28	20	24	13	13	15	20	20	20	11	12	12	10	13	11	6	11	8	5	8	7	1	2	2	1	1	1
Cork City, 1841,	35	18	23	9	7	8	11	18	15	12	17	16	11	15	14	11	12	12	7	9	8	3	3	3	1	1	1
1851,	29	16	21	10	8	9	16	19	18	14	17	16	13	15	14	9	12	11	6	9	8	2	3	2	1	1	1
Cork, 1841,	24	20	22	11	11	11	19	21	20	15	17	17	10	12	11	8	9	9	11	7	7	2	2	2	.	1	1
1851,	24	19	21	14	12	13	21	19	20	13	14	14	11	13	12	8	10	9	6	9	7	2	3	3	1	1	1
Kerry, 1841,	27	22	24	13	12	12	19	21	20	15	17	16	10	11	11	7	8	8	6	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1
1851,	26	19	22	15	13	14	22	21	22	11	13	12	10	13	12	7	9	8	6	8	7	2	3	2	1	1	1
Limerick City, 1841,	35	19	24	11	9	9	13	19	17	13	19	17	11	14	13	8	10	10	6	7	7	2	2	2	.	1	1
1851,	28	16	20	14	11	12	19	20	20	12	15	14	13	16	15	8	11	9	4	8	7	2	2	2	.	1	1
Limerick, 1841,	32	24	27	12	10	11	16	18	17	14	17	16	9	12	11	8	9	8	6	7	7	2	2	2	1	1	1
1851,	32	23	27	16	12	14	17	16	17	9	12	11	10	13	12	7	11	9	6	9	7	2	3	2	1	1	1
Waterford City, 1841,	33	18	23	9	7	8	15	18	17	13	18	16	10	14	13	10	11	11	7	9	8	2	3	3	1	2	1
1851,	34	19	24	10	9	9	15	17	16	13	17	16	13	15	15	7	11	9	5	8	7	2	3	3	1	1	1
Waterford, 1841,	23	19	20	11	10	11	20	21	21	18	18	18	11	12	12	8	9	9	6	7	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
1851,	22	17	19	13	11	12	21	20	20	15	16	16	12	14	13	8	10	9	6	8	8	2	3	2	1	1	1
Tipperary, 1841,	33	24	28	11	10	11	16	17	17	14	16	15	10	12	11	8	10	9	5	7	6	2	3	2	1	1	1
1851,	32	23	27	15	11	13	17	17	17	10	13	12	10	13	12	8	11	9	5	8	7	2	3	2	1	1	1

TABLE 6.—Showing the *proportion per cent.* at each age of the total number who could neither Read nor Write, in 1841, and 1851—*continued.*

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS.	Proportion per cent. at each Age of the Total Number who can neither Read nor Write.																															
	5 to 10.			11 to 15.			16 to 25.			26 to 35.			36 to 45.			46 to 55.			56 to 65.			66 to 75.			76 to 85.							
	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	M. and F.					
ULSTER:																																
Antrim, 1841,	47	36	41	13	10	12	12	13	13	8	11	10	7	10	8	5	7	6	4	7	5	2	3	3	1	2	1					
1851,	42	33	37	13	11	12	15	14	15	8	10	9	7	10	8	6	9	8	4	7	6	2	4	3	1	1	1					
Belfast Town, 1841,	45	31	36	12	11	11	12	17	15	10	13	12	9	11	10	6	8	7	4	5	5	1	2	2	·4	1	1					
1851,	41	30	34	13	11	12	16	19	18	9	13	11	9	11	10	6	8	7	3	5	4	2	2	2	·4	·5	·5					
Carrick-fergus, 1841,	58	40	48	12	11	12	9	16	13	7	9	8	5	7	6	4	7	6	2	5	4	1	3	2	1	1	1					
1851,	53	43	48	10	11	11	13	16	14	5	8	7	7	7	7	3	6	5	4	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1					
Armagh, 1841,	36	28	31	14	12	13	14	16	15	11	13	12	9	11	10	7	8	8	5	6	6	2	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	32	25	28	15	13	13	17	18	17	9	11	11	9	11	10	8	9	9	5	8	7	3	3	3	1	1	1					
Cavan, 1841,	36	26	30	14	11	13	14	16	15	11	14	13	8	12	10	7	10	9	6	7	6	2	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	34	25	29	15	13	14	17	15	16	8	10	9	8	12	10	7	11	10	6	9	7	3	3	3	1	1	1					
Donegal, 1841,	29	23	25	14	12	13	16	18	17	12	15	14	10	12	11	8	8	8	6	7	7	3	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	26	21	24	14	12	13	19	19	19	11	12	12	10	12	11	9	10	9	6	8	7	3	3	3	1	2	1					
Down, 1841,	43	32	36	13	11	12	13	15	14	9	12	11	8	10	9	6	8	7	4	6	6	2	3	3	1	2	1					
1851,	40	29	34	14	11	12	15	16	15	8	10	9	7	11	9	7	9	8	5	7	7	2	4	3	1	2	2					
Fermanagh 1841,	39	28	32	15	12	13	12	15	14	9	13	11	8	11	10	6	9	8	6	7	7	3	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	35	26	30	16	12	14	17	15	16	7	9	8	8	11	10	7	11	9	5	9	7	3	4	4	1	2	1					
London-derry, 1841,	41	29	34	12	9	11	12	13	12	9	13	11	8	12	10	7	9	9	6	8	7	3	4	3	1	2	2					
1851,	34	26	30	15	11	12	17	15	16	7	10	9	8	12	10	8	11	9	6	8	7	3	4	4	1	2	2					
Monaghan, 1841,	35	25	29	15	12	13	14	17	16	10	14	12	8	11	10	7	9	8	6	7	7	3	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	32	23	27	15	12	13	16	16	16	8	11	10	9	12	11	8	11	10	7	9	8	3	4	3	1	1	1					
Tyrone, 1841,	38	28	32	15	12	13	13	14	14	9	13	12	8	11	10	6	9	8	6	7	6	3	3	3	1	2	1					
1851,	32	25	28	15	12	13	17	15	16	8	10	9	9	12	11	8	11	9	6	8	7	3	4	4	1	2	2					
CONNAUGHT:																																
Galway, 1841,	25	21	23	13	12	13	19	21	20	15	17	16	11	12	11	8	8	8	6	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	23	19	21	16	14	14	22	22	22	12	14	13	11	12	12	8	9	9	5	7	6	2	2	2	1	1	1					
Galway Town, 1841,	27	16	21	10	9	9	18	20	19	15	18	17	13	15	14	8	11	10	6	8	7	2	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	19	13	15	12	11	11	24	23	24	15	18	17	13	17	15	9	9	9	6	6	6	2	2	2	.	1	1					
Leitrim, 1841,	35	26	29	13	12	13	16	18	17	11	15	14	8	12	10	7	8	8	6	6	6	3	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	34	25	29	15	13	14	18	17	17	9	12	11	9	12	10	7	10	9	5	7	6	2	3	3	1	1	1					
Mayo, 1841,	25	21	23	14	13	13	20	22	21	15	16	15	10	11	11	7	8	7	6	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	25	19	21	17	14	15	21	22	22	11	13	12	10	12	11	7	9	9	6	7	7	2	3	2	1	1	1					
Roscom-mon, 1841,	30	23	26	14	12	13	17	20	18	13	16	15	10	12	11	8	8	8	6	6	6	1	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	29	22	25	16	13	15	19	18	18	9	12	11	10	12	11	8	11	10	6	8	7	2	3	2	1	1	1					
Sligo, 1841,	27	22	24	13	12	12	18	20	20	13	15	14	10	12	11	8	9	9	7	7	7	3	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	26	21	23	15	12	14	20	20	20	10	13	12	10	12	11	8	10	9	7	8	7	3	3	3	1	1	1					

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

LEINSTER, 1841,	34	25	29	13	11	11	15	16	16	12	14	13	10	12	11	8	10	9	5	8	6	2	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	32	25	28	14	11	12	17	15	16	10	12	11	10	13	12	8	11	10	6	8	7	2	4	3	1	1	1					
MUNSTER, 1841,	28	21	24	12	11	11	18	20	19	15	17	16	10	12	11	8	9	9	6	7	7	2	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	27	20	23	15	12	13	20	19	20	12	14	13	11	13	12	7	10	9	5	8	7	2	3	2	1	1	1					
ULSTER, 1841,	37	27	32	14	12	13	14	16	15	10	14	12	8	11	10	7	9	8	6	7	6	3	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	33	25	29	15	12	13	17	16	17	8	11	10	9	12	10	8	10	9	6	8	7	3	4	3	1	2	2					
CONNAUGHT 1841,	26	22	24	14	12	13	19	21	20	14	16	15	10	12	11	8	8	8	6	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1					
1851,	25	20	22	16	13	15	21	21	21	11	13	12	10	12	11	8	10	9	6	8	7	2	2	2	1	1	1					
TOTAL, 1841,	31	24	27	13	11	12	17	18	18	13	15	14	10	12	11	7	9	8	6	7	6	2	3	3	1	1	1					
1851,	29	22	25	15	12	13	19	18	18	10	13	12	10	13	11	8	10	9	6	8	7	2	3	3	1	1	1					

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851, according to the Returns received.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF CARLOW.												
National,	34	1,177	1,111	2,288	6	270	525	795	40	1,447	1,636	3,083
Church Education,	14	232	221	453	3	66	81	147	17	298	302	600
Diocesan,	.	.	.	.	1	22	.	22	1	22	.	22
Endowed,	1	12	16	28	.	.	.	.	1	12	16	28
Boarding,	1	25	.	25	5	309	37	346	6	334	37	371
Private,	6	66	48	114	16	179	155	334	22	245	203	448
Parochial,	11	151	135	286	2	34	21	55	13	185	156	341
Free,	1	.	12	12	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	12
Workhouse,	1	80	.	80	1	37	445	482	2	117	445	562
Total,	69	1,743	1,543	3,286	34	917	1,264	2,181	103	2,660	2,807	5,467
TOWN OF DROGHEDA.												
National,	.	.	.	.	4	433	635	1,068	4	433	635	1,068
Endowed,	.	.	.	.	1	38	.	38	1	38	.	38
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	3	22	111	133	3	22	111	133
Private,	.	.	.	.	13	214	94	308	13	214	94	308
Parochial,	.	.	.	.	1	61	46	107	1	61	46	107
Free,	.	.	.	.	2	40	28	68	2	40	28	68
Charitable Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	20	.	20	1	20	.	20
Total,	.	.	.	.	25	828	914	1,742	25	828	914	1,742
CITY OF DUBLIN.												
University of Dublin,	.	.	.	.	1	650	.	650	1	650	.	650
National,	.	.	.	.	28	3,061	3,747	6,808	28	3,061	3,747	6,808
Church Education,	.	.	.	.	4	133	154	287	4	133	154	287
Diocesan,	.	.	.	.	1	70	.	70	1	70	.	70
Endowed,	.	.	.	.	6	333	173	506	6	333	173	506
School of Design,	.	.	.	.	1	106	110	216	1	106	110	216
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	28	712	549	1,261	28	712	549	1,261
Private,	.	.	.	.	198	3,534	2,313	5,847	198	3,534	2,313	5,847
Parochial,	.	.	.	.	24	2,251	1,609	3,860	24	2,251	1,609	3,860
Free,	.	.	.	.	27	1,288	1,460	2,748	27	1,288	1,460	2,748
Mission,	.	.	.	.	4	653	99	752	4	653	99	752
Military,	.	.	.	.	5	248	113	361	5	248	113	361
Charitable Boarding,	.	.	.	.	13	97	260	357	13	97	260	357
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	5	563	693	1,256	5	563	693	1,256
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	5	537	92	629	5	537	92	629
Total,	.	.	.	.	350	14,236	11,372	25,608	350	14,236	11,372	25,608
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.												
National,	60	2,699	2,447	5,146	14	1,372	1,302	2,674	74	4,071	3,749	7,820
Church Education,	3	50	51	101	4	119	75	194	7	169	126	295
Endowed,	5	257	143	400	1	46	27	73	6	303	170	473
Boarding,	14	429	170	599	28	311	393	704	42	740	563	1,303
Private,	44	536	367	903	66	902	482	1,384	110	1,438	849	2,287
Free,	7	94	129	223	10	128	432	560	17	222	561	783
Parochial,	24	445	417	862	8	405	307	712	32	850	724	1,574
Military,	1	239	15	254	4	95	44	139	5	334	59	393
Royal Hibernian,	1	318	20	338	.	.	.	.	1	318	20	338
Charitable Boarding,	9	200	227	427	1	11	6	17	10	211	233	444
Workhouse,	3	205	211	416	.	.	.	.	3	205	211	416
Gaol,	1	39	24	63	.	.	.	.	1	39	24	63
Total,	172	5,511	4,221	9,732	136	3,389	3,068	6,457	308	8,900	7,289	16,189
COUNTY OF KILDARE.												
Maynooth College,	1	505	.	505	.	.	.	.	1	505	.	505
National,	54	1,691	1,982	3,673	4	176	148	324	58	1,867	2,130	3,997
Church Education,	12	184	143	327	.	.	.	.	12	184	143	327
Diocesan,	.	.	.	.	1	6	1	7	1	6	1	7
Endowed,	5	63	48	111	.	.	.	.	5	63	48	111
Private,	33	430	202	632	11	196	130	326	44	626	332	958
Boarding,	2	95	57	152	1	.	6	6	3	95	63	158
Parochial,	10	142	98	240	2	66	50	116	12	208	148	356
Free,	8	139	181	320	.	.	.	.	8	139	181	320
Military,	1	12	8	20	.	.	.	.	1	12	8	20
Workhouse,	2	292	269	561	1	206	236	442	3	498	505	1,003
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	77	26	103	1	77	26	103
Total,	128	3,553	2,988	6,541	21	727	597	1,324	149	4,280	3,585	7,865

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
CITY OF KILKENNY.												
National,	.	.	.	.	3	231	54	285	3	231	54	285
Parding,	.	.	.	.	4	135	17	152	4	135	17	152
Private,	.	.	.	.	12	250	155	405	12	250	155	405
Free,	.	.	.	.	1	.	216	216	1	.	216	216
Regimental,	.	.	.	.	1	129	3	132	1	129	3	132
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	2	526	203	729	2	526	203	729
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	2	101	12	113	2	101	12	113
Total,	.	.	.	.	25	1,372	660	2,032	25	1,372	660	2,032
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.												
National,	88	3,192	2,520	5,712	3	155	101	256	91	3,347	2,621	5,968
Church Education,	10	124	143	267	1	6	5	11	11	130	148	278
Parding,	1	.	23	23	1	26	.	26	2	26	23	49
Private,	68	1,016	669	1,685	.	.	.	.	68	1,016	669	1,685
Prochial,	14	259	146	405	1	25	13	38	15	284	159	443
Free,	7	108	120	228	.	.	.	.	7	108	120	228
Parding, Charitable,	1	31	.	31	.	.	.	.	1	31	.	31
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	4	336	398	734	4	336	398	734
Total,	189	4,730	3,621	8,351	10	548	517	1,065	199	5,278	4,138	9,416
KING'S COUNTY.												
National,	54	1,614	1,524	3,138	6	266	339	605	60	1,880	1,863	3,743
Church Education,	16	238	334	572	2	40	24	64	18	278	358	636
Endowed,	1	23	18	41	.	.	.	.	1	23	18	41
Parding,	2	55	.	55	2	41	25	66	4	96	25	121
Private,	44	532	515	1,047	13	160	86	246	57	692	601	1,293
Prochial,	14	223	192	415	1	43	31	74	15	266	223	489
Free,	4	77	89	166	.	.	.	.	4	77	89	166
Regimental,	1	35	38	73	.	.	.	.	1	35	38	73
Session,	1	15	15	30	2	61	79	140	3	76	94	170
Workhouse,	3	564	669	1,233	.	.	.	.	3	564	669	1,233
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	.	54	54	1	.	54	54
Total,	140	3,376	3,394	6,770	27	611	638	1,249	167	3,987	4,032	8,019
COUNTY OF LONGFORD.												
National,	39	1,277	1,003	2,280	4	112	157	269	43	1,389	1,160	2,549
Church Education,	12	250	284	534	1	48	.	48	13	298	284	582
Endowed,	1	27	3	30	.	.	.	.	1	27	3	30
Parding,	1	30	.	30	.	.	.	.	1	30	.	30
Private,	47	675	510	1,185	5	113	44	157	52	788	554	1,342
Prochial,	3	58	75	133	.	.	.	.	3	58	75	133
Free,	4	92	101	193	.	.	.	.	4	92	101	193
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	22	20	42	1	22	20	42
Session,	1	8	9	17	.	.	.	.	1	8	9	17
Workhouse,	3	470	792	1,262	1	281	.	281	4	751	792	1,543
Gaol,	1	22	4	26	.	.	.	.	1	22	4	26
Total,	112	2,909	2,781	5,690	12	576	221	797	124	3,485	3,002	6,487
COUNTY OF LOUTH.												
National,	43	1,572	1,271	2,843	5	497	669	1,166	48	2,069	1,940	4,009
Church Education,	14	258	209	467	.	.	.	.	14	258	209	467
Endowed,	4	246	104	350	2	65	57	122	6	311	161	472
Parding,	.	.	.	.	3	11	95	106	3	11	95	106
Private,	21	241	165	406	11	192	121	313	32	433	286	719
Prochial,	8	108	118	226	.	.	.	.	8	108	118	226
Free,	7	127	140	267	.	.	.	.	7	127	140	267
Industrial,	1	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	7
Session,	1	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	5
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	15	20	35	1	15	20	35
Workhouse,	3	289	378	667	.	.	.	.	3	289	378	667
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	62	26	88	1	62	26	88
Total,	102	2,843	2,395	5,238	23	842	988	1,830	125	3,685	3,383	7,068

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF MEATH.												
National,	79	2,602	2,558	5,160	3	128	132	260	82	2,730	2,690	5,420
Church Education,	6	96	62	158	.	.	.	.	6	96	62	158
Endowed,	4	226	287	513	2	269	203	472	6	495	490	985
Boarding,	1	24	.	24	1	87	.	87	2	111	.	111
Private,	45	658	467	1,125	9	218	143	361	54	876	610	1,486
Parochial,	13	179	125	304	.	.	.	.	13	179	125	304
Free,	10	134	194	328	2	9	40	49	12	143	234	377
Workhouse,	7	945	896	1,841	.	.	.	.	7	945	896	1,841
Gaol,	1	87	.	87	.	.	.	.	1	87	.	87
Total,	166	4,951	4,589	9,540	17	711	518	1,229	183	5,662	5,107	10,769
QUEEN'S COUNTY.												
National,	52	1,481	1,331	2,812	6	177	415	592	58	1,658	1,746	3,404
Church Education,	22	360	307	667	2	101	69	170	24	461	376	837
Endowed,	2	33	20	53	.	.	.	.	2	33	20	53
Boarding,	2	17	26	43	9	201	125	326	11	218	151	369
Private,	28	286	209	495	7	70	56	126	35	356	265	621
Parochial,	16	267	234	501	1	47	34	81	17	314	268	582
Free,	5	76	85	161	2	167	38	205	7	243	123	366
Mission,	.	.	.	.	1	22	.	22	1	22	.	22
Workhouse,	2	490	436	926	1	305	.	305	3	795	436	1,231
Gaol,	1	155	61	216	.	.	.	.	1	155	61	216
Total,	130	3,165	2,709	5,874	29	1,090	737	1,827	159	4,255	3,446	7,701
COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.												
National,	57	1,970	1,769	3,739	5	317	350	667	62	2,287	2,119	4,406
Church Education,	12	185	200	385	1	30	34	64	13	215	234	449
Endowed,	3	170	23	193	.	.	.	.	3	170	23	193
Boarding,	1	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	8
Agricultural Boarding,	1	19	.	19	.	.	.	.	1	19	.	19
Private,	54	699	576	1,275	11	146	133	279	65	845	709	1,554
Parochial,	15	226	228	454	.	.	.	.	15	226	228	454
Free,	3	29	56	85	.	.	.	.	3	29	56	85
Mission,	2	46	44	90	.	.	.	.	2	46	44	90
Military,	1	11	3	14	.	.	.	.	1	11	3	14
Workhouse,	1	215	281	496	1	391	411	802	2	606	692	1,298
Total,	150	3,570	3,188	6,758	18	884	928	1,812	168	4,454	4,116	8,570
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.												
National,	71	1,983	1,491	3,474	9	538	1,125	1,663	80	2,521	2,616	5,137
Church Education,	20	322	293	615	1	47	51	98	21	369	344	713
Diocesan,	.	.	.	.	2	131	.	131	2	131	.	131
Endowed,	3	94	75	169	5	83	121	204	8	177	196	373
Boarding,	2	36	.	36	1	.	11	11	3	36	11	47
Private,	29	301	216	517	24	342	272	614	53	643	488	1,131
Parochial,	27	360	283	643	1	56	43	99	28	416	326	742
Free,	6	90	92	182	5	79	111	190	11	169	203	372
Industrial,	1	.	38	38	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	38
Mission,	.	.	.	.	2	508	.	508	2	508	.	508
Workhouse,	3	582	536	1,118	2	369	457	826	5	951	993	1,944
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	152	.	152	1	152	.	152
Total,	162	3,768	3,024	6,792	53	2,305	2,191	4,496	215	6,073	5,215	11,288
COUNTY OF WICKLOW.												
National,	52	1,356	1,294	2,650	3	201	176	377	55	1,557	1,470	3,027
Church Education,	20	313	324	637	1	49	28	77	21	362	352	714
Endowed,	5	149	111	260	1	31	.	31	6	180	111	291
Boarding,	2	63	.	63	1	8	30	38	3	71	30	101
Private,	21	281	196	477	10	164	72	236	31	445	268	713
Parochial,	20	443	388	831	1	23	15	38	21	466	403	869
Free,	18	353	461	814	4	61	114	175	22	414	575	989
Workhouse,	4	462	521	983	.	.	.	.	4	462	521	983
Total,	142	3,420	3,295	6,715	21	537	435	972	163	3,957	3,730	7,687

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
versity of Dublin,	.	.	.	.	1	650	.	650	1	650	.	650
ynooth College,	1	505	.	505	.	.	.	.	1	505	.	505
ional,	683	22,614	20,301	42,915	103	7,934	9,875	17,809	786	30,548	30,176	60,724
rch Education,	161	2,612	2,571	5,183	20	639	521	1,160	181	3,251	3,092	6,343
cesan,	.	.	.	.	5	229	1	230	5	229	1	230
lowed,	34	1,300	848	2,148	18	865	581	1,446	52	2,165	1,429	3,594
ool of Design,	.	.	.	.	1	106	110	216	1	106	110	216
rding,	29	774	284	1,058	87	1,863	1,399	3,262	116	2,637	1,683	4,320
icultural Boarding,	1	19	.	19	.	.	.	.	1	19	.	19
vate,	440	5,721	4,140	9,861	406	6,680	4,256	10,936	846	12,401	8,396	20,797
ochial,	175	2,861	2,439	5,300	42	3,011	2,169	5,180	217	5,872	4,608	10,480
e,	80	1,319	1,660	2,979	53	1,772	2,439	4,211	133	3,091	4,099	7,190
ustrial,	2	.	45	45	.	.	.	.	2	.	45	45
sion,	5	71	71	142	9	1,244	178	1,422	14	1 315	249	1,564
itary,	4	297	64	361	12	509	200	709	16	806	264	1,070
al Hibernian,	1	318	20	338	.	.	.	.	1	318	20	338
ritable Boarding,	10	231	227	458	15	128	266	394	25	359	493	852
rkhouse,	32	4,594	4,989	9,583	18	3,014	2,843	5,857	50	7,608	7,832	15,440
ol,	4	303	89	392	11	929	210	1,139	15	1,232	299	1,531
Total,	1,662	43,539	37,748	81,287	801	29,573	25,048	54,621	2,463	73,112	62,796	135,908

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

OUNTY OF CLARE.												
tional,	75	2,773	2,421	5,194	5	312	221	533	80	3,085	2,642	5,727
rch Education,	8	101	131	232	1	24	7	31	9	125	138	263
cesan,	1	15	9	24	.	.	.	.	1	15	9	24
lowed,	.	.	.	.	2	97	41	138	2	97	41	138
rding,	.	.	.	.	1	48	.	48	1	48	.	48
vate,	107	1,633	1,334	2,967	23	564	335	899	130	2,197	1,669	3,866
ochial,	6	79	102	181	1	22	14	36	7	101	116	217
e,	5	29	51	80	.	.	.	.	5	29	51	80
sion,	1	6	3	9	.	.	.	.	1	6	3	9
itary,	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2
rkhouse,	14	2,975	2,658	5,633	1	148	123	271	15	3,123	2,781	5,904
ol,	.	.	.	.	1	218	54	272	1	218	54	272
Total,	218	7,612	6,710	14,322	35	1,433	795	2,228	253	9,045	7,505	16,550
CITY OF CORK.												
tional,	.	.	.	.	5	813	1,019	1,832	5	813	1,019	1,832
lowed,	.	.	.	.	4	196	196	392	4	196	196	392
rding,	.	.	.	.	13	248	141	389	13	248	141	389
vate,	.	.	.	.	107	1,935	1,392	3,327	107	1,935	1,392	3,327
ochial,	.	.	.	.	8	287	290	577	8	287	290	577
ool of Design,	.	.	.	.	1	88	45	133	1	88	45	133
e,	.	.	.	.	7	535	1,120	1,655	7	535	1,120	1,655
sion,	.	.	.	.	3	82	35	117	3	82	35	117
ritable Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	28	.	28	1	28	.	28
rkhouse,	.	.	.	.	2	195	248	443	2	195	248	443
Total,	.	.	.	.	151	4,407	4,486	8,893	151	4,407	4,486	8,893
NTY OF CORK, E. R.												
tional,	138	5,499	5,169	10,668	14	1,823	2,189	4,012	152	7,322	7,358	14,680
rch Education,	15	135	208	343	3	100	79	179	18	235	287	522
cesan,	2	13	28	41	.	.	.	.	2	13	28	41
lowed,	2	34	21	55	2	34	.	34	4	68	21	89
rding,	5	51	112	163	4	74	22	96	9	125	134	259
vate,	92	1,747	1,246	2,993	64	988	558	1,546	156	2,735	1,804	4,539
ochial,	43	592	458	1,050	7	136	79	215	50	728	537	1,265
e,	18	421	484	905	8	157	192	349	26	578	676	1,254
ustrial,	1	.	24	24	.	.	.	.	1	.	24	24
sion,	.	.	.	.	1	17	12	29	1	17	12	29
itary,	3	112	88	200	2	41	43	84	5	153	131	284
rkhouse,	8	2,214	1,742	3,956	8	1,178	1,710	2,888	16	3,392	3,452	6,844
ol,	2	270	.	270	.	.	.	.	2	270	.	270
Total,	329	11,088	9,580	20,668	113	4,548	4,884	9,432	442	15,636	14,464	30,100

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF CORK, W. R.												
National,	107	3,236	2,903	6,139	8	691	997	1,688	115	3,927	3,900	7,827
Church Education,	45	568	562	1,130	4	83	111	194	49	651	673	1,324
Diocesan,	1	20	.	20	.	.	.	.	1	20	.	20
Endowed,	1	8	7	15	2	65	67	132	3	73	74	147
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	3	49	18	67	3	49	18	67
Private,	44	645	467	1,112	30	516	270	786	74	1,161	737	1,898
Parochial,	34	439	421	860	5	129	117	246	39	568	538	1,106
Free,	8	136	151	287	2	28	86	114	10	164	237	401
Industrial,	1	.	35	35	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	35
Mission,	13	153	136	289	1	31	9	40	14	184	145	329
Workhouse,	13	1,690	2,353	4,043	3	443	378	821	16	2,133	2,731	4,864
Total,	267	6,895	7,035	13,930	58	2,035	2,053	4,088	325	8,930	9,088	18,018
COUNTY OF KERRY.												
National,	89	3,315	3,386	6,701	7	991	1,077	2,068	96	4,306	4,463	8,769
Church Education,	11	300	251	551	1	15	17	32	12	315	268	583
Endowed,	1	40	35	75	1	61	.	61	2	101	35	136
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	2	31	52	83	2	31	52	83
Private,	94	1,722	1,164	2,886	22	446	209	655	116	2,168	1,373	3,541
Parochial,	12	184	136	320	3	126	141	267	15	310	277	587
Free,	5	70	68	138	.	.	.	.	5	70	68	138
Mission,	7	85	61	146	1	7	12	19	8	92	73	165
Workhouse,	7	1,402	751	2,153	8	2,371	2,782	5,153	15	3,773	3,533	7,306
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	13	1	13	.	13
Total,	226	7,118	5,852	12,970	46	4,061	4,290	8,351	272	11,179	10,142	21,321
CITY OF LIMERICK.												
National,	.	.	.	.	4	.	1,255	1,255	4	.	1,255	1,255
Diocesan,	.	.	.	.	1	20	.	20	1	20	.	20
Endowed,	.	.	.	.	4	237	278	515	4	237	278	515
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	6	66	148	214	6	66	148	214
Private,	.	.	.	.	41	848	419	1,267	41	848	419	1,267
Parochial,	.	.	.	.	2	55	122	177	2	55	122	177
Free,	.	.	.	.	4	881	24	905	4	881	24	905
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	16	18	34	1	16	18	34
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	2	792	854	1,646	2	792	854	1,646
Charitable Boarding,	.	.	.	.	2	.	47	47	2	.	47	47
Total,	.	.	.	.	67	2,915	3,165	6,080	67	2,915	3,165	6,080
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.												
National,	58	2,692	2,265	4,957	2	72	367	439	60	2,764	2,632	5,396
Church Education,	6	154	109	263	1	31	24	55	7	185	133	318
Endowed,	1	24	28	52	.	.	.	.	1	24	28	52
Private,	148	3,494	2,626	6,120	12	268	138	406	160	3,762	2,764	6,526
Parochial,	25	626	555	1,181	.	.	.	.	25	626	555	1,181
Free,	1	46	87	133	.	.	.	.	1	46	87	133
Mission,	1	32	42	74	.	.	.	.	1	32	42	74
Workhouse,	18	2,768	1,963	4,731	1	46	114	160	19	2,814	2,077	4,891
Total,	258	9,836	7,675	17,511	16	417	643	1,060	274	10,253	8,318	18,571
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING.												
National,	57	2,091	1,930	4,021	7	252	777	1,029	64	2,343	2,707	5,050
Church Education,	9	151	147	298	1	.	9	9	10	151	156	307
Endowed,	3	76	37	113	1	39	34	73	4	115	71	186
Boarding,	1	.	33	33	2	15	35	50	3	15	68	83
Private,	63	1,037	824	1,861	14	247	159	406	77	1,284	983	2,267
Parochial,	11	129	134	263	2	34	28	62	13	163	162	325
Free,	3	31	88	119	1	296	.	296	4	327	88	415
Mission,	6	107	140	247	1	21	13	34	7	128	153	281
Military,	.	.	.	.	2	85	42	127	2	85	42	127
Workhouse,	8	1,385	1,276	2,661	2	129	877	1,006	10	1,514	2,153	3,667
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	112	52	164	1	112	52	164
Total,	161	5,007	4,609	9,616	34	1,230	2,026	3,256	195	6,237	6,635	12,872

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING.												
National,	57	2,014	1,542	3,556	9	874	641	1,515	66	2,888	2,183	5,071
Church Education,	2	23	12	35	.	.	.	.	2	23	12	35
Endowed,	4	58	47	105	2	9	13	22	6	67	60	127
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	6	84	129	213	6	84	129	213
Private,	73	1,388	977	2,365	42	636	484	1,120	115	2,024	1,461	3,485
Parochial,	20	283	209	492	7	508	315	823	27	791	524	1,315
Free,	2	33	28	61	1	297	161	458	3	330	189	519
Mission,	.	.	.	.	1	1	36	37	1	1	36	37
Military,	.	.	.	.	3	278	35	313	3	278	35	313
Charitable Boarding,	1	14	8	22	.	.	.	.	1	14	8	22
Workhouse,	7	1,131	878	2,009	9	969	1,861	2,830	16	2,100	2,739	4,839
Total,	166	4,944	3,701	8,645	80	3,656	3,675	7,331	246	8,600	7,376	15,976
CITY OF WATERFORD.												
Church Education,	.	.	.	.	1	31	24	55	1	31	24	55
Endowed,	.	.	.	.	2	59	30	89	2	59	30	89
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	33	18	51	1	33	18	51
Private,	.	.	.	.	30	434	293	727	30	434	293	727
Parochial,	.	.	.	.	2	32	20	52	2	32	20	52
Free,	.	.	.	.	8	1,057	302	1,359	8	1,057	302	1,359
Industrial,	.	.	.	.	1	.	42	42	1	.	42	42
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	1	.	354	354	1	.	354	354
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	25	.	25	1	25	.	25
Total,	.	.	.	.	47	1,671	1,083	2,754	47	1,671	1,083	2,754
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.												
National,	60	2,620	2,140	4,760	3	185	418	603	63	2,805	2,558	5,363
Church Education,	6	86	87	173	1	30	26	56	7	116	113	229
Endowed,	1	37	.	37	.	.	.	.	1	37	.	37
Boarding,	4	108	71	179	.	.	.	.	4	108	71	179
Private,	35	449	321	770	9	189	128	317	44	638	449	1,087
Parochial,	12	203	186	389	6	402	75	477	18	605	261	866
Free,	9	197	444	641	2	18	426	444	11	215	870	1,085
Mission,	1	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	4
Charitable Boarding,	1	8	14	22	.	.	.	.	1	8	14	22
Workhouse,	3	670	287	957	2	83	326	409	5	753	613	1,366
Gaol,	1	31	6	37	.	.	.	.	1	31	6	37
Total,	133	4,412	3,557	7,969	23	907	1,399	2,306	156	5,319	4,956	10,275
SUMMARY OF PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.												
National,	641	24,240	21,756	45,996	64	6,013	8,961	14,974	705	30,253	30,717	60,970
Church Education,	102	1,518	1,507	3,025	13	314	297	611	115	1,832	1,804	3,636
Diocesan,	4	48	37	85	1	20	.	20	5	68	37	105
Endowed,	13	277	175	452	20	797	659	1,456	33	1,074	834	1,908
School of Design,	.	.	.	.	1	88	45	133	1	88	45	133
Boarding,	10	159	216	375	38	648	563	1,211	48	807	779	1,586
Private,	656	12,115	8,959	21,074	394	7,071	4,385	11,456	1,050	19,186	13,344	32,530
Parochial,	163	2,535	2,201	4,736	43	1,731	1,201	2,932	206	4,266	3,402	7,668
Free,	51	963	1,401	2,364	33	3,269	2,311	5,580	84	4,232	3,712	7,944
Industrial,	2	.	59	59	1	.	42	42	3	.	101	101
Mission,	29	386	383	769	8	159	117	276	37	545	500	1,045
Military,	4	113	89	202	8	420	138	558	12	533	227	760
Charitable Boarding,	2	22	22	44	3	28	47	75	5	50	69	19
Workhouse,	78	14,235	11,908	26,143	39	6,354	9,627	15,981	117	20,589	21,535	42,124
Gaol,	3	301	6	307	4	368	106	474	7	669	112	781
Total,	1,758	56,912	48,719	105,631	670	27,280	28,499	55,779	2,428	84,192	77,218	161,410
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
COUNTY OF ANTRIM.												
National,	240	5,563	3,911	9,474	11	592	432	1,024	251	6,155	4,343	10,498
Church Education,	32	632	500	1,132	1	81	44	125	33	713	544	1,257
Endowed,	1	18	5	23	1	30	25	55	2	48	30	78
Boarding,	3	65	43	108	2	9	24	33	5	74	67	141
Agricultural Boarding,	1	30	23	53	.	.	.	.	1	30	23	53
Private,	39	613	468	1,081	29	507	536	1,043	68	1,120	1,004	2,124
Parochial,	17	418	335	753	.	.	.	.	17	418	335	753
Free,	6	162	92	254	4	106	149	255	10	268	241	509
Mission,	11	191	202	393	2	63	45	108	13	254	247	501
Workhouse,	4	283	197	480	1	79	71	150	5	362	268	630
Total,	354	7,975	5,776	13,751	51	1,467	1,326	2,793	405	9,442	7,102	16,544

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.												
National,	80	2,089	1,459	3,548	5	357	175	532	85	2,446	1,634	4,080
Church Education,	62	1,477	1,255	2,732	3	209	150	359	65	1,686	1,405	3,091
Diocesan,	3	57	21	78	1	54	26	80	4	111	47	158
Endowed,	10	389	272	661	1	111	116	227	11	500	388	888
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	6	131	84	215	6	131	84	215
Private,	36	452	368	820	14	296	110	406	50	748	478	1,226
Parochial,	10	214	192	406	1	56	36	92	11	270	228	498
Free,	11	237	212	449	5	111	140	251	16	348	352	700
Mission,	6	124	68	192	.	.	.	.	6	124	68	192
Workhouse,	3	329	325	654	.	.	.	.	3	329	325	654
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	38	12	50	1	38	12	50
Total,	221	5,368	4,172	9,540	37	1,363	849	2,212	258	6,731	5,021	11,752
TOWN OF BELFAST.												
National,	.	.	.	.	17	1,331	1,314	2,645	17	1,331	1,314	2,645
Church Education,	.	.	.	.	8	470	376	846	8	470	376	846
Endowed,	.	.	.	.	1	206	10	216	1	206	10	216
School of Design,	.	.	.	.	1	111	29	140	1	111	29	140
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	6	133	107	240	6	133	107	240
Private,	.	.	.	.	68	1,868	1,228	3,096	68	1,868	1,228	3,096
Parochial,	.	.	.	.	4	341	235	576	4	341	235	576
Free,	.	.	.	.	3	284	307	591	3	284	307	591
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	413	23	436	1	413	23	436
Mission,	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	31	1	.	31	31
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	1	278	209	487	1	278	209	487
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	54	.	54	1	54	.	54
Total,	.	.	.	.	112	5,489	3,869	9,358	112	5,489	3,869	9,358
BOROUGH OF CARRICKFERGUS.												
National,	5	79	61	140	1	77	52	129	6	156	113	269
Church Education,	1	30	24	54	1	20	24	44	2	50	48	98
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	3	31	33	64	3	31	33	64
Private,	1	13	5	18	7	105	71	176	8	118	76	194
Parochial,	.	.	.	.	1	61	25	86	1	61	25	86
Free,	1	11	22	33	.	.	.	.	1	11	22	33
Total,	8	133	112	245	13	294	205	499	21	427	317	744
COUNTY OF CAVAN.												
National,	127	3,074	2,513	5,587	2	86	79	165	129	3,160	2,592	5,752
Church Education,	50	881	949	1,830	2	33	66	99	52	914	1,015	1,929
Endowed,	1	32	25	57	1	40	15	55	2	72	40	112
Boarding,	2	51	.	51	1	42	.	42	3	93	.	93
Private,	61	832	660	1,492	11	177	113	290	72	1,009	773	1,782
Parochial,	7	93	95	188	.	.	.	.	7	93	95	188
Free,	13	306	272	578	1	41	35	76	14	347	307	654
Mission,	4	35	41	76	.	.	.	.	4	35	41	76
Workhouse,	4	783	964	1,747	1	32	21	53	5	815	985	1,800
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	60	30	90	1	60	30	90
Total,	269	6,087	5,519	11,606	20	511	359	870	289	6,598	5,878	12,476
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.												
National,	225	5,607	4,202	9,809	2	134	89	223	227	5,741	4,291	10,032
Church Education,	46	728	896	1,624	1	22	20	42	47	750	916	1,666
Endowed,	27	666	303	969	2	59	24	83	29	725	327	1,052
Boarding,	2	38	19	57	.	.	.	.	2	38	19	57
Private,	50	657	449	1,106	5	39	38	77	55	696	487	1,183
Parochial,	15	301	134	435	1	1	21	22	16	302	155	457
Free,	10	115	107	222	.	.	.	.	10	115	107	222
Mission,	16	201	211	412	.	.	.	.	16	201	211	412
Workhouse,	6	394	414	808	1	59	52	111	7	453	466	919
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	78	11	89	1	78	11	89
Total,	397	8,707	6,735	15,442	13	392	255	647	410	9,099	6,990	16,089

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
OUNTY OF DOWN.												
ional,	200	5,410	3,319	8,729	22	1,024	1,088	2,112	222	6,434	4,407	10,841
rch Education,	47	1,064	804	1,868	4	165	153	318	51	1,229	957	2,186
cesan,	1	16	..	16	1	24	24	48	2	40	24	64
lowed,	6	244	115	359	3	132	49	181	9	376	164	540
rding,	5	16	55	71	6	107	92	199	11	123	147	270
vate,	94	1,421	960	2,381	30	499	249	748	124	1,920	1,209	3,129
ochial,	21	574	370	944	4	110	86	196	25	684	456	1,140
e,	16	332	326	658	3	313	56	369	19	645	382	1,027
ustrial,	.	.	.	.	1	2	40	42	1	2	40	42
sion,	3	62	73	135	3	92	41	133	6	154	114	268
rkhouse,	3	223	221	444	1	115	77	192	4	338	298	636
l,	.	.	.	.	1	81	11	92	1	81	11	92
Total,	396	9,362	6,243	15,605	79	2,634	1,966	4,630	475	12,026	8,209	20,235
NTY OF FERMANAGH.												
ional,	122	2,682	1,764	4,446	3	94	106	200	125	2,776	1,870	4,646
rch Education,	54	1,026	787	1,813	.	.	.	.	54	1,026	787	1,813
cesan,	1	32	24	56	.	.	.	.	1	32	24	56
lowed,	2	69	9	78	.	.	.	.	2	69	9	78
rding,	.	.	.	.	1	10	12	22	1	10	12	22
vate,	33	441	301	742	8	142	143	285	41	583	444	1,027
ochial,	4	88	55	143	.	.	.	.	4	88	55	143
e,	10	152	212	364	2	46	74	120	12	198	286	484
sion,	4	69	41	110	.	.	.	.	4	69	41	110
tary,	.	.	.	.	1	110	18	128	1	110	18	128
ritable Boarding,	1	55	24	79	.	.	.	.	1	55	24	79
ckhouse,	3	346	329	675	.	.	.	.	3	346	329	675
l,	.	.	.	.	1	49	7	56	1	49	7	56
Total,	234	4,960	3,546	8,506	16	451	360	811	250	5,411	3,906	9,317
NTY LONDONDERRY.												
ional,	130	3,181	2,400	5,581	15	476	753	1,229	145	3,657	3,153	6,810
rch Education,	32	611	595	1,206	1	41	32	73	33	652	627	1,279
don Corporations,	24	645	621	1,266	.	.	.	.	24	645	621	1,266
cesan,	.	.	.	.	1	74	.	74	1	74	.	74
owed,	5	114	108	222	1	74	17	91	6	188	125	313
rding,	.	.	.	.	3	43	47	90	3	43	47	90
icultural Boarding,	1	61	.	61	.	.	.	.	1	61	.	61
vate,	44	681	592	1,273	29	637	387	1,024	73	1,318	979	2,297
ochial,	18	541	269	810	.	.	.	.	18	541	269	810
e,	12	198	215	413	3	106	53	159	15	304	268	572
ustrial,	1	.	37	37	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	37
tary,	1	102	7	109	.	.	.	.	1	102	7	109
sion,	8	166	133	299	3	256	176	432	11	422	309	731
ritable Boarding,	1	88	.	88	.	.	.	.	1	88	.	88
ckhouse,	3	268	256	524	1	50	44	94	4	318	300	618
l,	.	.	.	.	1	32	32	64	1	32	32	64
Total,	280	6,656	5,233	11,889	58	1,789	1,541	3,330	338	8,445	6,774	15,219
NTY OF MONAGHAN.												
ional,	110	2,516	1,855	4,371	4	156	140	296	114	2,672	1,995	4,667
rch Education,	43	764	585	1,349	2	54	23	77	45	818	608	1,426
cesan,	.	.	.	.	1	17	.	17	1	17	.	17
rding,	1	18	.	18	4	84	14	98	5	102	14	116
vate,	46	636	409	1,045	12	179	156	335	58	815	565	1,380
ochial,	3	66	28	94	1	31	39	70	4	97	67	164
e,	3	37	73	110	4	66	115	181	7	103	188	291
sion,	3	35	30	65	.	.	.	.	3	35	30	65
rkhouse,	2	241	183	424	2	323	436	764	4	569	619	1,188
l,	.	.	.	.	1	36	22	58	1	36	22	58
Total,	211	4,313	3,163	7,476	31	951	945	1,896	242	5,264	4,108	9,372
UNTY OF TYRONE.												
ional,	239	4,985	3,876	8,861	4	194	214	408	243	5,179	4,090	9,269
rch Education,	90	1,578	1,258	2,836	2	38	83	121	92	1,616	1,341	2,957
owed,	4	85	48	133	1	32	43	75	5	117	91	208
rding,	.	.	.	.	5	102	88	190	5	102	88	190

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF TYRONE—*con.*												
Private,	44	617	526	1,143	24	355	239	594	68	972	765	1,737
Parochial,	11	265	185	450	3	75	45	120	14	340	230	570
Free,	16	188	235	423	4	79	135	214	20	267	370	637
Mission,	7	95	80	175	1	29	17	46	8	124	97	221
Charitable Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	10	11	21	1	10	11	21
Workhouse,	9	526	510	1,036	.	.	.	.	9	526	510	1,036
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	132	44	176	1	132	44	176
Total,	420	8,339	6,718	15,057	46	1,046	919	1,965	466	9,385	7,637	17,022
SUMMARY OF PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
National,	1,478	35,186	25,360	60,546	86	4,521	4,442	8,963	1,564	39,707	29,802	69,509
Church Education,	457	8,791	7,653	16,444	25	1,133	971	2,104	482	9,924	8,624	18,548
London Corporations,	24	645	621	1,266	.	.	.	.	24	645	621	1,266
Diocesan,	5	105	45	150	4	169	50	219	9	274	95	369
Endowed,	56	1,617	885	2,502	11	684	299	983	67	2,301	1,184	3,485
School of Design,	.	.	.	.	1	111	29	140	1	111	29	140
Boarding,	13	188	117	305	37	692	501	1,193	50	880	618	1,498
Agricultural Boarding,	2	91	23	114	.	.	.	.	2	91	23	114
Private,	448	6,363	4,738	11,101	237	4,804	3,270	8,074	685	11,167	8,008	19,175
Parochial,	106	2,560	1,663	4,223	15	675	487	1,162	121	3,235	2,150	5,385
Free,	98	1,738	1,766	3,504	29	1,152	1,064	2,216	127	2,890	2,830	5,720
Industrial,	1	.	37	37	1	2	40	42	2	2	77	79
Mission,	62	978	879	1,857	10	440	310	750	72	1,418	1,189	2,607
Military,	1	102	7	109	2	523	41	564	3	625	48	673
Charitable Boarding,	2	143	24	167	1	10	11	21	3	153	35	188
Workhouse,	37	3,393	3,399	6,792	8	941	910	1,851	45	4,334	4,309	8,643
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	9	560	169	729	9	560	169	729
Total,	2,790	61,900	47,217	109,117	476	16,417	12,594	29,011	3,266	78,317	59,811	138,128
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
TOWN OF GALWAY.												
National,	.	.	.	.	3	618	412	1,030	3	618	412	1,030
Church Education,	.	.	.	.	1	2	25	27	1	2	25	27
Endowed,	.	.	.	.	3	49	16	65	3	49	16	65
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	9	31	40	1	9	31	40
Private,	.	.	.	.	15	432	168	600	15	432	168	600
Mission,	.	.	.	.	2	50	35	85	2	50	35	85
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	22	14	36	1	22	14	36
Workhouse,	.	.	.	.	1	.	631	631	1	.	631	631
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	42	.	42	1	42	.	42
Total,	.	.	.	.	28	1,224	1,332	2,556	28	1,224	1,332	2,556
COUNTY OF GALWAY.												
Queen's Colleges,	1	65	.	65	.	.	.	.	1	65	.	65
National,	81	2,436	2,921	5,357	3	216	76	292	84	2,652	2,997	5,649
Church Education,	24	431	353	784	1	84	92	176	25	515	445	960
Diocesan,	1	3	6	9	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	9
Endowed,	1	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	14
Boarding,	3	77	55	132	1	37	.	37	4	114	55	169
Private,	139	2,428	1,802	4,230	29	515	306	821	168	2,943	2,108	5,051
Parochial,	5	141	108	249	1	.	19	19	6	141	127	268
Free,	15	517	411	928	3	129	53	182	18	646	464	1,110
Industrial,	3	34	111	145	.	.	.	.	3	34	111	145
Mission,	30	1,111	1,099	2,210	1	10	10	20	31	1,121	1,109	2,230
Workhouse,	9	2,174	989	3,163	6	900	1,687	2,587	15	3,074	2,676	5,750
Total,	312	9,431	7,855	17,286	45	1,891	2,243	4,134	357	11,322	10,098	21,420
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.												
National,	93	2,449	2,024	4,473	.	.	.	.	93	2,449	2,024	4,473
Church Education,	17	295	254	549	.	.	.	.	17	295	254	549
Private,	52	731	535	1,266	.	.	.	.	52	731	535	1,266
Free,	4	41	114	155	.	.	.	.	4	41	114	155

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER of SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SCHOOLS AND COUNTIES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY OF LEITRIM—*continued.*												
Mission,	6	41	102	143	.	.	.	.	6	41	102	143
Workhouse,	4	453	622	1,075	.	.	.	.	4	453	622	1,075
Gaol,	1	67	.	67	.	.	.	.	1	67	.	67
Total,	177	4,077	3,651	7,728	.	.	.	.	177	4,077	3,651	7,728
COUNTY OF MAYO.												
National,	116	2,608	2,149	4,757	3	312	251	563	119	2,920	2,400	5,320
Church Education,	25	438	444	882	1	24	.	24	26	462	444	906
Endowed,	2	55	32	87	.	.	.	.	2	55	32	87
Boarding,	1	2	10	12	1	13	5	18	2	15	15	30
Private,	72	1,293	719	2,012	26	441	273	714	98	1,734	992	2,726
Parochial,	6	133	99	232	1	19	37	56	7	152	136	288
Free,	10	229	174	403	1	.	374	374	11	229	548	777
Industrial,	6	17	234	251	.	.	.	.	6	17	234	251
Mission,	56	814	1,000	1,814	3	46	121	167	59	860	1,121	1,981
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	13	5	18	1	13	5	18
Workhouse,	15	2,044	1,477	3,521	3	31	685	716	18	2,075	2,162	4,237
Gaol,	1	41	7	48	.	.	.	.	1	41	7	48
Total,	310	7,674	6,345	14,019	40	899	1,751	2,650	350	8,573	8,096	16,669
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.												
National,	66	2,099	1,780	3,879	4	203	226	429	70	2,302	2,006	4,308
Church Education,	30	374	724	1,098	1	.	36	36	31	374	760	1,134
Diocesan,	1	13	.	13	.	.	.	.	1	13	.	13
Endowed,	1	.	19	19	1	55	.	55	2	55	19	74
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	10	21	31	1	10	21	31
Private,	105	1,912	1,220	3,132	11	186	90	276	116	2,098	1,310	3,408
Parochial,	2	58	23	81	2	66	87	153	4	124	110	234
Free,	4	50	197	247	1	13	19	32	5	63	216	279
Industrial,	6	12	233	245	.	.	.	.	6	12	233	245
Mission,	6	62	141	203	.	.	.	.	6	62	141	203
Military,	.	.	.	.	1	7	9	16	1	7	9	16
Workhouse,	5	578	975	1,553	2	397	200	597	7	975	1,175	2,150
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	36	.	36	1	36	.	36
Total,	226	5,158	5,312	10,470	25	973	688	1,661	251	6,131	6,000	12,131
COUNTY OF SLIGO.												
National,	74	1,801	1,681	3,482	3	60	449	509	77	1,861	2,130	3,991
Church Education,	35	525	876	1,401	.	.	.	.	35	525	876	1,401
Diocesan,	.	.	.	.	1	30	.	30	1	30	.	30
Endowed,	3	69	23	92	.	.	.	.	3	69	23	92
Boarding,	.	.	.	.	1	.	39	39	1	.	39	39
Private,	33	547	351	898	10	180	129	309	43	727	480	1,207
Parochial,	1	23	7	30	2	147	.	147	3	170	7	177
Free,	2	27	83	110	.	.	.	.	2	27	83	110
Industrial,	4	5	101	106	.	.	.	.	4	5	101	106
Mission,	15	108	644	752	1	13	15	28	16	121	659	780
Workhouse,	1	162	226	388	1	108	54	162	2	270	280	550
Gaol,	.	.	.	.	1	25	7	32	1	25	7	32
Total,	168	3,267	3,992	7,259	20	563	693	1,256	188	3,830	4,685	8,515
SUMMARY OF PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
Queen's College, Galway	1	65	.	65	.	.	.	.	1	65	.	65
National,	430	11,393	10,555	21,948	16	1,409	1,414	2,823	446	12,802	11,969	24,771
Church Education,	131	2,063	2,651	4,714	4	110	153	263	135	2,173	2,804	4,977
Diocesan,	2	16	6	22	1	30	.	30	3	46	6	52
Endowed,	7	138	74	212	4	104	16	120	11	242	90	332
Boarding,	4	79	65	144	5	69	96	165	9	148	161	309
Private,	401	6,911	4,627	11,538	91	1,754	966	2,720	492	8,665	5,593	14,258
Parochial,	14	355	237	592	6	232	143	375	20	587	380	967
Free,	35	864	979	1,843	5	142	446	588	40	1,006	1,425	2,431
Industrial,	19	68	679	747	.	.	.	.	19	68	679	747
Mission,	113	2,136	2,986	5,122	7	119	181	300	120	2,255	3,167	5,422
Military,	.	.	.	.	3	42	28	70	3	42	28	70
Workhouse,	34	5,411	4,289	9,700	13	1,436	3,257	4,693	47	6,847	7,546	14,393
Gaol,	2	108	7	115	3	103	7	110	5	211	14	225
Total,	1,193	29,607	27,155	56,762	158	5,550	6,707	12,257	1,351	35,157	33,862	69,019

TABLE 7.—Showing the NUMBER OF SCHOOLS and of PUPILS attending them, during the Week ended 12th April, 1851—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

SCHOOLS.	RURAL DISTRICTS.				CIVIC DISTRICTS.				TOTAL.			
	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			No. of Schools.	No. of Children.		
		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
University of Dublin,	.	.	.	.	1	650	.	650	1	650	.	650
Maynooth College,	1	505	.	505	.	.	.	.	1	505	.	505
Queen's College, Galway	1	65	.	65	.	.	.	.	1	65	.	65
National,	3,232	93,433	77,972	171,405	269	19,877	24,692	44,569	3,501	113,310	102,664	215,974
Church Education,	851	14,984	14,382	29,366	62	2,196	1,942	4,138	913	17,180	16,324	33,504
London Corporations,	24	645	621	1,266	.	.	.	.	24	645	621	1,266
Diocesan,	11	169	88	257	11	448	51	499	22	617	139	756
Endowed,	110	3,332	1,982	5,314	53	2,450	1,555	4,005	163	5,782	3,537	9,319
Schools of Design,	.	.	.	.	3	305	184	489	3	305	184	489
Boarding,	56	1,200	682	1,882	167	3,272	2,559	5,831	223	4,472	3,241	7,713
Private,	1,945	31,110	22,464	53,574	1,128	20,309	12,877	33,186	3,073	51,419	35,341	86,760
Parochial,	458	8,311	6,540	14,851	106	5,649	4,000	9,649	564	13,960	10,540	24,500
Free,	264	4,884	5,806	10,690	120	6,335	6,260	12,595	384	11,219	12,066	23,285
Industrial,	24	68	820	888	2	2	82	84	26	70	902	972
Mission,	209	3,571	4,319	7,890	34	1,962	786	2,748	243	5,533	5,105	10,638
Military,	9	512	160	672	25	1,494	407	1,901	34	2,006	567	2,573
Royal Hibernian,	1	318	20	338	.	.	.	.	1	318	20	338
Boarding, Charitable,	14	396	273	669	19	166	324	490	33	562	597	1,159
Do. Agricultural	3	110	23	133	.	.	.	.	3	110	23	133
Workhouse,	181	27,633	24,585	52,218	78	11,745	16,637	28,382	259	39,378	41,222	80,600
Gaol,	9	712	102	814	27	1,960	492	2,452	36	2,672	594	3,266
Total,	7,403	191,958	160,839	352,797	2,105	78,820	72,848	151,668	9,508	270,778	233,687	504,465

Form A.—1st Table.—Return of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who slept or abode in this House on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

Note.—*Pray read the Instructions for filling these Returns, which are given on the 3rd page.*

	NAMES of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, *who slept or abode in this House on the above night.*		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	MARRIAGE.		RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	EDUCATION.	WHERE BORN.	DEAF-AND-DUMB, OR BLIND?
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years on last Birth-day.	Months for Infants under One Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females	Of *each* to the *Head* of the Family, as whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other relative, Visitor, Servant, &c.?	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year Married, or in what Years if more than once?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Person; or, if a Child, whether attending School?	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?" *See Note.**	In what Country, County, or City?	Whether Deaf-&-Dumb, or Blind?
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

* Note.—The word "Irish" to be added in the Education Column to the name of each person *who speaks Irish, but who cannot speak English*; and the words "Irish and English" to the names of those *who can speak both the Irish and English Languages.*

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2ND TABLE.—RETURN of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY now Alive, and whose Home is in this House, but who were Absent on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

NOTE.—*This Table is necessary in order to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each Family, whether present or absent on the said night.*

NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	In what Country, County or City, at present residing?
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months for Infants under one year.	Whether Male or Female.	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative Servant, &c.?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Person; or, if a Child, whether attending School?	

3RD TABLE.—RETURN of the MEMBERS, VISITORS, and SERVANTS of this FAMILY, who have DIED while residing with this Family, since the 6th June, 1841, the date of the last Census.

NOTE.—*The necessity for this Table is caused by the want of a General Registration of Deaths in Ireland.*

NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	TIME OF DEATH.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months for Infants under one Year.	Whether Male or Female?	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Servant, &c.?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Person?	Disease or Accident which caused Death?	Season—as Spring, Summer, Autumn, or Winter?	In what Year?

I believe the foregoing to be true Returns concerning all the Members of this Family, *Affirmed by* *before me, the* *day of* 1851.
(Signature of Head of Family) _____

In conformity with Act 13 and 14 VICT., cap. 44.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Returns are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,
Signature of Enumerator _____

_____ *Magistrate.*

THE CENSUS COMMISSIONERS beg leave most earnestly to entreat the Heads of Families to see that the several Queries contained in this sheet are distinctly and accurately filled up, since upon the accuracy of the answers given the value of the Census must mainly depend. As the information thus obtained will be published in General Abstracts only, and strict care taken that the Returns are not used for the gratification of curiosity, or any other object than perfecting the Census, the Commissioners feel that on National grounds,—apart from the requirements of the Act of Parliament,—they are warranted in making this appeal to the Heads and the various Members of Families to aid them in their important inquiries, as it is of the deepest interest to ascertain with all possible accuracy, the exact numbers and condition of the population of Ireland at the present time.

Census Office, Dublin, 1851.

PATTERN TABLES.

1ST TABLE.

Return of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who Slept or Abode in this House on the night of, &c.

NAMES Of the Members, Visitors, and Servants, of this Family, who slept or abode in this House on the above night.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	MARRIAGE.		RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	EDUCATION.	WHERE BORN.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female?	Of *each* to the *Head* of Family, as whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other relative, Visitor, Servant, &c.?	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year married? or in what Years if more than once?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment; or if a child, whether attending school?	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?"	In what Country, County, or City?	Whether Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind?
John	Moran,	59	–	M.	Head of Family,	Married,	1818, 1842	Farmer,	Read [Irish],	Kildare.	–
Eliza	Moran,	55	–	F.	Wife,	Married,	1842	"	Cannot Read,	Do.	–
George	Moran,	28	–	M.	Son,	Not Married,	–	Woollen Weaver,	Read and Write,	Do.	–
Rose	Moran,	23	–	F.	Daughter,	Not Married,	–	Spinning Wool,	Do.,	Do.	–
Peter	Moran,	14	–	M.	Son,	Not Married,	–	At Mr. Daly's school,	Do.,	Do.	–
Mary	Murphy,	45	–	F.	Sister-in Law,	Not Married,	–	None,	Do.,	Do.	Deaf-&-Dumb.
Duncan	Macdonald	24	–	M.	Servant,	Married,	1846	Ploughman,	Do.,	Scotland.	–
Ellen	Butler,	22	–	F.	Do.,	Not Married,	–	House Servant,	Cannot Read,	Dublin.	–
Jane	Whitmore,	23	–	F.	Visitor,	Not Married,	–	None,	Read and Write,	England	–

2ND TABLE.

Return of the Members of this Family whose Home is in this House, but who were Absent on the night of, &c.

NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	In what Country, County, or City, at present residing.
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female.	Of EACH to the HEAD of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Servant, &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment; or if a child, whether attending school.	
Timothy	Moran,	31	–	Male,	Son,	Army,	America.
Bridget	Moran,	26	–	Female,	Daughter,	None,	Dublin.
William	Moran,	18	–	Male,	Son,	Haymaker,	England.
Thomas	Moran,	22	–	Male,	Son,	Constabulary,	County Down.

3RD TABLE.

Return of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who have died while residing with this Family, since, &c.

NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	Disease which caused death.	TIME OF DEATH.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female.	Of EACH to the HEAD of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment.		Season.	Year.
Mary	Moran,	48	–	Female,	Wife,	None,	Fever,	Summer,	1841
Patrick	Moran,	12	–	Male,	Son,	None,	Small Pox,	Spring,	1846
Bryan	Byrne,	40	–	Male,	Visitor,	Pedlar,	Apoplexy,	Autumn,	1847

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THESE TABLES.

It is intended that the Enumerator shall call for this Return as soon as possible after the night of the 30th March, when he will assist such persons as may not be able to fill it themselves. But when competent, it is requested that the Head of the Family shall fill, or cause it to be filled, immediately after the said night, in order that the Enumerator may not be delayed when he calls for it.

This Return is divided into Three Tables.

THE 1ST TABLE is for those persons of each Family, the Visitors, and Servants, who slept or abode in the same house on the night of Sunday, the 30th March.

By a Family is meant either one person living on his or her own means of support, or several persons united under one head, and having a common means of support;—therefore when there are several Families in one house, a separate Form will be left for each.

OCCUPATIONS.—In order to arrive at a correct classification of the employment of the people, attention is requested to the following observations:—

One general principle which should be kept in mind is, that each person will be best described to whose name is annexed his or her principal means of support: thus, "Landed Proprietor,"—"House Owner,"—"Fund" or "Stock Holder,"—"Annuitant," &c., will best define the more independent classes, whose principal means are derived from any of these or similar sources.

PROFESSIONS.—A person deriving his income from a profession should state its particular nature; and professional men who are occupied with other avocations, should define their

present employment. *Clergymen* should be described according to their Rank or Station; *Barristers* and *Attorneys*, whether they practice; *Medical men*, what branch of the profession they follow; *Military and Naval Officers*, retired from the service, should give their rank, also adding the terms "Retired Officer;" *Artists* to mention the particular Art which they pursue.

Merchants should state the particular trade in which they are engaged, and Shopkeepers are to observe the same rule. In reference to writing Clerks, it is desirable that the description should show the duty of the office, as "Clerk in *Public Office*,"—"*Law* Clerk,"—"Clerk in *Corn Merchant's Office*," &c.

Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and Apprentices.—The particular branch of Manufacture with which each is connected should be stated: thus, a weaver of silk should be distinguished from a weaver of any other kind of material, by describing him as a "*Silk* Weaver;" in a similar manner a "*Woollen* Weaver," a "*Linen* Weaver," &c. This rule is to be also observed with respect to every other trade: as "*Brass* Founder" or "*Iron* Founder,"—"*House* Carpenter," or "*Ship* Carpenter,"—"*House* Painter," or "*Carriage* Painter," &c.

Servants and Labourers employed in Agricultural Works should be distinguished from those occupied in other ways, by stating the particular kind of Work in which each individual is engaged, as "Ploughing;" "Sowing Oats" or "Flax;" "*Drainage* Labourer;" "*Mason's* Labourer;" "*Railway* Labourer," &c.; and in the case of *Household Servants*, by giving their occupations.

Education.—In addition to the elementary acquirements in the English Language asked for under this head, information is also sought for with regard to the *Irish Language*, in order to ascertain the localities where, and the number of persons by whom, it is now spoken.

Deaf and Dumb, or Blind.—Particular inquiry is now for the first time made in this country as to the number and condition of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the hope that public attention may be more strongly directed to the wants of the poorer classes in Ireland who are thus afflicted. Those persons only are to be returned as Blind, who are quite deprived of sight.

The 2nd TABLE is necessary in order to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each Family whether present or absent on the night of the 30th March. The absent members, if in Ireland, will of course be counted for the General Enumeration in the houses where they may happen to pass that night.

The 3rd TABLE is for a Return of those persons who have Died while residing with this Family, during the last Ten years. The necessity for this is caused by the want of a General Registration of Deaths in Ireland, and consequently a defect of information for various objects useful to the community. These Tables, however, will only show the Deaths which have occurred during the last Ten Years in the families now in existence.

It is particularly requested that this Return may not be soiled or in any way injured.

When the Members of a Family are too numerous for one Form, two or more will be supplied.

The Enumerator, on receiving this Return, is on no account to permit it to be inspected by any other person, except the Officer of the District, to whom he is instructed to deliver it.

Form A.

CENSUS OF IRELAND.

1851.

In pursuance of the Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 44.

*County of*_____

*Barony of*_____

*Parish of*_____

*City or Town*_____

*Municipal Ward of*_____

*Street*_____

Name of Head of Family. _____

No. in Form B. _____

WILLIAM DONNELLY,
Registrar-General.

Approved
WM. M. SOMERVILLE.

Extract from the 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44, entitled "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Ireland."

"V. And be it enacted, That the better to enable such Persons to take the said Accounts, "they are hereby authorized and empowered to ask all such Questions of all Persons "within their respective Districts, respecting themselves or the Persons constituting their "respective Families, and of all such further particulars as shall be directed by their said "Instructions, or shall be necessary for the purpose of taking the said Accounts."

"VI. Penalty for obstructing the Enumerators, or refusing to answer such Questions, or "making a false answer to any Question, £5, to be recovered before any two Justices of the "Peace for the County or District."

*County of*_____ *Parish of*_____

*Barony of*_____ *Town or Townland of*_____

RETURN of Teachers and Students who slept or abode in the College of_____ at_____

or Boarding School of_____ at_____ on the Night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	NAMES.		AGE.	SEX.	MARRIAGE.		RANK, PROFESSION, OR STANDING.	EDUCATION.	WHERE BORN.	DEAF AND DUMB, OR BLIND.
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years on last Birth-day.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year Married, or in what Years, if more than once?	State Rank in the Institution—whether Principal, Fellow, or Professor; the particular branch taught by each Professor or Master, and the standing of each Student.	State the particular study of each Pupil. *See note.**	In what Country, County, or City?	Whether Deaf and Dumb, or Blind?

1 State what branches of Education are taught?_____

2 ——— Ancient Languages are taught?_____

3 ——— Modern Languages are taught?_____

4 ——— Industrial and Scientific Instructions are given?_____

5 —— Whether Day Scholars are admitted, and what is their average attendance?_____

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, consisting of_____ sheets, relating to all the Teachers and Students in this Institution is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature and Rank of Head of Institution,_____

Approved,
T. N. Redington.

William Donnelly,
Registrar-General.

Affirmed by _____ before me, the_____ day of_____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 44.

_____ Magistrate.

* Note.—The word "Irish" to be added in the Education Column to the name of each person in the Establishment *who speaks Irish.*

Form L. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851. No. in Form B. ____

County of _____ *Parish of* _____

Barony of _____ *Town or Townland of* _____

RETURN of all the Scholars who were in attendance at the _____ School of _____ during the week ending Saturday the 12th April, 1851.

In filling this Table make this (×) mark in the Education Columns for those engaged in the study of that particular subject, and leave a blank for the Scholar not so engaged.

Nos.	NAMES.		AGE.	SEX.	OCCUPATION OF PARENT.	PAYMENT.	EDUCATION.														
	Christian Name.	Surname.	Years, on last Birth-day.	Write M. for Males, and F. for Females.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Pupil's Father, or the Mother, should the Father be dead or absent.	Write P. for those who pay, and G. for those who are received Gratis.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Geography.	History.	Music.	Drawing.	French.	German.	Italian.	Latin.	Greek.	Industrial.	INDUSTRIAL. In the space beneath state what branches of Industrial Education are taught in this School.

Total number of Scholars on the roll, _____ Boys, _____ Girls. Number of Boarders, if any, _____ Boys, _____ Girls. School hours, from _____ o'clock, A.M., to _____ o'clock, P.M.

The foregoing Return consisting of _____ sheets, relating to all the Scholars in this Institution is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature and Rank of Head of Institution, _____

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, _____ Enumerator.

Affirmed by _____ before me, the _____ day of _____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

Approved,

T. N. REDINGTON, *Under Secretary.*

WILLIAM DONNELLY, *Registrar-General.*

_____ Magistrate.

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TABLES

OF

AGES AND EDUCATION.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

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I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Carlow Barony,	Males,	73	249	361	464	369	303	224	218	175	191	109	163	76
	Females,	52	241	301	339	339	280	273	227	198	174	92	176	86
Forth B.,	Males,	74	305	484	549	501	384	301	285	236	263	146	224	116
	Females,	62	317	479	457	475	416	290	298	217	219	127	243	128
Idrone, East, B.,	Males,	136	547	857	947	846	598	451	447	427	410	249	367	177
	Females,	116	500	920	878	872	683	537	536	411	440	268	429	197
Idrone, West, B.,	Males,	68	255	359	388	320	267	214	212	151	199	102	130	83
	Females,	64	256	401	371	365	291	223	224	162	172	99	169	78
Rathvilly B.,	Males,	100	423	633	764	616	497	397	351	299	324	224	319	167
	Females,	106	427	620	616	604	553	410	353	275	299	163	331	173
St. Mullins, Upper, B.	Males,	21	84	134	122	104	104	80	63	56	57	35	77	34
	Females,	19	90	127	115	105	84	73	75	55	67	35	56	28
St. Mullins, Lower, B.	Males,	60	255	370	396	323	242	169	188	169	142	97	146	63
	Females,	48	207	403	384	365	259	207	200	151	162	105	173	74
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	532	2,118	3,198	3,630	3,079	2,395	1,836	1,764	1,513	1,586	962	1,426	716
	Females,	467	2,038	3,251	3,160	3,125	2,566	2,018	1,913	1,469	1,533	889	1,577	764
Bagenalstown Town,	Males,	16	82	118	148	148	94	90	84	67	73	35	63	23
	Females,	31	89	99	157	146	138	98	85	84	70	49	73	38
Carlow T.	Males,	93	292	376	426	611	380	305	289	253	256	152	188	121
	Females,	96	306	580	661	740	587	454	420	311	374	197	287	126
Tullow T.,	Males,	31	120	192	228	165	116	79	92	77	95	65	70	41
	Females,	28	95	159	208	177	151	121	96	93	101	42	96	42
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	140	494	686	802	924	590	474	465	397	424	252	321	185
	Females,	155	490	838	1,026	1,063	876	673	601	488	545	288	456	206
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	672	2,612	3,884	4,432	4,003	2,985	2,310	2,229	1,910	2,010	1,214	1,747	901
	Females,	622	2,528	4,089	4,186	4,188	3,442	2,691	2,514	1,957	2,078	1,177	2,033	970
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		6,496		8,435		5,295		4,139		3,224		2,648	
	Females,		6,617		8,374		6,133		4,471		3,255		3,003	
	Both Sexes,	1,294	13,113		16,809		11,428		8,610		6,479		5,651	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·	19·7		25·6		16·1		12·5		9·8		8·	
	Females,	1·8	18·9		23·9		17·5		12·7		9·3		8·5	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
98	35	41	12	11	2	.	3	.	1	3,178	6,150	CARLOW BARONY.
86	36	38	11	19	1	2	.	1	.	2,972		
151	48	52	27	17	4	1	2	.	1	4,171	8,270	FORTH B.
180	51	84	25	21	4	4	.	.	2	4,099		
191	102	91	39	32	5	2	1	1	4	6,927	14,279	IDRONE, EAST, B.
264	93	121	26	32	8	7	4	1	4	7,352		
65	36	28	15	7	1	.	1	.	1	2,902	5,995	IDRONE, WEST, B.
98	43	46	10	13	3	.	4	.	1	3,093		
184	86	59	29	23	7	4	1	.	1	5,508	10,848	RATHVILLY B.
179	81	73	34	26	5	7	3	.	2	5,340		
41	13	15	8	2	3	.	.	.	.	1,053	2,068	ST. MULLINS, UPPER, B.
34	16	21	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	1,015		
77	35	34	15	7	2	2	1	.	1	2,794	5,781	ST. MULLINS, LOWER, B.
115	48	44	21	13	4	3	.	.	1	2,987		
807	355	320	145	99	24	9	9	1	9	26,533	53,391	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
956	373	427	132	129	25	23	11	2	10	26,858		
23	4	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1,081	2,292	BAGENALSTOWN TOWN.
32	8	8	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	1,211		
114	36	33	15	7	2	.	1	.	5	3,955	9,429	CARLOW T.
150	63	56	22	25	9	3	3	1	3	5,474		
33	22	6	8	4	.	2	.	.	1	1,447	2,966	TULLOW T.
49	26	19	7	8	.	.	.	.	1	1,519		
170	62	48	25	13	2	2	1	.	6	6,483	14,687	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
231	97	83	31	35	10	4	3	1	4	8,204		
977	417	368	170	112	26	11	10	1	15	33,016	68,078	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
1,187	470	510	163	164	35	27	14	3	14	35,062		
1,394		538		138		21		.	.	.	—	MALES, .
1,657		673		199		41		.	.	.	—	FEMALES, .
3,051		1,211		337		62		4	29	68,078	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·2		1·6		·4		·1		.	.	.	.	MALES,
4·7		1·9		·6		·1		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	264	1,260	1,473	2,322	1,755	1,314	1,125	573	251	55	7	4	10,403
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	593	987	743	971	687	521	372	182	71	16	3	.	5,146
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	2,341	1,383	863	938	835	713	645	407	143	52	9	5	8,334
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	87	381	556	715	538	386	280	141	47	10	2	3	3,146
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	149	176	176	159	136	123	77	33	9	2	.	.	1,040
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	450	245	192	190	188	167	149	58	17	3	1	3	1,663
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	351	1,641	2,029	3,037	2,293	1,700	1,405	714	298	65	9	7	13,549
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	742	1,163	919	1,130	823	644	449	215	80	18	3	.	6,186
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	2,791	1,628	1,055	1,128	1,023	880	794	465	160	55	10	8	9,997
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	9	37	51	58	55	53	53	51	55	47	41	47	45
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	19	26	23	21	20	20	17	16	15	13	14	.	21
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	72	37	26	21	25	27	30	33	30	40	45	53	34
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	11	45	55	54	53	51	49	47	41	45	67	37	45
	In 1851,	13	41	53	57	54	53	53	53	54	49	46	47	45
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	19	26	24	22	20	17	14	17	12	10	.	2	21
	In 1851,	21	25	23	20	20	18	15	15	14	12	18	.	21
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	70	29	21	24	27	32	37	36	47	45	33	61	34
	In 1851,	66	34	24	23	26	29	32	32	32	39	36	53	34

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	10	26	78	135	191	182	196	207	164	186	122	117	48	27	29	.	1,713
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	25
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	16	35	55	52	59	41	53	61	39	54	15	30	8	9	6	.	533
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	2	3	5	13	14	18	23	34	30	47	41	28	74	52	384
Total,	26	61	135	190	255	236	265	299	233	276	168	194	97	64	109	52	2,660

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
282	1,102	1,369	1,948	1,114	638	569	277	124	20	7	1	7,451	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
663	924	1,023	1,642	1,197	866	631	317	105	30	4	4	7,409	Who could Read only,	
2,306	1,134	733	994	1,071	918	1,133	735	330	104	25	5	9,493	Who could neither Read nor Write	
144	457	405	694	398	261	207	85	37	10	1	1	2,700	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
171	252	298	459	320	279	182	78	28	14	2	1	2,084	Who could Read only,	
523	317	360	396	371	293	273	165	49	21	5	2	2,775	Who could neither Read nor Write	
426	1,559	1,774	2,642	1,512	899	776	362	161	30	8	2	10,151	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
831	1,176	1,321	2,101	1,517	1,145	816	395	133	44	6	5	9,493	Who could Read only,	
2,829	1,451	1,093	1,390	1,442	1,211	1,411	900	379	125	30	7	12,268	Who could neither Read nor Write	
11	37	42	43	34	28	26	22	24	15	18	14	32	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
20	28	32	34	34	35	27	24	20	22	14	36	30	Who could Read only,	
69	35	26	23	32	37	47	54	56	63	68	50	38	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education, in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
9	34	38	29	26	23	19	18	20	30	17	40	27	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
14	39	43	37	29	26	24	23	18	19	22	14	32	In 1851,	
20	36	38	33	34	27	21	16	14	20	3	.	32	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
22	28	33	35	35	30	23	22	22	18	7	36	30	In 1851,	
71	30	24	33	40	50	60	66	66	50	80	60	41	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
64	33	24	28	36	44	53	55	60	63	71	50	38	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females		
13	46	81	131	151	175	186	197	151	166	91	66	37	27	23	.	1,543	3,261	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
32	42	66	95	84	82	105	163	110	133	95	64	26	34	16	1	1,153	1,686	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	2	1	5	4	8	3	10	4	4	6	4	9	5	6	40	111	495	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
45	92	148	231	239	265	294	375	265	303	192	134	72	66	45	41	2,807	5,467	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Drogheda Town,	Males,	205	665	915	1,047	987	687	544	557	436	541	350	388	216
	Females,	199	610	865	980	1,208	939	678	663	509	695	299	488	191
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	1,580		2,034		1,231		993		891		604	
	Females,	.	1,475		2,188		1,617		1,172		994		679	
	Both Sexes,	404	3,055		4,222		2,848		2,165		1,885		1,283	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.	Males,	2·6	19·9		25·6		15·5		12·5		11·2		7·6	
	Females,	2·2	16 6		24·6		18·1		13·2		11·2		7·6	

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	90	385	483	678	534	465	297	123	46	7	1	.	3,109
	Who could Read only,	169	256	177	209	160	156	82	44	12	3	1	.	1,269
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	656	406	327	344	299	270	225	109	51	8	2	2	2,699
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	10	37	49	55	54	52	49	45	42	39	25	.	44
	Who could Read only,	18	24	18	17	16	18	14	16	11	17	25	.	18
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	72	39	33	28	30	30	37	39	47	44	50	100	38
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	11	40	52	56	52	51	50	44	34	33	.	.	44
	In 1851,	14	39	52	53	52	52	46	49	43	33	.	.	44
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	19	23	22	17	16	13	12	13	16	17	.	.	18
	In 1851,	19	23	18	16	18	14	16	9	21	22	.	.	18
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	70	37	26	27	32	36	38	43	50	50	.	.	38
	In 1851,	67	38	30	31	30	34	38	42	36	45	.	.	38

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Primary Schools,	9	12	44	86	105	96	96	87	69	74	39	37	9	6	3	2	774
Superior Schools,	.	.	3	2	4	4	3	2	5	4	10	3	6	5	3	.	54
Total,	9	12	47	88	109	100	99	89	74	78	49	40	15	11	6	2	828

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Towns.
192	84	85	24	12	6	3	1	.	2	7,947	16,847	Males, Drogheda Town.
342	75	70	33	41	5	6	.	1	3	8,900		Females, Drogheda Town.
276		109		18		4		.	2	.	—	Males, . Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
417		103		46		6		1	3	.	—	Females, . Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
693		212		64		10		1	5	16,847	—	Both Sexes, Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
3·4		1·3		·2		·05		.	.	.	.	Males, Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
4·7		1·2		·5		·07		.	.	.	.	Females, Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
70	272	403	513	327	216	138	81	20	8	.	.	2,056	Who could Read and Write, . Civic District.
186	316	393	490	283	227	112	70	12	6	1	.	2,098	Who could Read only, . . . Civic District.
607	392	412	614	562	551	429	266	63	32	6	3	3,937	Who could neither Read nor Write, Civic District.
8	28	33	32	28	22	20	19	27	17	.	.	25	Who could Read and Write, . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
22	32	33	30	24	23	17	17	12	13	14	.	26	Who could Read only, . . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
70	40	34	38	48	55	63	64	61	70	86	100	49	Who could neither Read nor Write, ... Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.	.	.	Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
9	28	31	27	21	20	16	23	6	25	.	.	23	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
11	30	32	30	23	21	21	27	20	20	.	.	25	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
21	28	32	27	21	20	15	21	12	8	25	.	25	In 1841, Who could Read only.
24	32	32	24	24	19	15	17	12	10	.	.	26	In 1851, Who could Read only.
70	44	37	46	58	60	69	56	82	67	75	.	52	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
65	38	36	46	55	60	64	56	68	70	.	.	49	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
17	48	56	67	55	76	122	111	53	75	50	42	21	13	12	.	823	1,597	Primary Schools.
.	.	2	.	9	4	3	8	8	9	9	12	15	5	7	.	91	145	Superior Schools.
17	48	58	67	64	80	125	119	66	84	59	54	36	18	19	.	914	1,742	Total.

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

TOWNS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
CITY OF DUBLIN,	Males,	3,319	10,032	12,815	12,875	12,827	12,224	9,868	9,656	7,929	8,161	5,132	5,848	2,621
	Females,	3,248	9,856	12,667	12,581	14,132	15,907	13,418	12,579	9,144	10,056	5,818	7,651	3,201
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,	3,319	22,847		25,702		22,092		17,585		13,293		8,469	
	Females,	3,248	22,523		26,713		29,325		21,723		15,874		10,852	
	BOTH SEXES,	6,567	45,370		52,415		51,417		39,308		29,167		19,321	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·8	19·2		21·6		18·6		14·8		11·2		7·2	
	Females,	2·3	16·2		19·2		21·1		15·6		11·4		7·8	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
CIVIC DISTRICT.	Who could Read and Write,	2,430	8,035	9,563	17,084	13,476	9,940	6,186	2,918	1,071	189	28	30	70,950
	Who could Read only,	2,538	2,033	1,256	1,889	1,627	1,241	777	351	95	22	4	2	11,835
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,847	2,807	2,008	3,119	2,482	2,112	1,506	740	281	58	10	75	23,045
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	19	62	74	77	77	75	73	73	74	70	67	28	67
	Who could Read only,	20	16	10	9	9	9	9	9	7	8	9	2	11
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	61	22	16	14	14	16	18	18	19	22	24	70	22
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards,			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	23	65	78	78	74	72	72	73	74	71	42	50	67
	In 1851,	25	67	76	77	75	74	73	74	74	72	56	28	67
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	19	16	10	10	11	10	10	9	7	8	16	4	12
	In 1851,	20	14	9	9	10	9	8	7	6	13	5	2	11
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	58	19	12	12	15	18	18	18	19	21	42	46	21
	In 1851,	55	19	15	14	15	17	17	19	20	15	39	70	22

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES
Primary Schools,	280	532	734	929	1,094	1,157	1,311	1,342	1,052	1,004	691	564	197	112	276	558	11,435
Superior Schools,	2	13	20	33	70	79	135	212	210	222	202	182	131	73	192	625	2,401
TOTAL,	282	545	754	962	1,164	1,236	1,446	1,554	1,262	1,226	893	746	328	185	468	1,183	14,236

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Towns.
2,746	1,263	1,029	418	205	64	20	18	4	107	119,181	258,369	Males, } City of Dublin.
4,394	1,599	1,551	595	479	115	56	31	18	92	139,188		Females, } City of Dublin.
4,009		1,447		269		38		4	107	.	—	Males, } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
5,993		2,146		594		87		18	92	.	—	Females, } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
10,002		3,593		863		125		22	199	258,369	—	Both Sexes, } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
3·3		1·2		·2		·03		.	.	.	.	Males, } Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
4·3		1·5		·4		·06		·01	.	.	.	Females, } Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
2,230	6,979	9,162	18,335	12,243	8,368	5,433	2,931	1,083	243	44	25	67,076	Who could Read and Write, } Civic District.
2,666	2,546	2,540	5,416	4,322	3,068	2,086	1,058	375	97	15	13	24,202	Who could Read only, } Civic District.
7,771	3,056	2,430	5,574	5,158	4,438	3,333	2,004	688	254	46	54	34,806	Who could neither Read nor Write, } Civic District.
18	56	65	63	56	53	50	49	50	41	42	27	53	Who could Read and Write, } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
21	20	18	18	20	19	19	18	18	16	14	14	19	Who could Read only, } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
61	24	17	19	24	28	31	33	32	43	44	59	28	Who could neither Read nor Write, } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.	.	.	Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
19	55	62	54	48	47	44	47	42	40	25	47	50	In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
22	60	64	58	54	51	50	51	47	48	37	27	53	In 1851, } Who could Read and Write.
21	21	20	22	22	20	19	18	15	15	21	6	20	In 1841, } Who could Read only.
22	19	18	20	19	19	18	17	16	10	21	14	19	In 1851, } Who could Read only.
60	24	18	24	30	33	37	35	43	45	54	47	30	In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
56	21	18	22	27	30	32	32	37	42	42	59	28	In 1851, } Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
303	508	784	909	953	998	1,067	1,220	768	863	574	432	173	106	243	133	10,039	21,874	Primary Schools.
2	8	36	48	71	83	112	133	135	143	142	139	109	49	60	63	1,333	3,734	Superior Schools.
310	516	820	957	1,024	1,081	1,179	1,353	903	1,006	716	571	282	155	303	196	11,372	25,608	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Balrothery, E., By.,	Males, .	107	395	569	555	507	354	285	267	219	282	170	217	116
	Females,	92	390	559	515	476	479	326	326	244	285	163	270	123
Balrothery, W., B.,	Males, .	49	218	305	316	293	282	165	160	126	160	107	156	80
	Females,	39	199	303	283	289	232	143	166	137	136	96	123	64
Castleknock B.,	Males, .	120	420	609	813	655	719	391	352	265	286	170	225	98
	Females,	106	399	565	586	553	457	367	367	282	301	179	259	105
Coolock B.,	Males, .	271	895	1,163	1,049	958	839	636	615	560	552	393	439	226
	Females,	250	916	1,113	1,065	1,103	1,008	908	808	669	634	415	484	242
Dublin B.,	Males, .	Included in Civic District.												
	Females,													
Nethercross B.,	Males, .	52	218	318	348	318	236	175	162	137	170	116	161	82
	Females,	70	202	283	294	291	230	204	184	160	168	96	149	66
Newcastle B.,	Males, .	63	261	368	413	391	255	206	209	156	176	178	178	81
	Females,	59	251	369	343	361	321	224	211	169	196	120	181	80
Rathdown B.,	Males, .	262	915	1,269	1,293	1,072	842	669	623	579	640	429	515	252
	Females,	229	868	1,260	1,214	1,179	1,125	968	799	717	728	463	538	249
Uppercross B.,	Males, .	173	646	878	887	786	596	503	465	389	439	303	390	177
	Females,	161	665	785	764	802	684	580	504	429	464	223	363	128
Total, Rural Districts,	Males, .	1,097	3,968	5,479	5,674	4,980	4,123	3,030	2,853	2,431	2,705	1,866	2,281	1,112
	Females,	1,006	3,890	5,242	5,064	5,054	4,536	3,720	3,365	2,807	2,912	1,760	2,367	1,057
Balbriggan Town,	Males, .	29	90	154	122	124	77	56	68	76	57	50	69	32
	Females,	20	91	124	130	125	108	104	108	77	84	56	89	37
Little Bray T.,	Males, .	17	54	62	60	52	36	31	38	20	35	17	33	14
	Females,	15	49	72	65	50	40	48	44	18	51	18	30	12
Skerries T.,	Males, .	18	118	127	140	92	77	67	42	52	52	46	68	26
	Females,	20	82	130	136	153	134	106	93	75	111	60	81	23
Suburbs of the City of Dublin,	Males, .	587	2,070	2,696	2,491	2,120	1,837	1,589	1,567	1,310	1,359	937	1,056	525
	Females,	644	2,033	2,704	2,701	3,206	3,645	3,072	2,540	1,938	2,004	1,263	1,556	753
Total, Civic Districts,	Males, .	651	2,332	3,039	2,813	2,388	2,027	1,743	1,715	1,458	1,503	1,050	1,226	597
	Females,	699	2,255	3,030	3,032	3,534	3,927	3,330	2,785	2,108	2,250	1,397	1,756	825
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males, .	1,748	6,300	8,518	8,487	7,368	6,150	4,773	4,568	3,889	4,208	2,916	3,507	1,709
	Females,	1,705	6,145	8,272	8,096	8,588	8,463	7,050	6,150	4,915	5,162	3,157	4,123	1,882
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males, .	1,748	14,818		15,855		10,923		8,457		7,124		5,216	
	Females, .	1,705	14,417		16,684		15,513		11,065		8,319		6,005	
	Both Sexes,	3,453	29,235		32,539		26,436		19,522		15,443		11,221	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males, .	2·6	21·8		23·3		16·0		12·4		10·5		7·7	
	Females,	2·2	18·3		21·2		19·7		14·1		10·6		7·6	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
144	54	64	26	22	3	6	1	1	3	4,367	8,950	BALROTHERY, E., BARONY.
169	53	54	12	25	9	4	.	4	.	4,583		
90	41	41	9	14	1	3	.	.	2	2,618	5,017	BALROTHERY, W., B.
89	23	42	17	14	1	.	.	.	3	2,399		
119	70	34	20	9	3	1	2	.	1	5,382	10,196	CASTLEKNOCK B.
131	62	46	18	19	6	5	1	.	.	4,814		
238	119	79	36	21	7	2	.	.	1	9,099	19,373	COOLOCK B.
268	139	141	46	41	10	7	2	1	4	10,274		
												DUBLIN B.
74	33	34	9	9	4	3	1	.	2	2,662	5,249	NETHERCROSS B.
87	37	31	12	7	1	1	4	1	4	2,587		
84	41	31	20	7	5	.	2	.	1	3,126	6,220	NEWCASTLE B.
95	35	46	16	11	1	1	1	1	2	3,094		
244	125	107	39	21	13	6	1	.	5	9,921	20,893	RATHDOWN B.
282	137	103	43	44	9	5	4	4	4	10,972		
166	80	61	21	14	7	4	2	.	15	7,002	13,959	UPPERCROSS B.
192	68	68	23	26	3	5	5	.	15	6,957		
1,159	563	451	180	117	43	25	9	1	30	44,177	89,857	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
1,313	554	531	187	187	40	28	17	11	32	45,680		
20	16	19	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	1,068	2,309	BALBRIGGAN TOWN.
42	15	17	6	6	.	1	.	.	1	1,241		
9	6	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	491	1,030	LITTLE BRAY T.
12	5	6	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	539		
53	12	23	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	1,023	2,327	SKERRIES T.
48	15	19	9	4	3	1	.	.	1	1,304		
557	257	226	77	41	18	11	2	1	12	21,346	51,255	SUBURBS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
814	391	326	144	99	36	13	.	5	22	29,909		
639	291	272	93	45	19	12	2	1	12	23,928	56,921	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
916	426	363	161	110	39	15	.	6	24	32,993		
1,798	854	723	273	162	62	37	11	2	42	68,105	146,778	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
2,229	980	899	348	297	79	43	17	17	56	78,673		
2,652		996		224		48		2	.	.	—	MALES, .
3,209		1,247		376		60		17	.	.	—	FEMALES, .
5,861		2,243		600		108		19	.	146,778	—	BOTH SEXES,
3·9		1·5		·3		·07		.	.	.	.	MALES,
4·1		1·6		·5		·08		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	820	2,919	2,680	4,367	3,079	2,429	1,773	886	340	75	16	3	19,387
	Who could Read only,	1,138	1,277	995	1,224	919	802	519	225	85	15	4	5	7,208
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	3,521	1,478	1,305	1,562	1,286	1,340	1,101	611	206	70	15	22	12,517
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	685	1,821	1,690	2,867	2,392	1,837	1,300	679	276	49	11	6	13,613
	Who could Read only,	652	422	299	383	308	286	183	69	23	1	.	.	2,626
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	1,702	570	399	520	473	430	340	182	66	14	4	6	4,706
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	1,505	4,740	4,370	7,234	5,471	4,266	3,073	1,565	616	124	27	9	33,000
	Who could Read only,	1,790	1,699	1,294	1,607	1,227	1,088	702	294	108	16	4	5	9,834
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,223	2,048	1,704	2,082	1,759	1,770	1,441	793	272	84	19	28	17,223
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	18	56	59	66	65	60	59	59	62	55	54	21	55
	Who could Read only,	21	20	18	15	14	15	13	11	11	7	8	12	16
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	61	24	23	19	21	25	28	30	27	38	38	67	29
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards,	.	.	

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	18	50	58	58	57	56	55	54	53	50	47	39	49
	In 1851,	23	57	63	66	60	60	60	63	61	55	20	21	55
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	17	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	13	12	18	3	18
	In 1851,	21	19	16	14	15	14	12	11	8	12	.	12	16
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	65	30	23	24	27	29	31	33	34	38	35	58	33
	In 1851,	56	24	21	20	25	26	28	26	31	33	30	67	29

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	76	149	245	381	450	528	494	553	482	471	337	278	91	51	348	12	4,946
	Superior Schools,	.	1	3	4	13	15	32	36	52	62	85	61	48	34	119	.	565
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	52	107	148	279	333	324	303	307	247	247	170	116	52	26	45	3	2,759
	Superior Schools,	.	5	15	33	26	42	70	61	55	74	60	68	51	32	16	18	626
Total,		128	262	411	697	822	909	899	957	836	854	652	523	242	143	528	33	8,896

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	
757	2,450	2,647	4,318	2,738	1,834	1,149	603	229	72	10	10	16,817	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,183	1,305	1,256	2,052	1,582	1,161	755	354	129	35	4	1	9,817	Who could Read only, . .	
3,302	1,309	1,151	1,886	1,852	1,677	1,520	910	360	120	42	21	14,150	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
721	1,927	2,435	4,875	3,001	2,173	1,479	802	324	89	9	7	17,843	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
735	593	666	1,339	930	663	408	197	75	16	5	4	5,631	Who could Read only, . .	
1,574	512	432	1,043	962	811	694	343	130	44	7	13	6,565	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1,478	4,377	5,033	9,193	5,739	4,007	2,628	1,405	553	161	19	17	34,660	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,918	1,898	1,922	3,391	2,512	1,824	1,163	551	204	51	9	5	15,448	Who could Read only, . .	
4,876	1,821	1,583	2,929	2,814	2,488	2,214	1,253	490	164	49	34	20,715	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
18	54	59	59	52	48	44	44	45	43	24	32	49	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
23	23	22	22	23	22	19	17	16	13	11	9	22	Who could Read only, . .	
59	23	19	19	25	30	37	39	39	44	65	59	29	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards,				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
17	44	51	46	42	39	35	37	38	40	24	39	41	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
23	56	59	55	48	46	45	45	44	41	14	32	49	In 1851,	
18	24	26	25	23	21	19	19	14	11	22	8	23	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
24	23	22	22	23	20	17	17	15	11	12	9	22	In 1851,	
65	32	23	29	35	40	46	44	48	49	54	53	36	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
53	21	19	23	29	34	36	38	41	48	74	59	29	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females			
79	138	216	360	440	433	442	449	315	411	232	176	85	48	85	33	3,972	8,918	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	3	4	13	7	14	18	23	19	24	20	26	23	22	33	.	249	814	Superior Schools,	
51	109	151	205	239	252	281	208	194	165	145	81	37	14	9	313	2,459	5,218	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
1	4	10	26	32	45	41	62	57	59	56	64	55	36	47	4	599	1,225	Superior Schools,	
131	254	411	604	718	744	782	742	585	659	453	347	200	120	174	355	7,279	16,175	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Carbury Barony,	Males,	62	291	472	523	518	363	253	263	218	219	132	240	97
	Females,	69	272	469	447	477	333	200	206	202	223	135	230	110
Clane B.,	Males,	67	305	417	455	379	329	216	240	172	211	134	199	94
	Females,	64	265	373	366	360	261	227	201	186	172	137	198	94
Connell B.,	Males,	95	382	550	607	529	473	344	329	257	242	156	228	103
	Females,	103	417	533	505	489	416	319	297	222	247	147	239	105
Ikeathy and Oughteranny B.,	Males,	40	227	308	331	340	235	180	193	161	197	100	149	74
	Females.	45	206	270	276	276	245	190	202	136	156	93	130	61
Kilcullen B.,	Males,	23	94	170	169	142	107	79	76	56	87	50	60	31
	Females,	17	91	145	162	160	93	79	80	63	86	42	94	23
Kilkea and Moone B.,	Males,	77	337	496	512	495	432	323	268	246	281	154	275	122
	Females,	76	314	488	494	507	422	316	304	206	260	153	254	114
Naas, North, B.,	Males,	46	166	224	218	228	164	143	146	103	125	77	92	42
	Females,	48	164	242	207	176	197	118	101	115	91	53	87	51
Naas, South, B.,	Males,	60	231	376	360	334	271	201	207	165	162	124	144	66
	Females,	61	241	306	293	316	268	195	210	154	137	81	149	60
Narragh and Reban, E., B.,	Males,	54	191	288	355	297	236	183	158	160	165	96	134	65
	Females,	34	179	292	328	311	246	189	147	123	156	78	146	74
Narragh and Reban, W., B.,	Males,	35	177	309	362	251	165	136	131	77	125	54	115	46
	Females,	45	164	293	359	279	180	140	149	122	138	68	125	57
Offaly, East, B.,	Males,	80	351	528	575	529	434	311	276	249	272	167	258	117
	Females,	86	335	562	545	511	410	303	298	251	260	156	246	106
Offaly, West, B.,	Males,	91	353	532	537	536	432	328	329	252	273	178	220	134
	Females,	89	373	487	511	507	435	327	315	221	243	156	270	148
Salt, North, B.,	Males,	89	259	376	462	515	644	402	254	208	226	160	195	100
	Females.	78	293	406	439	466	376	260	261	202	232	144	205	83
Salt, South, B.,	Males,	45	178	224	225	196	177	144	125	94	122	70	92	38
	Females,	44	169	206	196	223	171	140	124	115	99	52	97	32
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	869	3,542	5,270	5,691	5,289	4,462	3,245	2,995	2,420	2,707	1,652	2,401	1,129
	Females,	859	3,485	5,072	5,128	5,058	4,053	3,023	2,895	2,318	2,500	1,495	2,470	1,118
Athy Town,	Males,	56	159	234	224	240	166	111	118	116	119	75	107	52
	Females,	63	169	221	192	230	224	157	159	112	124	80	131	66
Naas T.,	Males,	32	167	329	291	235	182	108	136	108	103	73	117	56
	Females,	41	180	282	269	309	236	156	199	114	176	84	138	54
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	88	326	563	515	475	348	219	254	224	222	148	224	108
	Females,	104	349	503	461	539	460	313	358	226	300	164	269	120
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	957	3,868	5,833	6,206	5,764	4,810	3,464	3,249	2,644	2,929	1,800	2,625	1,237
	Females,	963	3,834	5,575	5,589	5,597	4,513	3,336	3,253	2,544	2,800	1,659	2,739	1,238
Ages in Periods of 10 Years.	Males,	957	9,701		11,970		8,274		5,893		4,729		3,862	
	Females,	963	9,409		11,186		7,849		5,797		4,459		3,977	
	Both Sexes,	1,920	19,110		23,156		16,123		11,690		9,188		7,839	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·0	20·0		24·7		17·1		12·1		9·8		8·0	
	Females,	2·0	19·9		23·7		16·6		12·3		9·5		8·4	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
116	62	52	16	16	7	2	.	.	2	3,924	7,600	CARBURY BARONY.
138	58	61	21	16	4	4	1	.	.	3,676		
112	54	41	13	11	4	4	.	1	2	3,460	6,612	CLANE B.
106	48	54	21	8	7	2	.	.	2	3,152		
127	53	47	24	9	3	1	.	.	9	4,568	8,901	CONNELL B.
145	37	57	24	19	6	4	.	.	2	4,333		
78	50	41	15	8	2	1	.	1	2	2,733	5,238	IKEATHY AND OUGHTERANY B.
88	41	51	10	15	4	3	.	1	4	2,505		
38	14	9	3	5	1	1	.	1	1	1,222	2,442	KILCULLEN B.
33	14	19	9	6	1	2	1	.	.	1,220		
125	60	67	22	18	5	3	1	.	2	4,323	8,572	KILKEA AND MOONE B.
155	68	59	28	17	8	4	.	.	2	4,249		
48	29	23	8	8	3	1	.	.	.	1,694	3,655	NAAS, NORTH, B.
54	20	18	5	4	4	2	.	2	2	1,761		
76	37	37	7	13	2	2	.	.	1	2,876	5,548	NAAS, SOUTH, B.
84	35	39	17	17	5	1	2	.	1	2,672		
76	41	47	15	9	2	2	2	.	2	2,578	5,106	NARRAGH AND REBAN, E., B.
80	40	54	17	19	8	2	2	3	.	2,528		
62	20	32	12	7	2	.	.	.	1	2,121	4,409	NARRAGH AND REBAN, W., B.
67	33	35	13	14	3	.	.	.	4	2,288		
132	55	61	26	20	2	.	2	.	3	4,448	8,897	OFFALY, EAST, B.
168	75	69	27	22	10	3	5	1	.	4,449		
136	56	62	25	19	1	2	.	.	1	4,497	8,930	OFFALY, WEST, B.
152	70	74	19	26	6	2	1	.	1	4,433		
96	54	45	11	15	5	3	.	.	4	4,123	7,807	SALT, NORTH, B.
99	35	40	14	13	6	5	1	2	4	3,684		
39	17	16	6	4	1	.	1	.	2	1,816	3,602	SALT, SOUTH, B.
50	20	21	10	11	1	3	1	.	1	1,786		
1,261	602	580	203	162	40	22	6	3	32	44,583	87,319	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
1,419	594	651	235	207	73	37	14	9	23	42,736		
49	23	11	4	3	3	1	.	.	.	1,871	3,940	ATHY TOWN.
62	27	32	8	6	3	3	.	.	.	2,069		
65	26	28	12	3	.	2	1	.	.	2,074	4,464	NAAS T.
67	24	31	9	10	1	2	1	2	5	2,390		
114	49	39	16	6	3	3	1	.	.	3,945	8,404	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
129	51	63	17	16	4	5	1	2	5	4,459		
1,375	651	619	219	168	43	25	7	3	32	48,528	95,723	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
1,543	645	714	252	223	77	42	15	11	28	47,195		
2,026		838		211		32		.	.	.	—	MALES, .
2,193		966		300		57		.	.	.	—	FEMALES, . — AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.
4,219		1,804		511		89		14	60	95,723	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·2		1·7		·4		·06		.	.	.	.	MALES, . — PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.
4·7		2·1		·6		·1		·02	.	.	.	FEMALES,

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	564	2,163	2,492	4,427	3,031	2,305	1,770	963	423	114	12	8	18,272
	Who could Read only,	837	1,295	1,142	1,517	1,033	823	634	268	119	24	5	2	7,704
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	3,869	2,223	1,655	1,763	1,351	1,226	1,126	632	241	64	14	22	14,196
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	67	200	223	321	259	175	157	75	28	4	1	.	1,510
	Who could Read only,	119	143	104	87	84	76	61	25	6	3	.	.	708
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	377	172	148	159	135	119	114	63	21	2	3	.	1,313
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	631	2,363	2,715	4,748	3,290	2,480	1,927	1,038	451	118	13	8	19,782
	Who could Read only,	956	1,438	1,246	1,604	1,117	904	695	293	125	27	5	2	8,412
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,246	2,405	1,803	1,922	1,486	1,345	1,240	695	262	66	17	22	15,509
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	11	38	47	57	56	52	50	51	54	56	37	25	45
	Who could Read only,	16	23	22	20	19	19	18	15	15	13	14	6	19
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	73	39	31	23	25	29	32	34	31	31	49	69	36
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	10	37	52	52	51	49	48	49	46	41	20	.	42
	In 1851,	14	41	52	57	53	52	52	53	54	52	33	25	45
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	16	25	23	22	20	17	15	15	13	10	30	.	20
	In 1851,	18	23	21	19	19	18	16	13	16	15	.	6	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	74	38	25	26	29	34	37	36	41	49	50	.	38
	In 1851,	68	36	27	24	28	30	32	34	30	33	67	69	36

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	17	48	117	227	297	330	329	357	267	311	139	216	64	51	30	23	2,893
	Superior Schools,	2	3	.	4	4	6	4	8	10	16	14	21	22	20	521	.	655
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	2	16	29	44	55	51	50	73	46	70	63	64	27	20	30	.	693
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	2	2	4	.	3	4	3	5	3	1	2	5	.	34
TOTAL,		21	67	146	277	358	394	383	441	327	400	271	304	134	93	636	28	4,280

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
491	1,760	2,194	3,142	1,995	1,291	1,011	546	210	63	16	5	12,729	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
877	1,362	1,457	2,113	1,593	1,161	899	425	169	46	5	2	10,109	Who could Read only,	
3,704	2,006	1,407	1,821	1,625	1,543	1,678	1,042	507	166	39	16	15,554	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
40	141	224	332	187	134	108	55	23	6	2	1	1,253	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
90	141	136	176	121	112	84	28	12	4	1	.	905	Who could Read only,	
373	179	179	265	273	218	197	97	45	10	5	4	1,845	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
531	1,901	2,418	3,474	2,182	1,425	1,119	601	233	74	18	6	13,982	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
967	1,503	1,593	2,289	1,717	1,273	983	453	181	50	6	2	11,017	Who could Read only,	
4,077	2,185	1,586	2,036	1,898	1,761	1,875	1,139	552	176	44	20	17,399	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
10	34	43	44	37	32	28	27	24	25	26	21	33	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
17	27	29	29	30	29	25	21	19	17	9	7	26	Who could Read only,	
73	39	28	27	33	39	47	52	57	58	65	72	41	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1823 to 1837	1813 to 1827	1803 to 1817	1793 to 1807	1783 to 1797	1773 to 1787	1763 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
8	30	37	31	28	23	23	23	18	19	15	.	26	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
12	37	44	40	33	30	28	27	24	25	22	21	33	In 1851,	
17	31	34	32	28	25	20	16	17	15	9	.	28	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
19	27	29	30	29	26	21	20	16	16	4	7	26	In 1851,	
75	39	29	37	44	52	57	61	65	66	76	.	46	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
69	36	27	30	33	44	51	53	60	59	74	72	41	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
25	50	154	228	275	311	370	382	261	325	214	166	89	36	54	24	2,964	5,862	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	1	3	1	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	24	679	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
14	17	23	40	32	45	49	53	37	61	56	37	41	30	37	1	573	1,266	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	.	1	.	2	2	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	4	.	24	58	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
39	67	179	271	310	362	426	439	302	388	276	207	132	67	95	25	3,585	7,865	Total.

I.—TABLE OF Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

TOWNS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
CITY OF KILKENNY,	Males,	253	749	1,114	1,216	1,155	765	575	627	480	548	317	414	223
	Females,	222	737	1,117	1,165	1,305	1,179	905	939	641	750	387	676	265
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,	.	1,863		2,371		1,344		1,107		865		637	
	Females,	.	1,854		2,470		2,084		1,580		1,137		941	
	BOTH SEXES,	475	3,717		4,841		3,428		2,687		2,002		1,578	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·8	20·9		26·6		15·0		12·4		9·7		7·1	
	Females,	2·0	16·8		22·3		13·8		14·3		10·3		8·5	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
CIVIC DISTRICT.	Who could Read and Write,	108	510	572	811	620	479	335	161	54	8	6	.	3,664
	Who could Read only,	328	396	293	253	191	148	109	63	18	1	1	2	1,803
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	678	310	290	280	296	238	193	102	49	10	2	2	2,450
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	10	42	50	60	56	55	53	50	45	42	67	.	46
	Who could Read only,	29	33	25	19	17	17	17	19	15	5	11	50	23
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	61	25	25	21	27	28	30	31	40	53	22	50	31
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	13	54	65	66	60	58	58	47	55	57	.	.	53
	In 1851,	13	46	57	55	56	55	51	46	46	50	75	.	46
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	21	21	17	13	13	11	11	15	9	14	50	.	16
	In 1851,	32	30	21	19	17	17	18	17	.	25	.	50	23
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	66	25	18	21	27	31	31	38	36	29	50	.	31
	In 1851,	55	24	22	26	27	28	31	37	54	25	25	50	31

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Primary Schools,	.	14	50	78	90	67	69	156	100	161	58	78	18	16	84	127	1,166
Superior Schools,	.	.	2	1	5	7	10	15	18	18	19	24	32	21	34	.	206
TOTAL,	.	14	52	79	95	74	79	171	118	179	77	102	50	37	118	127	1,372

e Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Towns.
244	82	91	30	14	5	5	.	4	4	8,919	19,975	Males, } City of Kilkenny.
334	121	137	49	56	12	5	.	9	4	11,056		Females, }
326		121		19		5		4	.	.	—	Males, . } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
505		177		68		5		9	.	.	—	Females, . }
831		298		87		10		13	8	19,975	—	Both Sexes, }
3·7		1·4		·2		·05		·04	.	.	.	Males, . } Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
4·6		1·6		·6		·04		·06	.	.	.	Females, }

ho could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.
81	357	511	804	421	259	196	108	42	17	7	.	2,803 Who could Read and Write, . } Civic District.
265	423	446	604	496	298	248	109	39	8	1	.	2,937 Who could Read only, . . }
771	385	348	676	663	580	497	238	96	43	6	4	4,357 Who could neither Read nor Write, }
7	31	39	41	27	23	21	21	24	25	50	.	28 Who could Read and Write, . } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
24	36	34	28	31	26	26	22	22	12	7	.	29 Who could Read only, . . }
69	33	27	31	42	51	53	57	54	63	43	100	43 Who could neither Read nor Write, ... }
1841 to 30th March 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.	.	. Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.
9	33	36	30	26	22	24	30	18	19	50	.	28 In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
9	35	39	30	24	22	22	21	31	33	45	.	28 In 1851, }
19	28	27	25	24	20	15	14	12	11	.	.	23 In 1841, } Who could Read only.
28	34	32	30	28	26	22	24	15	7	11	.	29 In 1851, }
72	39	35	45	50	53	61	56	70	70	50	.	49 In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
63	31	29	40	48	52	56	55	54	60	44	.	43 In 1851, }

tending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.
nder 4 ars.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
1	11	48	38	43	64	51	50	60	60	42	28	31	21	39	.	607	1,773 Primary Schools.
.	2	2	2	7	4	4	6	3	8	4	5	2	2	2	.	53	259 Superior Schools.
1	13	50	60	50	68	55	56	63	68	46	33	33	23	41	.	660	2,032 Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Callan Barony,	Males,	20	66	120	122	100	67	48	46	51	68	34	43	25
	Females,	17	78	132	135	123	82	69	70	70	60	53	65	27
Crannagh B.,	Males,	105	496	824	819	707	551	442	405	331	369	213	332	170
	Females,	127	501	727	833	726	650	446	470	351	402	216	382	183
Fassadinin B.,	Males,	235	895	1,377	1,467	1,213	1,013	705	672	527	553	333	483	239
	Females,	170	847	1,320	1,348	1,254	1,070	672	694	513	630	345	620	255
Galmoy B.,	Males,	95	399	630	740	656	469	284	246	225	307	196	240	144
	Females,	105	400	636	696	632	510	359	328	281	356	203	313	160
Gowran B.,	Males,	300	1,149	1,892	1,911	1,725	1,258	1,067	1,086	838	937	476	773	371
	Females,	258	1,087	1,791	1,769	1,703	1,454	1,131	1,093	862	981	534	916	398
Ida B.,	Males,	150	692	1,097	1,064	891	614	521	546	429	518	257	404	168
	Females,	124	642	1,058	1,048	852	750	600	604	485	581	294	438	211
Iverk B.,	Males,	151	629	896	807	733	544	449	455	375	381	259	305	162
	Females,	137	612	850	796	685	678	514	468	403	448	265	355	193
Kells B.,	Males,	96	367	648	648	540	401	323	324	280	265	181	229	144
	Females,	84	358	653	580	508	471	337	345	268	296	166	283	121
Knocktopher B.,	Males,	92	468	771	710	584	473	340	338	319	295	232	271	125
	Females,	94	425	702	665	583	512	406	364	320	364	206	323	143
Shillelogher B.,	Males,	85	339	457	466	461	388	290	269	251	267	135	190	101
	Females,	74	306	452	473	423	411	329	293	263	237	135	208	137
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,329	5,500	8,762	8,774	7,610	5,778	4,469	4,387	3,626	3,960	2,316	3,270	1,649
	Females,	1,190	5,256	8,321	8,343	7,489	6,588	4,913	4,729	3,816	4,357	2,437	3,903	1,828
Callan Town,	Males,	24	136	288	382	301	135	88	97	79	79	52	73	43
	Females,	37	130	313	385	398	215	130	182	141	178	71	116	65
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,353	5,636	9,050	9,156	7,911	5,913	4,557	4,484	3,705	4,039	2,368	3,343	1,692
	Females,	1,227	5,386	8,634	8,728	7,887	6,803	5,043	4,911	3,957	4,535	2,508	4,019	1,893
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		14,686		17,067		10,470		8,189		6,407		5,035	
	Females,		14,020		16,615		11,846		8,868		7,043		5,912	
	Both Sexes,	2,580	28,706		33,682		22,316		17,057		13,450		10,947	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·0	21·7		25·3		15·5		12·1		9·5		7·4	
	Females,	1·7	19·7		23·4		16·6		12·5		9·9		8·3	

the Number One Year old and upwards, in periods of Five and Ten Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
34	6	7	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	867	1,912	Callan Barony.
36	12	5	4	4	2	.	.	.	1	1,045		
201	94	83	23	22	6	1	.	.	2	6,196	12,741	Crannagh B.
263	96	97	23	30	13	8	.	.	1	6,545		
304	130	110	38	23	9	1	.	.	2	10,329	20,917	Fassadinin B.
418	147	164	27	65	14	6	.	3	6	10,588		
154	68	55	22	14	2	2	.	.	1	4,999	10,383	Galmoy B.
192	74	75	20	32	5	2	.	1	4	5,384		
426	166	182	69	44	12	8	3	.	7	14,700	29,915	Gowran B.
599	198	212	64	77	13	10	7	1	7	15,215		
226	96	85	41	21	5	.	1	.	4	7,830	16,150	Ida B.
336	99	101	40	48	3	3	.	1	2	8,320		
210	78	83	34	30	7	2	1	.	2	6,593	13,574	Iverk B.
289	90	109	30	43	6	6	2	.	2	6,981		
172	80	64	22	11	2	.	.	.	.	4,797	9,725	Kells B.
210	95	68	24	30	5	1	.	1	2	4,928		
171	65	75	25	14	4	3	.	.	2	5,377	10,942	Knocktopher B.
237	65	88	29	29	2	4	.	1	3	5,565		
125	57	44	15	15	2	2	1	.	1	3,981	8,061	Shillelogher B.
168	54	60	18	25	4	2	2	.	6	4,080		
2,023	840	788	294	197	51	19	6	.	21	65,669	134,320	Total Rural Districts.
2,748	930	979	279	383	67	42	11	8	34	68,651		
73	20	19	10	4	.	1	.	.	1	1,905	4,453	Callan Town.
105	29	30	5	13	3	1	.	.	1	2,548		
2,096	860	807	304	201	51	20	6	.	22	67,574	138,773	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
2,853	959	1,009	284	396	70	43	11	8	35	71,199		
2,956		1,111		252		26		.	.	.	—	Males,
3,812		1,293		466		54		.	.	.	—	Females,
6,768		2,404		718		80		8	57	138,773	—	Both Sexes,
4·4		1·6		·4		·04		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·4		1·8		·6		·07		·01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	589	3,008	3,787	5,514	4,149	2,985	2,249	1,165	452	104	4	7	24,013
	Who could Read only,	1,335	2,167	1,691	2,144	1,490	1,046	694	348	145	16	5	.	11,071
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,838	3,599	2,132	2,589	2,384	2,245	1,976	1,350	485	128	16	14	23,756
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	9	117	109	126	93	65	55	38	14	2	.	1	629
	Who could Read only,	71	180	112	50	26	17	17	15	3	.	.	.	491
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	208	85	80	47	57	49	44	40	12	2	1	.	625
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	598	3,125	3,896	5,640	4,242	3,050	2,304	1,203	466	106	4	8	24,642
	Who could Read only,	1,406	2,347	1,803	2,194	1,506	1,063	711	363	148	16	5	.	11,562
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,046	3,684	2,212	2,636	2,441	2,294	2,020	1,390	497	130	17	14	24,381
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	7	34	49	54	52	48	46	41	42	42	16	36	41
	Who could Read only,	15	26	23	21	18	16	14	12	13	6	19	.	19
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	78	40	28	25	30	36	40	47	45	52	65	64	40
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1833 to 1837	1823 to 1827	1813 to 1817	1803 to 1807	1793 to 1797	1783 to 1787	1773 to 1777	1768 to 1767 and upwards,			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	37	49	47	46	43	39	37	31	32	28	80	38
	In 1851,	10	39	52	52	49	47	43	43	43	42	.	36	41
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	26	23	19	17	12	12	9	10	5	7	20	18
	In 1851,	17	25	22	19	17	15	13	13	8	8	17	.	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	79	37	28	34	37	45	49	54	59	63	65	.	44
	In 1851,	73	36	26	29	34	38	44	44	49	50	83	64	40

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	15	81	205	356	476	490	506	624	413	515	331	326	153	124	98	15	4,730
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Civic District.	Primary Schools,	.	16	28	30	21	33	41	71	64	68	40	54	31	13	11	1	522
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	1	5	3	2	4	4	.	26
Total,		15	97	233	386	497	523	547	697	482	584	376	383	186	141	113	16	5,278

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
511	2,265	2,797	3,831	1,960	1,267	884	429	145	34	8	.	14,131	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,271	2,438	2,440	3,919	2,547	1,664	1,071	492	138	35	6	3	16,024	Who could Read only, . . .	
6,539	3,640	2,252	3,751	4,038	3,863	3,776	2,757	975	331	47	31	32,050	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	62	75	87	56	42	28	23	3	1	.	.	383	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic District.
53	234	185	130	97	67	28	17	4	.	.	.	815	Who could Read only, . .	
254	89	138	123	170	140	125	94	28	15	1	1	1,183	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
517	2,327	2,872	3,918	2,016	1,309	912	452	148	35	8	.	14,514	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,324	2,672	2,625	4,049	2,644	1,731	1,099	509	142	35	6	3	16,039	Who could Read only, . .	
6,793	3,729	2,390	3,879	4,208	4,003	3,901	2,851	1,003	396	48	32	33,233	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	27	37	33	23	19	15	12	11	8	13	.	23	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
15	30	33	34	30	24	19	13	11	8	10	9	26	Who could Read only, . . .	
79	43	30	33	47	57	66	75	78	84	77	91	51	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1836 to 1842	1826 to 1837	1816 to 1827	1806 to 1817	1796 to 1807	1786 to 1797	1776 to 1787	1766 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
4	22	25	18	15	12	10	9	9	9	17	.	16	In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
8	30	35	26	20	16	13	12	9	12	5	.	23	In 1851, }
14	34	36	29	22	16	11	9	7	9	8	.	25	In 1841, } Who could Read only.
18	32	34	32	26	20	15	12	9	9	17	9	26	In 1851, }
82	44	39	53	63	72	79	82	84	82	75	.	59	In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
74	38	31	42	54	64	72	76	82	79	78	91	51	In 1851, }

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
23	77	155	248	367	404	418	441	342	381	236	217	101	85	80	44	3,621	8,351	Primary Schools, } Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Superior Schools, }
.	7	19	38	33	31	43	27	45	64	65	50	40	19	7	24	517	1,039	Primary Schools, } Civic District.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	Superior Schools, }
23	84	174	286	400	435	466	468	387	445	303	267	141	104	87	68	4,138	9,416	Total.

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

BARONIES AND TOWNS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
BALLYBOY BARONY,	Males,	61	255	395	428	382	267	186	196	153	193	114	174	94
	Females,	54	254	371	368	385	278	202	236	156	201	119	166	72
BALLYBRITT B.,	Males,	115	417	776	796	757	509	340	279	234	268	175	257	122
	Females,	105	389	735	850	821	534	351	323	262	377	179	286	132
BALLYCOWAN B.,	Males,	78	308	542	617	663	450	328	290	244	281	171	279	125
	Females,	77	365	549	618	671	455	302	275	208	284	168	277	120
CLONLISK B.,	Males,	125	471	778	902	709	574	411	350	299	329	210	289	121
	Females,	105	436	749	784	781	612	388	405	292	331	240	310	140
COOLESTOWN, B.,	Males,	81	333	518	594	576	350	281	234	241	221	149	238	125
	Females,	78	336	537	594	557	386	278	278	186	267	150	283	119
EGLISH, B.,	Males,	40	170	267	324	304	245	143	124	124	143	93	93	55
	Females,	54	195	295	328	316	204	130	147	121	122	73	131	41
GARRYCASTLE B.,	Males,	203	845	1,395	1,500	1,393	1,073	716	661	518	550	356	530	225
	Females,	221	836	1,358	1,474	1,324	1,005	600	640	518	633	343	508	245
GEASHILL B.,	Males,	62	268	379	434	423	310	202	167	167	175	118	145	89
	Females,	60	231	381	367	355	330	198	188	163	179	101	185	77
KILCOURSEY,	Males,	49	237	367	427	431	298	225	182	135	190	108	190	76
	Females,	46	203	346	425	387	266	186	207	130	218	120	221	78
PHILIPSTOWN, LR., B.,	Males,	43	194	304	333	365	259	197	153	135	145	87	158	80
	Females,	43	193	292	312	309	263	169	181	124	165	82	194	67
PHILIPSTOWN, UP., B.	Males,	48	178	268	306	293	207	203	181	142	159	103	125	75
	Females,	47	164	253	311	291	222	179	172	122	143	87	158	83
WARRENSTOWN B.,	Males,	30	136	199	242	225	178	107	83	82	102	65	100	42
	Females,	37	108	208	186	201	141	83	94	78	113	84	70	42
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	935	3,812	6,188	6,903	6,521	4,720	3,339	2,900	2,474	2,756	1,749	2,578	1,229
	Females,	927	3,710	6,074	6,617	6,398	4,696	3,066	3,146	2,360	3,033	1,746	2,869	1,216
BIRR, OR PARSONSTOWN,	Males,	55	216	294	314	330	223	163	152	146	152	99	141	62
	Females,	71	202	292	311	366	322	243	250	197	178	118	182	93
TULLAMORE T.,	Males,	71	241	321	587	390	211	141	159	124	162	85	146	51
	Females,	61	190	382	552	389	326	223	268	154	232	115	179	82
PORTARLINGTON T. (part of),	Males,	6	32	49	60	52	33	30	23	15	21	16	30	8
	Females,	9	34	41	55	54	62	42	31	23	34	22	30	13
TOTAL CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	132	489	664	961	772	467	334	334	285	335	200	317	121
	Females,	141	426	715	918	809	710	508	549	374	444	255	391	188
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	1,067	4,301	6,852	7,864	7,293	5,187	3,673	3,234	2,759	3,091	1,949	2,895	1,350
	Females,	1,068	4,136	6,789	7,535	7,207	5,406	3,574	3,695	2,734	3,477	2,001	3,260	1,404
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,		11,153		15,157		8,860		5,993		5,040		4,245	
	Females,		10,925		14,742		8,980		6,429		5,478		4,664	
	BOTH SEXES,	2,135	22,078		29,899		17,840		12,422		10,518		8,909	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	1·9	20·2		27·4		16·		10·9		9·1		7·7	
	Females,	1·9	19·3		26·		15·8		11·3		9·7		8·2	

the Number One Year old and upwards, in periods of Five and Ten Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
105	36	32	10	8	4	1	.	.	2	3,096	6,190	Ballyboy Barony.
109	38	42	15	18	4	3	3	.	.	3,094		
156	63	49	25	15	6	5	1	1	.	5,366	11,091	Ballybritt B.
184	58	66	28	28	8	4	3	.	2	5,725		
155	69	71	32	23	7	3	1	.	2	4,739	9,496	Ballycowan B.
186	57	71	22	37	4	7	.	1	3	4,757		
172	74	59	26	18	10	2	.	1	3	5,933	11,961	Clonlisk B.
212	73	101	21	24	15	7	.	1	1	6,028		
166	64	72	27	18	8	1	1	.	3	4,301	8,702	Coolestown B.
148	48	88	26	27	4	4	3	.	4	4,401		
71	27	22	6	6	.	.	1	.	1	2,259	4,573	Eglish B.
86	25	25	9	9	1	1	.	.	1	2,314		
282	134	152	51	48	7	2	3	.	11	10,655	21,210	Garrycastle B.
375	104	161	57	42	11	7	2	7	4	10,555		
95	52	64	22	21	3	1	.	1	.	3,198	6,304	Geashill B.
127	51	52	21	31	4	2	2	.	1	3,106		
107	23	43	20	12	4	3	.	.	6	3,133	6,261	Kilcoursey B.
137	46	58	19	24	2	.	2	.	7	3,128		
84	47	46	24	12	5	4	2	.	.	2,677	5,320	Philipstown, Lower, B.
103	57	39	13	23	5	2	2	2	3	2,643		
72	48	38	8	6	7	1	1	.	3	2,472	4,931	Philipstown, Upper, B.
105	34	49	19	9	3	5	1	1	1	2,459		
51	17	22	9	5	.	.	1	.	4	1,700	3,295	Warrenstown B.
70	26	25	6	19	2	1	.	.	1	1,595		
1,516	654	670	260	192	61	23	11	3	35	49,529	99,334	Total, Rural Districts.
1,842	617	777	256	291	63	43	18	12	28	49,805		
76	25	21	9	7	.	.	.	1	2	2,488	5,539	Birr, or Parsonstown.
124	27	30	16	19	3	.	2	.	5	3,051		
70	32	28	23	5	.	1	2	1	4	2,855	6,293	Tullamore T.
123	34	47	18	34	7	14	1	2	5	3,438		
18	5	8	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	412	910	Portarlington T. (part of).
14	4	13	6	6	2	1	1	.	1	498		
164	62	57	35	14	.	2	2	2	6	5,755	12,742	Total Civic Districts.
261	65	90	40	59	12	15	4	2	11	6,987		
1,680	716	727	295	206	61	25	13	5	41	55,284	112,076	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
2,103	682	867	296	350	75	58	22	14	39	56,792		
2,396		1,022		267		38		.	.	.	—	Males, .
2,785		1,163		425		80		.	.	.	—	Females, .
5,181		2,185		692		118		19	80	112,076	—	Both Sexes,
4·3		1·9		·5		·07		·	·	.	.	Males,
4·9		2·		·7		·1		·03	·	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	440	2,088	2,692	4,274	2,921	2,194	1,894	1,056	473	111	12	6	18,161
	Who could Read only,	872	1,576	1,476	1,626	967	853	632	332	142	33	2	9	8,520
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,876	3,239	2,353	2,159	1,486	1,458	1,281	782	315	109	23	20	18,101
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	94	398	422	473	368	327	255	130	50	5	2	1	2,525
	Who could Read only,	133	232	118	133	82	84	60	29	13	1	2	1	888
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	437	331	232	195	169	124	123	67	29	8	2	4	1,721
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	534	2,486	3,114	4,747	3,289	2,521	2,149	1,186	523	116	14	7	20,686
	Who could Read only,	1,005	1,808	1,594	1,759	1,049	937	692	361	155	34	4	10	9,408
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,313	3,570	2,585	2,354	1,655	1,582	1,404	849	344	117	25	24	19,822
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	8	32	43	53	55	50	51	50	51	43	33	17	41
	Who could Read only,	15	23	22	20	17	19	16	15	15	13	9	24	19
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	77	45	35	27	28	31	33	35	34	44	58	59	40
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	33	48	50	50	48	47	45	41	42	21	50	39
	In 1851,	11	34	46	56	51	51	51	52	49	38	27	17	41
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	12	23	22	20	18	16	14	14	13	9	11	.	18
	In 1851,	16	23	21	18	18	17	15	15	11	14	7	24	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	80	44	30	30	32	36	39	41	46	49	68	50	43
	In 1851,	73	43	31	26	31	32	34	33	40	48	66	59	40

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	18	70	136	215	315	360	333	451	285	403	236	281	106	58	46	6	3,319
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	3	7	10	9	12	8	3	1	.	57
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	3	6	30	46	48	56	58	66	53	37	36	26	8	8	7	.	468
	Superior Schools,	.	2	3	9	6	13	9	14	12	12	9	10	8	9	7	.	123
TOTAL,		21	78	169	271	369	431	401	534	357	462	290	329	130	78	61	6	3,967

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
394	1,671	2,178	2,738	1,565	1,015	894	487	198	66	16	3	11,225	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
917	1,856	2,066	2,594	1,784	1,442	1,066	564	224	69	11	2	12,595	Who could Read only, . .	
4,763	3,090	2,154	2,430	2,157	2,322	2,125	1,408	611	219	46	23	21,348	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
110	307	383	564	322	215	170	96	39	13	4	5	2,228	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
166	312	199	286	238	190	128	57	25	10	4	1	1,616	Who could Read only, . .	
439	299	227	368	363	294	281	173	66	48	13	5	2,576	Who could neither Read nor Write.	
504	1,978	2,561	3,302	1,887	1,230	1,064	583	237	79	20	8	13,453	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,083	2,168	2,265	2,880	2,022	1,632	1,194	621	249	79	15	3	14,211	Who could Read only, . .	
5,202	3,389	2,381	2,798	2,520	2,616	2,406	1,581	677	267	59	28	23,924	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	26	36	37	29	22	23	21	20	19	21	20	26	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
16	29	31	32	32	30	26	22	22	19	16	8	28	Who could Read only, . .	
77	45	33	31	39	48	51	57	58	62	63	72	46	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1823 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
5	23	23	24	21	19	17	20	17	23	6	.	20	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
9	29	36	32	24	23	22	22	20	19	23	20	26	In 1851,	
14	30	36	33	28	24	21	19	14	10	6	.	27	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
18	30	32	32	30	27	23	22	19	18	16	8	28	In 1851,	
81	47	36	43	51	57	62	61	69	67	88	100	53	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
73	41	32	36	46	50	55	56	61	63	61	72	46	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
17	69	139	197	268	351	367	431	321	427	274	240	130	57	42	49	3,379	6,698	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	3	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	15	72	Superior Schools,	
3	12	32	30	53	40	39	59	64	50	36	31	21	19	79	.	568	1,056	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	3	4	11	7	3	4	7	12	8	6	3	2	.	.	70	193	Superior Schools,	
20	81	174	232	333	400	412	495	395	489	319	278	154	80	122	49	4,032	8,019	Total.	

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

BARONIES AND TOWNS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
ARDAGH BARONY,	Males,	81	382	756	750	888	555	301	262	218	308	190	274	133
	Females,	92	357	715	951	734	513	259	292	242	323	209	319	144
GRANARD B.,	Males,	175	914	1,595	1,825	1,466	1,032	589	578	402	571	298	582	249
	Females,	206	893	1,517	1,799	1,456	946	553	589	446	668	323	658	305
LONGFORD B.,	Males,	186	801	1,281	1,392	1,304	962	568	508	392	514	338	500	226
	Females,	193	734	1,197	1,371	1,278	833	464	534	396	576	318	523	231
MOYDOW B.,	Males,	74	249	486	589	529	381	231	220	129	212	123	201	111
	Females,	60	303	440	605	461	318	164	186	162	254	136	243	121
RATHCLINE B.,	Males,	98	368	647	657	687	512	301	285	212	295	144	249	122
	Females,	86	393	678	665	694	476	324	300	225	313	163	331	136
SHRULE B.,	Males,	57	223	402	486	419	310	205	155	134	167	126	163	101
	Females,	55	210	403	429	416	241	180	184	134	184	111	208	80
TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	671	2,937	5,167	5,699	5,293	3,752	2,195	2,008	1,487	2,067	1,219	1,969	942
	Females,	692	2,890	4,950	5,820	5,039	3,327	1,944	2,085	1,605	2,318	1,260	2,282	1,017
LONGFORD TOWN,	Males,	68	213	294	481	297	202	158	167	127	156	77	115	50
	Females,	70	184	235	257	422	290	185	194	155	210	88	173	72
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	739	3,150	5,461	6,180	5,590	3,954	2,353	2,175	1,614	2,223	1,296	2,084	992
	Females,	762	3,074	5,185	6,077	5,461	3,617	2,129	2,279	1,760	2,528	1,348	2,455	1,089
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,	.	8,611		11,770		6,307		3,789		3,519		3,076	
	Females,	.	8,259		11,538		5,746		4,039		3,876		3,544	
	BOTH SEXES,	1,501	16,870		23,308		12,053		7,828		7,395		6,620	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.	Males,	1·8	21·		28·7		15·4		9·2		8·6		7·5	
	Females,	1·	20·		27·9		13·9		9·8		9·4		8·6	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
194	100	95	45	20	7	3	1	.	6	5,569	11,233	ARDAGH BARONY.
242	87	96	33	41	4	4	1	.	6	5,664		
412	185	169	60	57	12	10	2	.	8	11,191	22,539	GRANARD B.
471	176	174	44	80	16	9	2	.	17	11,348		
318	142	131	53	47	12	2	.	.	3	9,680	19,121	LONGFORD B.
383	137	152	42	54	14	6	1	.	4	9,441		
152	53	53	28	18	4	.	1	.	3	3,847	7,658	MOYDOW B.
164	69	62	26	26	5	3	1	.	2	3,811		
226	73	75	22	23	4	1	1	.	7	5,009	10,229	RATHCLINE B.
210	72	73	24	38	7	6	4	.	2	5,220		
94	50	56	23	11	7	1	1	.	3	3,194	6,292	SHRULE B.
130	38	49	12	21	8	3	.	.	2	3,098		
1,396	603	579	231	176	46	17	6	.	30	38,490	77,072	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
1,600	579	606	181	260	54	31	9	.	33	38,582		
61	31	21	8	7	3	.	.	.	15	2,551	5,276	LONGFORD TOWN.
89	36	36	10	12	2	2	.	.	3	2,725		
1,457	634	600	239	183	49	17	6	.	45	41,041	82,348	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
1,689	615	642	191	272	56	33	9	.	36	41,307		
2,091		839		232		23		.	.	.	—	MALES,
2,304		833		328		42		.	.	.	—	FEMALES,
4,395		1,672		560		65		.	81	.	82,348	BOTH SEXES,
5·1		2·		·6		·05		.	.	.	.	MALES,
5·6		2·		·8		·1		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	285	1,596	2,193	3,172	1,997	1,677	1,464	926	399	95	10	3	13,817
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	811	1,374	1,244	1,163	582	536	407	252	111	21	3	3	6,507
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,071	2,729	1,856	1,612	916	1,073	1,040	821	300	106	10	24	14,558
Civic District. Who could Read and Write,	43	145	172	222	191	145	97	50	10	6	.	.	1,081
Civic District. Who could Read only,	48	87	46	41	34	25	13	5	2	.	.	.	301
Civic District. Who could neither Read nor Write,	203	249	79	97	69	63	55	37	17	4	.	15	888
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	328	1,741	2,365	3,394	2,188	1,822	1,561	976	409	101	10	3	14,898
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	859	1,461	1,290	1,204	616	561	420	257	113	21	3	3	6,808
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,274	2,978	1,935	1,709	985	1,136	1,095	858	317	110	10	39	15,446
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	6	28	42	54	58	52	51	47	49	44	43	7	40
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	16	24	23	19	16	16	14	12	13	9	14	7	18
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	78	48	35	27	26	32	35	41	38	47	43	86	42
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1823 to 1837	1813 to 1827	1803 to 1817	1793 to 1807	1783 to 1797	1773 to 1787	1763 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	33	48	49	50	47	44	43	37	38	41	.	38
	In 1851,	9	32	47	58	53	52	48	51	43	51	50	7	40
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	16	26	22	20	18	15	14	13	16	11	14	.	19
	In 1851,	17	24	21	17	16	14	13	12	12	6	33	7	18
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	78	41	30	31	32	38	42	44	47	51	45	.	43
	In 1851,	74	44	32	25	31	34	39	37	45	43	17	86	42

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	16	71	134	245	274	329	386	399	250	295	137	165	65	40	22	.	2,828
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	4	.	7	2	9	6	8	8	7	7	10	7	1	5	.	81
Civic District. Primary Schools,	2	14	12	29	39	77	49	64	55	102	56	59	7	2	3	.	570
Civic District. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	6
Total,	18	89	146	282	315	416	441	471	314	405	201	235	79	43	30	.	3,485

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
238	1,405	1,464	1,546	879	626	457	259	111	36	4	2	7,047	Who could Read and Write, .
822	1,886	1,720	1,873	1,183	922	656	330	109	34	5	5	9,545	Who could Read only, . .
3,870	2,529	1,855	1,852	1,628	2,030	2,186	1,590	567	244	31	26	18,408	Who could neither Read nor Write,
45	96	130	186	126	76	53	27	13	4	.	.	761	Who could Read and Write, .
56	73	95	106	85	60	32	22	3	1	.	.	533	Who could Read only, . .
134	88	197	183	138	162	155	76	30	9	2	3	1,177	Who could neither Read nor Write,
303	1,501	1,594	1,732	1,005	702	515	286	124	40	4	2	7,808	Who could Read and Write, .
878	1,959	1,815	1,979	1,268	982	688	352	112	35	5	5	10,078	Who could Read only, . .
4,004	2,617	2,052	2,035	1,766	2,192	2,341	1,666	597	253	33	29	19,595	Who could neither Read nor Write,
6	25	29	30	25	18	15	13	15	12	10	6	21	Who could Read and Write, .
17	32	33	35	31	25	19	15	13	11	12	14	27	Who could Read only, . .
77	43	38	35	44	57	66	72	72	77	78	80	52	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
4	17	21	17	13	12	11	12	10	14	15	.	14	In 1841,
8	27	29	27	19	17	13	16	12	12	11	6	21	In 1851, } Who could Read and Write.
16	34	37	29	23	19	14	14	10	13	.	.	26	In 1841,
20	33	34	32	27	21	15	14	10	18	.	14	27	In 1851, } Who could Read only.
80	49	42	54	64	69	75	74	80	73	85	.	60	In 1841,
72	40	37	41	54	62	72	70	78	70	89	80	52	In 1851, } Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
10	62	103	171	233	312	430	399	227	368	186	143	52	36	18	1	2,757	5,585	Primary Schools, } Rural Districts.
.	1	1	2	2	3	4	1	.	6	1	1	.	1	1	.	24	105	Superior Schools, } Rural Districts.
2	14	14	23	33	20	27	26	14	18	14	10	6	.	.	.	221	791	Primary Schools, } Civic District.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	Superior Schools, } Civic District.
12	77	124	196	268	335	461	426	241	392	201	154	58	37	19	1	3,002	6,487	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Ardee Barony,	Males.	182	774	1,268	1,356	1,201	823	519	495	423	472	411	499	303
	Females,	176	744	1,268	1,392	1,229	873	549	596	473	638	390	557	268
Drogheda B.,	Males,	36	110	164	170	109	76	73	79	77	81	42	60	33
	Females,	27	107	138	137	127	79	76	96	72	88	45	65	29
Dundalk, Lower, B.,	Males,	177	663	1,105	1,083	869	621	414	409	334	436	269	383	211
	Females,	147	659	1,042	1,047	932	742	492	541	396	511	333	427	186
Dundalk, Upper, B.,	Males,	125	563	868	1,088	762	523	335	314	291	366	214	364	169
	Females,	117	511	844	956	808	568	404	451	350	437	257	347	170
Ferrard B.,	Males,	165	722	1,146	1,229	1,036	776	466	502	406	503	372	485	291
	Females,	162	801	1,108	1,099	1,075	786	553	564	476	564	354	493	229
Louth B.,	Males,	108	343	535	664	571	428	270	225	216	239	161	273	157
	Females,	84	374	565	598	611	433	284	306	226	304	175	281	135
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	793	3,175	5,156	5,620	4,548	3,247	2,077	2,024	1,747	2,097	1,469	2,064	1,164
	Females,	713	3,196	4,965	5,229	4,782	3,481	2,358	2,554	1,993	2,542	1,554	2,170	1,017
Ardee Town,	Males,	25	104	162	174	166	121	93	73	70	85	46	81	34
	Females,	25	97	155	174	176	128	96	82	82	102	67	83	43
Dundalk T.,	Males,	97	422	562	573	590	461	339	304	278	324	211	260	111
	Females,	112	382	597	576	624	522	426	382	322	369	199	275	121
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	122	526	724	747	756	582	437	377	348	409	257	341	145
	Females,	137	479	752	750	800	650	522	464	404	471	266	358	164
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	915	3,701	5,880	6,367	5,304	3,829	2,514	2,401	2,095	2,506	1,726	2,405	1,309
	Females,	850	3,675	5,717	5,979	5,582	4,131	2,880	3,018	2,397	3,013	1,820	2,528	1,181
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		9,581		11,671		6,343		4,496		4,232		3,714	
	Females,		9,372		11,561		7,011		5,415		4,833		3,709	
	Both Sexes,	1,765	18,953		23,232		13,354		9,911		9,065		7,423	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·1	21·6		26·3		14·3		10·1		9 5		8·4	
	Females,	1·8	20·2		24·9		15·1		11·6		10·4		8·	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
341	143	156	51	50	13	4	.	1	5	9,525	19,522	ARDEE BARONY.
410	149	141	59	67	6	4	2	.	6	9,997		
33	10	11	5	1	1	1	.	.	2	1,174	2,328	DROGHEDA B.
41	12	10	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	1,154		
316	116	98	41	38	10	3	.	2	1	7,599	15,732	DUNDALK, LOWER, B.
346	121	109	25	50	3	3	.	5	1	8,133		
230	92	70	22	36	5	2	4	.	2	6,465	13,272	DUNDALK, UPPER, B.
301	103	83	32	46	13	2	3	2	2	6,807		
340	141	123	43	50	8	5	1	1	4	8,815	17,789	FERRARD B.
361	114	126	41	49	11	3	.	1	4	8,974		
196	68	72	31	24	6	3	2	.	3	4,645	9,424	LOUTH B.
213	70	61	20	22	5	6	2	.	4	4,779		
1,456	575	530	193	199	43	18	7	4	17	38,223	78,067	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
1,672	569	530	190	235	43	19	7	8	17	39,844		
28	19	15	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	1,307	2,752	ARDEE TOWN.
55	29	25	7	10	5	2	2	.	.	1,445		
128	45	35	17	11	4	.	.	1	7	4,780	9,996	DUNDALK T.
189	52	39	16	19	5	3	4	.	2	5,216		
156	64	50	21	12	5	.	.	1	7	6,087	12,748	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
244	81	64	23	29	10	5	6	.	2	6,661		
1,612	639	580	214	211	48	18	7	5	24	44,310	90,815	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
1,916	650	594	213	264	53	24	13	8	19	46,505		
2,251		794		259		25		.	.	.	—	MALES,
2,566		807		317		37		.	.	.	—	FEMALES,
4,817		1,601		576		62		13	43	90,815	—	BOTH SEXES,
												AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.
5·1		1·8		·6		·06		·01	.	.	.	MALES,
5·5		1·7		·7		·08		·02	.	.	.	FEMALES,
												PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	325	1,672	1,755	2,374	1,723	1,485	1,342	672	269	65	10	6	11,698
	Who could Read only,	831	1,451	1,056	1,087	617	509	389	206	81	15	5	.	6,247
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,000	2,497	1,737	1,863	1,431	1,572	1,497	1,153	373	162	14	11	16,310
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	104	349	424	660	462	359	234	110	29	5	.	4	2,740
	Who could Read only,	147	171	121	137	80	72	53	25	7	4	1	1	822
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	473	227	208	222	183	235	199	85	35	8	.	2	1,877
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	429	2,021	2,179	3,034	2,185	1,844	1,576	782	298	70	10	10	14,438
	Who could Read only,	978	1,622	1,180	1,224	697	581	442	231	88	19	6	1	7,069
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,473	2,724	1,945	2,085	1,614	1,807	1,696	1,238	408	170	14	13	18,187
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	7	32	41	46	49	43	42	35	38	27	33	42	36
	Who could Read only,	17	25	22	19	15	14	12	10	11	7	20	4	18
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	76	43	37	33	36	43	46	55	51	66	47	54	46
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817.	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	30	41	43	43	36	33	30	26	23	17	.	33
	In 1851,	10	35	44	49	44	44	37	38	33	43	10	42	36
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	14	23	20	17	14	12	12	9	10	3	8	.	16
	In 1851,	18	25	21	17	14	12	11	11	8	8	30	4	18
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	80	47	39	40	43	52	55	61	64	74	75	.	51
	In 1851,	72	40	35	34	42	44	52	51	59	49	60	54	46

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	9	36	124	192	291	342	319	346	252	305	219	205	87	62	51	3	2,843
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	4	17	36	92	87	72	79	79	61	70	29	42	21	10	62	.	761
	Superior Schools,	.	1	4	3	3	7	8	9	9	11	7	9	3	1	6	.	81
Total,		13	54	164	287	331	421	406	434	322	386	255	256	111	73	119	3	3,685

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females		
268	1,160	1,388	1,519	854	552	365	194	77	19	1	2	6,419	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
762	1,529	1,379	1,556	929	624	359	178	65	16	2	1	7,402	Who could Read only, . .	
3,935	2,520	2,015	2,764	2,764	2,920	2,463	1,869	578	241	31	14	22,114	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
116	306	345	482	290	204	117	62	16	6	1	.	1,945	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
159	201	192	262	170	103	66	36	12	4	1	.	1,206	Who could Read only, . .	
477	243	263	428	408	430	339	227	59	29	9	2	2,914	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
384	1,486	1,733	2,001	1,144	756	482	256	93	25	2	2	8,364	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
921	1,730	1,571	1,818	1,099	727	425	214	77	22	3	1	8,608	Who could Read only, . .	
4,412	2,763	2,276	3,192	3,172	3,359	2,802	2,096	637	270	47	16	25,028	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	25	31	29	21	16	13	10	12	8	4	11	20	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
16	29	28	26	20	15	11	8	9	7	7	5	20	Who could Read only, . .	
77	46	41	45	59	69	76	82	79	85	89	84	60	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1823 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females		
5	18	20	15	13	11	9	8	12	12	5	.	14	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
9	28	30	24	17	15	10	12	10	5	6	11	20	In 1851,	
11	23	23	16	13	10	7	10	7	11	5	.	16	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
18	29	27	22	16	12	9	9	9	8	.	5	20	In 1851,	
84	59	57	69	74	79	84	82	81	77	90	.	70	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
73	43	43	54	67	73	81	79	81	87	94	84	60	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
11	49	99	138	209	237	270	323	242	276	176	191	103	46	24	1	2,395	5,238	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Superior Schools,	
4	16	46	120	82	64	102	111	59	98	63	47	34	15	32	.	893	1,654	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	1	1	2	7	12	13	14	8	12	7	9	6	2	1	.	95	176	Superior Schools,	
15	66	146	260	298	313	385	448	309	386	246	247	143	63	57	1	3,383	7,068	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Deece, Lr., Barony,	Males,	28	146	210	219	204	154	97	118	95	127	53	100	44
	Females,	27	151	215	210	208	170	95	107	81	113	56	95	39
Deece, Upper, B.,	Males,	29	160	249	229	235	174	116	118	95	113	79	112	68
	Females,	40	151	222	252	219	192	100	109	95	118	72	117	57
Drogheda B.,	Males,	19	60	121	171	80	41	33	34	28	23	25	31	19
	Females,	14	63	90	144	84	75	48	58	36	60	37	43	12
Duleek, Lower, B.,	Males,	68	382	552	621	571	405	295	250	224	263	191	284	110
	Females,	96	335	512	582	507	444	294	293	233	299	191	254	114
Duleek, Upper, B.,	Males,	53	236	315	363	318	255	178	159	144	176	114	142	87
	Females,	60	195	333	313	313	245	195	179	137	177	103	154	69
Dunboyne B.,	Males,	27	122	191	151	140	117	91	86	80	90	50	54	17
	Females,	25	119	149	137	127	123	101	85	69	71	46	50	24
Fore B.,	Males,	124	402	750	924	713	470	301	293	235	298	168	282	134
	Females,	84	422	713	800	652	453	266	316	261	346	191	318	142
Kells, Lower, B.,	Males,	82	330	593	643	549	484	322	251	206	249	151	264	120
	Females,	70	343	527	580	528	381	259	286	192	295	160	252	107
Kells, Upper, B.,	Males,	100	463	822	993	775	580	368	363	257	366	200	346	124
	Females,	96	455	746	899	813	645	334	366	250	421	201	355	138
Lune B.,	Males,	81	415	620	678	638	497	303	286	206	320	160	264	129
	Females,	80	343	609	565	638	413	263	292	217	295	186	253	121
Morgallion B.,	Males,	63	269	461	491	434	308	213	209	174	230	135	209	101
	Females,	52	269	434	470	460	343	228	199	172	267	112	223	110
Moyfenrath, Lr., B.,	Males,	93	486	737	841	793	562	358	330	283	324	227	311	126
	Females,	106	486	721	806	726	547	314	366	282	383	224	303	154
Moyfenrath, Up., B.,	Males,	73	286	470	533	502	384	238	230	202	239	129	198	89
	Females,	75	287	446	490	429	324	217	194	165	215	124	230	73
Navan, Lower, B.,	Males,	95	343	484	660	502	411	251	252	177	235	142	261	101
	Females,	66	301	499	573	563	440	237	273	191	312	146	254	99
Navan, Upper, B.,	Males,	37	175	297	268	257	211	136	130	102	132	77	107	40
	Females,	36	168	253	291	258	189	142	135	105	135	64	129	47
Ratoath B.,	Males,	52	203	308	339	369	275	181	158	147	149	112	154	76
	Females,	42	203	302	289	350	259	179	159	119	166	113	161	70
Skreen B.,	Males,	45	252	435	460	492	369	217	226	166	207	140	224	109
	Females,	78	256	339	472	523	397	258	215	166	207	161	229	83
Slane, Lower, B.,	Males,	53	230	458	486	447	301	199	198	152	205	113	193	86
	Females,	57	246	399	429	398	299	164	211	164	213	132	177	79
Slane, Upper, B.,	Males,	72	301	431	504	458	343	209	215	175	208	111	208	107
	Females,	59	294	445	456	452	288	219	236	188	205	95	212	103
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,194	5,261	8,504	9,574	8,477	6,401	4,106	3,916	3,148	3,954	2,377	3,744	1,768
	Females,	1,163	5,237	8,004	8,827	8,248	6,227	3,913	4,079	3,123	4,300	2,414	3,669	1,666
Kells Town,	Males,	28	119	200	237	225	185	125	136	71	117	59	103	46
	Females,	29	143	187	226	226	234	123	126	112	151	61	100	43
Navan T.,	Males,	38	143	199	250	272	232	140	116	89	131	79	113	48
	Females,	32	145	173	220	261	217	161	138	104	140	84	122	73
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	66	262	399	487	497	417	265	252	160	248	138	216	94
	Females,	61	288	360	446	487	451	284	264	216	291	145	222	116
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,260	5,523	8,903	10,061	8,974	6,818	4,371	4,168	3,308	4,202	2,515	3,960	1,862
	Females,	1,224	5,375	8,364	9,273	8,735	6,678	4,197	4,343	3,339	4,591	2,559	4,031	1,782
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		14,426		19,035		11,189		7,476		6,717		5,762	
	Females,		13,739		18,008		10,875		7,682		7,150		5,813	
	Both Sexes,	2,484	28,165		37,043		22,064		15,158		13,867		11,575	
Proportion per cent, at each 10 Year Period.	Males,	1·8	20·4		26·9		15·8		10·6		9·5		8·1	
	Females,	1·7	19·6		25·8		15·5		11·		10·2		8·3	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
58	20	16	9	6	1	.	.	.	2	1,707	3,389	DEECE, LOWER, BARONY.
52	18	18	10	11	2	1	2	1	.	1,682		
65	25	25	8	10	2	.	.	.	.	1,912	3,783	DEECE, UPPER, B.
50	24	29	9	12	2	1	.	.	.	1,871		
31	10	9	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	746	1,567	DROGHEDA B.
31	7	8	2	6	1	1	.	.	1	821		
126	66	46	15	15	2	1	1	.	1	4,489	8,943	DULEEK, LOWER, B.
156	53	51	12	18	4	3	.	1	2	4,454		
110	47	52	15	16	1	1	.	.	5	2,787	5,499	DULEEK, UPPER, B.
130	40	45	4	10	4	2	.	2	2	2,712		
38	11	18	11	2	3	.	.	.	.	1,309	2,523	DUNBOYNE B.
44	18	15	2	7	1	1	.	.	.	1,214		
200	78	83	22	15	8	4	.	.	1	5,505	11,009	FORE B.
257	62	89	23	32	6	6	1	1	3	5,504		
182	47	69	22	26	1	2	3	1	3	4,600	8,964	KELLS, LOWER, B.
208	62	70	13	15	2	3	.	.	2	4,364		
237	64	74	28	15	11	4	1	1	8	6,210	12,395	KELLS, UPPER, B.
263	49	77	13	32	2	6	.	.	4	6,185		
139	48	76	21	17	5	3	.	2	4	4,922	9,625	LUNE B.
209	68	78	28	34	6	4	1	.	.	4,703		
130	47	45	20	15	2	.	1	1	1	3,619	7,290	MORGALLION B.
179	56	65	13	13	3	.	.	.	3	3,671		
163	74	51	28	14	7	5	.	.	1	5,824	11,618	MOYFENRATH, LOWER, B.
189	55	60	27	29	5	4	3	1	3	5,794		
115	30	41	18	10	5	.	.	.	.	3,792	7,326	MOYFENRATH, UPPER, B.
129	42	44	22	21	2	3	1	.	1	3,534		
159	53	66	18	14	2	3	1	.	3	4,238	8,544	NAVAN, LOWER, B.
195	44	64	15	29	2	2	.	.	1	4,306		
73	14	28	15	5	.	2	.	.	.	2,111	4,227	NAVAN, UPPER, B.
87	26	22	12	10	4	2	.	.	1	2,116		
96	44	34	13	6	2	1	.	1	2	2,724	5,335	RATOATH B.
103	27	35	14	15	2	.	.	.	1	2,611		
124	30	48	17	9	2	2	.	1	2	3,577	7,276	SKREEN B.
137	45	47	13	8	4	2	2	.	2	3,699		
130	37	31	25	16	4	2	1	.	1	3,368	6,586	SLANE, LOWER, B.
140	37	36	17	13	4	1	.	.	2	3,218		
133	65	52	25	16	2	1	.	.	1	3,640	7,195	SLANE, UPPER, B.
144	45	63	22	20	4	5	.	.	.	3,555		
2,319	824	864	338	229	61	31	8	7	35	67,080	133,094	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
2,703	778	916	271	335	60	47	10	6	28	66,014		
68	14	19	6	2	.	2	.	.	4	1,766	3,675	KELLS TOWN.
90	12	29	5	8	2	1	.	1	.	1,909		
56	29	17	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	1,967	3,979	NAVAN T.
73	23	24	5	8	3	2	3	.	1	2,012		
124	43	36	11	12	.	2	.	.	4	3,733	7,654	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
163	35	53	10	16	5	3	3	1	1	3,921		
2,443	867	900	349	241	61	33	8	7	39	70,813	140,748	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
2,866	813	969	281	351	65	50	13	7	29	69,935		
3,310		1,249		302		41		.	.	.	—	MALES, } AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.
3,679		1,250		416		63		.	.	.	—	FEMALES, }
6,989		2,499		718		104		14	68	140,748	—	BOTH SEXES, }
4·7		1·8		·4		·06		·01	.	.	.	MALES, } PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.
5·3		1·8		·6		·09		·01	.	.	.	FEMALES, }

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	651	3,039	3,419	5,222	3,644	2,845	2,330	1,266	467	103	14	9	23,069
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,432	2,462	2,001	2,130	1,265	1,017	847	427	183	45	7	9	11,825
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,421	4,073	3,057	3,155	2,155	2,469	2,215	1,450	552	142	25	17	25,731
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	53	230	288	399	233	214	144	85	26	3	2	3	1,680
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	110	125	82	106	66	55	49	24	6	1	.	.	624
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	236	132	127	177	113	117	117	58	15	8	.	1	1,101
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	704	3,269	3,707	5,621	3,877	3,059	2,534	1,351	493	106	16	12	24,749
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,542	2,587	2,083	2,236	1,331	1,072	896	451	189	46	7	9	12,449
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,657	4,205	3,184	3,332	2,268	2,586	2,332	1,508	567	150	25	18	26,832
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	8	32	41	50	52	46	44	41	40	35	33	31	39
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	17	26	23	20	18	16	16	14	15	15	15	23	19
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	75	42	36	30	30	38	40	45	45	50	52	46	42
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards,	.	.	

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	7	32	45	45	44	42	38	39	37	33	21	.	35
	In 1851,	11	36	45	53	46	45	43	42	38	39	31	31	39
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	14	21	22	19	17	14	13	11	11	12	5	.	18
	In 1851,	19	25	22	18	17	16	13	15	14	14	.	23	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	79	44	33	36	39	44	49	50	52	55	74	.	47
	In 1851,	70	39	33	29	37	39	44	43	48	47	69	46	42

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	21	66	142	286	421	494	570	641	619	607	384	317	107	92	120	24	4,911
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	4	7	3	3	6	6	1	2	.	40
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	.	10	19	45	60	43	96	86	60	73	33	35	23	14	4	.	606
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	1	.	2	1	3	2	2	6	2	2	11	9	20	11	33	.	105
Total,	22	76	163	332	484	543	672	737	688	685	431	367	156	118	159	24	5,662

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
555	2,479	2,754	3,263	1,830	1,261	935	454	171	52	3	7	13,764	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,414	2,435	2,440	2,899	1,791	1,358	927	504	150	37	4	3	13,962	Who could Read only, . .	
6,035	3,913	3,054	3,978	3,581	4,095	3,613	2,523	866	306	56	18	32,038	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
55	169	233	300	154	117	91	40	14	1	1	.	1,175	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
79	134	114	183	108	95	58	40	9	3	2	1	826	Who could Read only, . .	
226	143	140	252	218	224	189	118	40	17	4	.	1,571	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
610	2,648	2,987	3,563	1,984	1,378	1,026	494	185	53	4	7	14,939	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,493	2,569	2,554	3,082	1,899	1,453	985	544	159	40	6	4	14,788	Who could Read only, . .	
6,261	4,056	3,194	4,230	3,799	4,319	3,802	2,641	906	323	60	18	33,609	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	28	34	33	26	19	18	13	15	13	6	24	24	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
18	28	29	28	25	20	17	15	13	10	8	14	23	Who could Read only, . .	
75	44	37	39	49	61	65	72	72	77	86	62	53	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1833 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females	
6	20	24	18	17	15	12	14	11	12	14	.	17	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
10	31	33	28	21	19	15	14	14	8	6	24	24	In 1851,	
13	27	29	23	18	17	12	9	9	7	5	.	21	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
20	28	29	27	21	18	16	13	13	8	13	14	23	In 1851,	
81	53	47	59	65	68	76	77	80	81	81	.	62	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
70	41	38	45	58	63	69	73	73	84	81	62	53	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
29	97	171	293	369	459	548	709	479	549	350	293	113	71	43	6	4,584	9,495	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	45	Superior Schools,	
5	18	20	30	46	51	62	66	38	46	22	34	15	13	7	1	474	1,080	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	2	.	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	7	10	3	10	.	44	149	Superior Schools,	
34	115	193	323	417	514	612	777	518	599	373	340	138	87	60	7	5,107	10,769	Total.	

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

BARONIES AND TOWNS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
BALLYADAMS BARONY,	Males,	56	261	416	442	366	303	241	201	172	177	123	187	80
	Females,	51	219	377	414	395	280	206	188	164	195	127	175	83
CLANDONAGH B.,	Males,	106	407	671	769	694	566	391	377	263	300	224	270	159
	Females,	114	364	648	759	747	557	381	359	281	332	189	337	149
CLARMALLAGH B.,	Males,	104	384	602	687	624	477	340	300	268	299	174	238	138
	Females,	87	345	637	615	590	541	354	399	253	322	173	312	139
CULLENAGH B.,	Males,	106	437	759	917	702	560	445	399	317	396	178	326	138
	Females,	105	433	731	803	712	592	445	399	344	402	220	303	183
MARYBOROUGH, E., B.,	Males,	67	216	366	373	378	314	233	235	166	198	108	190	75
	Females,	58	240	338	328	333	278	240	216	179	215	110	186	65
MARYBOROUGH, W., B.,	Males,	101	388	578	689	564	436	355	334	249	307	144	280	124
	Females,	98	324	573	602	562	440	332	339	248	340	159	295	124
PORTNAHINCH B.,	Males,	85	357	650	810	640	422	315	283	209	253	171	248	142
	Females,	74	342	635	751	665	447	354	342	223	338	169	274	137
SLIEVEMARGY B.,	Males,	107	400	686	692	602	508	398	346	260	313	191	246	87
	Females,	98	383	643	656	594	539	376	374	280	291	154	269	120
STRADBALLY B.,	Males,	50	245	385	417	451	299	216	217	167	202	138	163	80
	Females,	53	239	363	430	427	345	215	211	159	201	131	175	86
TINNAHINCH B.,	Males,	90	324	585	611	544	406	322	274	250	269	198	260	131
	Females,	69	299	526	541	548	418	320	331	234	273	167	290	143
UPPERWOODS B.,	Males,	63	246	458	509	464	411	295	234	183	228	139	208	91
	Females,	74	276	451	482	458	378	265	241	159	223	143	228	89
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	935	3,665	6,156	6,916	6,029	4,702	3,551	3,250	2,504	2,942	1,788	2,621	1,245
	Females,	881	3,464	5,922	6,381	6,031	4,815	3,488	3,399	2,524	3,132	1,742	2,924	1,318
GRAIGUE T.,	Males,	33	94	178	332	92	58	52	56	51	52	38	43	35
	Females,	42	84	95	98	89	101	87	107	52	53	35	56	25
MARYBOROUGH TOWN,	Males,	23	85	100	135	115	84	87	66	56	58	46	48	25
	Females,	26	72	110	101	114	123	92	91	63	75	42	70	33
MOUNTRATH T.,	Males,	9	64	116	161	117	109	63	51	55	65	39	61	26
	Females,	23	64	108	102	156	116	84	54	61	84	45	71	23
MOUNTMELLICK T.,	Males,	37	137	194	263	208	137	100	102	81	113	75	111	60
	Females,	35	135	187	214	239	214	129	151	84	133	69	119	51
PORTARLINGTON T. (PART OF),	Males,	15	70	96	157	115	59	53	52	35	42	32	35	23
	Females,	20	67	99	133	132	88	89	74	63	55	32	43	27
TOTAL CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	117	450	684	1,048	647	447	355	327	278	330	230	298	169
	Females,	146	422	599	648	730	642	481	477	323	460	223	359	159
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	1,052	4,115	6,840	7,964	6,676	5,149	3,906	3,577	2,782	3,272	2,018	2,919	1,414
	Females,	1,027	3,886	6,521	7,029	6,761	5,457	3,969	3,876	2,847	3,532	1,965	3,283	1,477
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,		10,955		14,640		9,055		6,359		5,290		4,333	
	Females,		10,407		13,790		9,426		6,723		5,497		4,760	
	BOTH SEXES,	2,079	21,362		28,430		18,481		13,082		10,787		9,093	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	1·9	19·7		26·4		16·3		11·5		9·5		7·8	
	Females,	1·8	18·5		24·6		16·8		12·		9·8		8·5	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
104	44	31	13	11	2	2	1	.	.	3,233	6,376	BALLYADAMS BARONY.
118	56	52	19	13	8	.	3	.	.	3,143		
153	45	64	15	10	1	.	1	1	.	5,487	11,105	CLANDONAGH B.
206	61	89	13	19	6	5	.	2	.	5,618		
159	52	54	16	21	1	2	.	.	1	4,941	10,139	CLARMALLAGH B.
215	62	91	17	35	5	3	2	1	.	5,198		
226	112	96	35	23	6	6	2	.	.	6,186	12,492	CULLENAGH B.
261	102	98	36	39	10	4	4	.	.	6,306		
100	38	44	13	14	1	5	1	.	.	3,135	6,148	MARYBOROUGH, E., B.
114	37	40	11	20	4	1	.	.	.	3,013		
166	65	74	34	20	2	2	.	.	2	4,964	9,632	MARYBOROUGH, W., B.
209	64	79	31	39	3	5	1	1	.	4,868		
178	75	88	30	17	8	4	3	1	.	4,989	10,142	PORTNAHINCH B.
158	75	87	29	39	4	5	2	1	2	5,153		
150	63	54	23	14	7	.	.	.	1	5,148	10,324	SLIEVEMARGY B.
203	69	68	18	33	5	2	.	.	1	5,176		
110	47	43	10	11	1	1	.	.	.	3,258	6,529	STRADBALLY B.
125	27	47	13	13	8	2	1	.	.	3,271		
159	80	74	30	20	3	1	.	1	2	4,634	9,194	TINNAHINCH B.
186	66	80	33	30	2	.	2	1	1	4,560		
123	61	52	18	16	7	3	2	.	2	3,813	7,569	UPPERWOODS B.
147	36	62	14	22	2	5	.	1	.	3,756		
1,628	682	674	237	177	39	26	10	3	8	49,788	99,850	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
1,942	655	793	234	302	57	32	15	7	4	50,062		
35	20	12	10	7	.	.	.	1	1	1,200	2,158	GRAIGUE T.
19	3	4	2	4	1	.	.	1	.	958		
25	12	14	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	982	2,078	MARYBOROUGH TOWN.
37	19	14	5	7	1	.	1	.	.	1,096		
33	13	15	6	7	3	.	.	.	1	1,014	2,101	MOUNTRATH T.
40	14	17	10	8	4	1	.	2	.	1,087		
53	33	15	13	8	.	1	.	.	1	1,742	3,657	MOUNTMELLICK T.
59	21	34	13	19	5	2	.	1	1	1,915		
19	6	11	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	830	1,820	PORTARLINGTON T. (PART OF).
33	11	17	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	990		
165	84	67	38	23	5	2	.	1	3	5,768	11,814	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
188	68	86	33	40	13	3	1	4	1	6,046		
1,793	766	741	275	200	44	28	10	4	11	55,556	111,664	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTICTS.
2,130	723	879	267	342	70	35	16	11	5	56,108		
2,559		1,016		244		38		.	.	.	—	MALES,
2,853		1,146		412		51		.	.	.	—	FEMALES,
5,412		2,162		656		89		15	16	111,664	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·6		1·8		·4		·07		.	.	.	.	MALES,
5·1		2·		·7		·09		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.	MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS. Who could Read and Write,	495	2,225	2,641	4,451	3,090	2,343	1,914	1,134	473	104	16	3	18,889
RURAL DISTRICTS. Who could Read only,	934	1,673	1,464	1,829	1,205	939	730	363	164	40	6	1	9,373
RURAL DISTRICTS. Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,727	3,013	1,924	1,973	1,459	1,448	1,222	793	274	72	17	4	16,926
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Who could Read and Write,	123	493	379	523	390	330	255	151	68	17	2	.	2,731
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Who could Read only,	151	254	114	109	86	92	79	25	11	2	1	.	926
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Who could neither Read nor Write,	410	301	151	170	127	136	133	73	26	9	.	3	1,544
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS. Who could Read and Write,	618	2,718	3,020	4,974	3,480	2,673	2,169	1,285	541	121	18	3	21,620
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS. Who could Read only,	1,085	1,932	1,578	1,938	1,293	1,031	809	408	175	42	7	1	10,299
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS. Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,137	3,314	2,078	2,143	1,586	1,586	1,355	866	300	81	17	7	18,470
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE. Who could Read and Write,	9	34	45	55	55	51	50	50	53	50	43	27	43
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE. Who could Read only,	16	24	24	21	20	19	19	16	17	17	17	9	20
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE. Who could neither Read nor Write,	75	42	31	24	25	30	31	34	30	33	40	64	37
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	36	50	50	52	49	50	49	47	45	43	72	41
	In 1851,	12	38	50	56	50	52	51	53	55	49	36	27	43
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	14	26	26	23	20	18	17	13	11	12	14	14	21
	In 1851,	18	24	23	21	20	19	16	17	16	10	28	9	20
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	78	38	24	27	28	33	33	38	42	43	43	14	38
	In 1851,	70	38	27	23	30	29	33	30	29	41	36	64	37

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS. Primary Schools,	7	47	143	227	290	357	414	387	289	307	212	159	81	57	164	.	3,141
RURAL DISTRICTS. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	5	6	4	3	1	1	.	.	.	24
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Primary Schools,	1	16	22	51	46	84	84	161	109	129	62	78	15	9	9	.	876
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Superior Schools,	.	.	2	3	12	10	14	19	24	31	31	31	23	9	4	1	214
TOTAL,	8	63	167	281	349	452	514	572	428	471	308	269	120	75	177	1	4,255

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
504	1,893	2,405	3,424	2,006	1,300	1,022	544	231	73	10	.	13,412	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
974	1,926	1,974	2,827	2,019	1,604	1,228	660	227	51	6	.	13,496	Who could Read only, . .	
4,444	2,562	1,652	2,052	1,898	1,970	1,992	1,393	569	235	38	4	18,809	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
106	316	404	567	336	267	209	87	47	23	2	.	2,364	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
130	158	160	282	227	147	126	67	25	9	3	.	1,334	Who could Read only, . .	
363	174	166	274	237	209	183	102	47	21	3	1	1,780	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
610	2,209	2,809	3,991	2,342	1,567	1,231	631	278	96	12	.	15,776	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,104	2,084	2,134	3,109	2,246	1,751	1,354	727	252	60	9	.	14,830	Who could Read only, . .	
4,807	2,736	1,818	2,326	2,135	2,179	2,175	1,495	616	256	41	5	20,589	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
9	31	41	42	35	28	26	22	24	23	19	.	31	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
17	30	32	33	33	32	28	26	22	15	15	.	29	Who could Read only, .	
74	39	27	25	32	40	46	52	54	62	66	100	40	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
7	27	36	28	25	23	21	23	20	20	17	.	25	In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
12	35	42	37	29	28	23	25	24	31	12	.	31	In 1851, }
14	33	38	37	33	28	24	20	16	15	17	7	30	In 1841, } Who could Read only.
19	30	32	34	32	29	26	22	18	13	17	.	29	In 1851, }
79	40	26	35	42	49	55	57	64	65	66	93	45	In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
69	35	26	29	39	43	51	53	58	56	71	.	40	In 1851, }

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
11	56	139	203	250	289	273	351	241	268	224	168	66	36	63	1	2,663	5,324	Primary Schools. } Rural Districts.
.	1	.	.	1	1	4	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	2	.	26	50	Superior Schools, }
14	29	29	36	62	52	44	70	48	55	38	41	28	20	19	.	585	1,461	Primary Schools. } Civic Districts.
.	1	1	6	8	11	14	17	13	21	12	15	7	6	9	11	152	366	Superior Schools, }
25	87	169	245	321	353	335	441	306	366	275	227	104	67	113	12	3,446	7,701	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Brawny Barony,	Males,	33	106	202	227	235	189	123	89	59	98	43	96	52
	Females,	36	131	200	196	210	149	85	107	74	110	56	96	32
Clonlonan B.,	Males,	95	404	639	676	654	580	363	325	231	272	170	246	112
	Females,	97	365	561	651	607	439	274	275	242	305	167	258	120
Corkaree B.,	Males,	55	186	346	435	369	259	151	137	118	137	85	132	67
	Females,	41	202	343	309	315	199	152	153	116	167	78	167	84
Delvin,	Males,	57	297	384	484	433	345	243	204	172	233	146	179	100
	Females,	64	275	424	443	458	350	229	210	151	242	143	226	94
Farbill B.,	Males,	83	371	535	556	539	439	254	246	172	252	131	185	106
	Females,	75	339	481	540	468	361	239	217	176	229	119	233	99
Fartullagh B.,	Males,	81	281	489	527	439	346	248	194	188	214	138	194	80
	Females,	54	275	438	477	462	348	221	212	179	204	134	188	81
Fore B.,	Males,	100	468	777	871	817	596	353	330	230	349	208	364	147
	Females,	100	441	740	809	788	506	269	331	285	305	218	424	162
Kilkenny, West, B.,	Males,	59	325	513	543	571	396	254	203	184	213	137	200	125
	Females,	56	311	552	553	507	385	210	255	177	257	143	207	106
Moyashel & Magheradernon B.,	Males,	112	356	580	641	638	440	288	287	205	279	151	235	87
	Females,	91	332	508	573	749	419	279	303	237	357	167	273	112
Moycashel B.,	Males,	129	493	807	897	837	661	488	380	338	434	248	424	157
	Females,	106	409	750	812	783	538	392	411	276	391	259	396	166
Moygoish B.,	Males,	55	285	432	530	541	403	279	250	151	214	124	224	102
	Females,	73	263	429	469	475	396	253	212	148	238	120	258	137
Rathconrath B.,	Males,	105	365	562	621	611	506	307	317	217	295	158	287	126
	Females,	69	354	559	623	592	398	283	322	199	311	157	310	116
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	964	3,937	6,266	7,008	6,684	5,160	3,351	2,862	2,265	2,990	1,739	2,766	1,261
	Females,	862	3,697	5,990	6,455	6,414	4,488	2,906	3,008	2,260	3,206	1,761	3,036	1,309
Athlone Town, (part of),	Males,	58	156	288	598	265	194	122	121	96	117	65	102	59
	Females,	55	181	279	526	368	317	147	177	126	208	88	175	53
Mullingar T.	Males,	57	208	321	430	300	268	204	180	150	171	94	136	51
	Females,	69	175	377	448	317	292	219	207	124	158	86	146	47
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	115	364	609	1,028	565	462	326	301	246	288	159	238	110
	Females,	124	356	656	974	685	609	366	384	250	366	174	321	100
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,079	4,301	6,875	8,036	7,249	5,622	3,677	3,263	2,511	3,278	1,898	3,004	1,371
	Females,	986	4,053	6,646	7,429	7,099	5,097	3,272	3,392	2,510	3,572	1,935	3,357	1,409
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	11,176		15,285		9,299		5,774		5,176		4,375	
	Females,	.	10,699		14,528		8,369		5,902		5,507		4,766	
	Both Sexes.	2,065	21,875		29,813		17,668		11,676		10,683		9,141	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·9	19·9		27·3		16·6		10·3		9·2		7·8	
	Females,	1·8	19·3		26·3		15·1		10·7		10·		8·6	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
57	26	25	7	8	2	1	1	.	.	1,679	3,289	Brawny Barony.
74	16	16	5	10	3	1	.	2	1	1,610		
162	59	43	25	13	1	1	1	1	2	5,075	9,781	Clonlonan B.
194	54	46	20	21	4	.	.	2	4	4,706		
94	37	46	18	8	2	2	1	.	.	2,685	5,208	Corkaree B.
97	43	25	8	10	1	4	2	.	2	2,523		
142	53	34	23	15	7	1	1	1	2	3,556	7,158	Delvin B.
150	45	44	18	23	5	4	3	.	1	3,602		
105	45	53	16	10	.	7	3	1	.	4,109	7,968	Farbill B.
141	43	54	12	21	5	3	1	1	2	3,859		
98	46	48	11	12	2	1	2	.	.	3,639	7,183	Fartullagh B.
128	44	42	21	25	4	3	2	1	1	3,544		
242	82	87	28	21	13	2	1	.	1	6,087	12,136	Fore B.
268	102	94	28	55	2	7	3	2	.	6,049		
139	58	59	18	13	6	1	1	.	.	4,018	8,084	Kilkenny, West, B.
194	44	66	16	18	4	4	1	.	.	4,066		
150	50	52	28	17	3	1	1	.	.	4,601	9,392	Moyashel and Magheradernon B.
199	62	69	23	28	8	1	.	1	.	4,791		
204	99	91	37	24	10	2	2	.	4	6,766	12,982	Moycashel B.
241	79	94	39	52	10	6	2	3	1	6,216		
171	59	71	27	16	7	1	.	.	.	3,942	7,799	Moygoish B.
181	65	70	30	23	11	2	3	1	.	3,857		
166	79	76	27	30	4	1	4	.	2	4,866	9,633	Rathconrath B.
220	101	71	24	35	7	4	6	3	3	4,767		
1,730	693	685	265	187	57	21	18	3	11	51,023	100,613	Total Rural Districts.
2,087	698	691	244	321	64	39	23	16	15	49,590		
56	35	14	8	12	2	3	2	.	3	2,376	5,279	Athlone Town (part of).
96	34	33	8	22	4	.	3	1	2	2,903		
60	30	17	12	3	3	.	1	.	.	2,696	5,515	Mullingar T.
77	27	28	5	12	1	.	3	.	1	2,819		
116	65	31	20	15	5	3	3	.	3	5,072	10,794	Total Civic Districts.
173	61	61	13	34	5	.	6	1	3	5,722		
1,846	758	716	285	202	62	24	21	3	14	56,095	111,407	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
2,260	759	752	257	355	69	39	29	17	18	55,312		
2,604		1,001		264		45		.	.	.	—	Males, .
3,019		1,009		424		68		.	.	.	—	Females, .
5,623		2,010		688		113		20	33	111,407	—	Both Sexes,
4·6		1·8		·5		·08		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·5		1·8		·8		·1		·03	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts,	Who could Read and Write,	471	2,166	2,681	4,103	2,631	2,210	1,889	1,081	461	98	8	2	17,801
	Who could Read only,	970	1,563	1,432	1,664	931	823	638	328	113	32	4	2	8,500
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,825	3,279	2,571	2,744	1,665	1,696	1,500	1,014	376	114	30	7	19,821
Civic Districts,	Who could Read and Write,	52	355	261	448	322	244	187	94	20	7	2	.	2,012
	Who could Read only,	111	236	97	111	74	62	58	21	6	2	1	.	779
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	446	437	187	229	151	141	103	66	25	11	3	3	1,802
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	523	2,521	2,962	4,551	2,953	2,454	2,076	1,175	481	105	10	2	19,813
	Who could Read only,	1,081	1,799	1,529	1,775	1,005	885	696	349	119	34	5	2	9,279
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,271	3,716	2,758	2,973	1,816	1,837	1,603	1,080	401	125	33	10	21,623
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	8	32	41	49	51	47	47	45	48	40	21	14	39
	Who could Read only,	16	22	21	19	18	17	16	14	12	13	10	14	18
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	76	46	38	32	31	36	37	41	40	47	69	72	43
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1833 to 1837	1828 to 1827	1818 to 1817	1808 to 1807	1798 to 1797	1788 to 1787	1778 to 1777	1768 to	1767 and upwards.		

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	7	32	43	46	47	45	42	41	41	45	32	53	36
	In 1851,	11	34	45	51	48	49	47	47	47	31	28	18	39
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	24	24	20	18	16	15	14	11	10	7	6	19
	In 1851,	17	22	20	18	17	16	13	13	12	15	5	18	18
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	78	44	33	34	35	39	43	45	48	45	61	41	45
	In 1851,	72	44	35	31	35	35	40	40	41	54	67	64	43

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts,	Primary Schools,	9	39	114	267	364	417	420	542	363	380	233	204	90	47	43	21	3,553
	Superior Schools,	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	3	4	2	.	1	2	2	.	17
Civic Districts,	Primary Schools,	2	4	22	29	56	74	92	154	87	147	74	76	11	9	12	.	849
	Superior Schools,	.	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	4	3	3	1	2	3	.	5	35
Total,		11	45	139	297	421	494	517	698	457	534	312	281	104	61	57	26	4,454

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
376	1,592	1,947	2,322	1,270	930	765	416	147	59	16	1	9,841	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
957	1,797	1,918	2,278	1,557	1,222	933	507	142	34	12	.	11,362	Who could Read only,	
4,657	3,066	2,549	2,794	2,441	2,815	2,642	1,862	646	292	50	14	23,828	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
47	259	228	320	206	130	109	54	14	10	1	.	1,378	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
139	277	184	243	141	96	79	45	13	8	1	1	1,227	Who could Read only,	
470	438	273	412	237	314	233	135	47	21	5	2	2,637	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
423	1,851	2,175	2,642	1,476	1,060	874	470	161	69	17	1	11,219	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,096	2,074	2,102	2,521	1,698	1,318	1,017	552	155	42	13	1	12,589	Who could Read only,	
5,127	3,504	2,822	3,206	2,728	3,129	2,875	1,997	693	313	55	16	26,465	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	25	30	32	25	19	19	16	16	16	20	6	22	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
17	23	30	30	29	24	21	18	15	10	15	6	25	Who could Read only,	
77	47	40	38	46	57	60	66	69	74	65	88	53	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
5	16	23	19	17	15	13	15	13	17	4	50	16	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
8	27	31	27	21	18	16	17	17	22	20	6	22	In 1851,	
14	31	34	28	24	20	15	13	13	16	15	..	25	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
19	29	30	30	24	23	19	16	10	16	11	6	25	In 1851,	
81	51	43	53	59	65	72	72	74	67	81	50	59	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
73	44	39	43	55	59	65	67	73	62	69	88	53	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
13	50	131	205	250	340	399	428	352	365	254	186	67	55	26	52	3,175	6,726	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	15	32	Superior Schools,	
4	7	23	29	38	32	101	146	131	159	86	70	20	16	5	13	882	1,731	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	5	5	5	2	4	6	3	13	1	2	.	.	.	.	46	81	Superior Schools,	
17	57	159	239	295	374	505	584	489	538	342	259	88	72	33	65	4,116	8,570	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Ballaghkeen Barony	Males,	226	967	1,419	1,485	1,305	996	700	653	624	616	512	640	389
	Females,	200	877	1,419	1,418	1,348	1,130	840	748	709	720	468	697	384
Bantry B.,	Males,	228	871	1,400	1,392	1,206	974	704	689	621	653	443	612	303
	Females,	191	859	1,336	1,253	1,214	1,086	795	800	630	704	434	693	359
Bargy B.,	Males,	141	600	775	755	729	608	470	471	369	455	259	395	196
	Females,	163	547	691	648	585	623	538	498	404	427	240	402	190
Forth B.,	Males,	104	479	622	669	666	523	408	373	321	392	266	376	166
	Females,	113	465	650	603	603	582	469	447	344	403	221	364	188
Gorey B.,	Males,	177	666	1,036	1,106	997	764	581	489	424	486	298	448	262
	Females,	152	692	1,012	1,095	1,003	944	599	562	452	493	276	456	261
Scarawalsh B.	Males,	218	962	1,597	1,562	1,322	994	788	755	673	714	430	687	348
	Females,	200	973	1,429	1,607	1,452	1,150	873	844	721	787	409	721	357
Shelburne B.,	Males,	172	691	1,060	966	801	635	488	495	481	463	290	452	218
	Females,	165	713	981	1,002	845	772	632	576	497	573	283	509	248
Shelmaliere, E., B.,	Males,	55	270	338	327	308	243	194	160	181	155	136	149	89
	Females,	54	213	338	326	308	278	190	210	187	174	127	154	104
Shelmaliere, W., B.,	Males,	147	574	829	895	754	518	433	410	385	394	253	439	208
	Females,	126	579	776	719	671	628	551	448	414	443	256	477	228
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,468	6,080	9,076	9,157	8,088	6,255	4,766	4,495	4,079	4,328	2,887	4,198	2,179
	Females,	1,364	5,918	8,632	8,671	8,029	7,193	5,487	5,133	4,358	4,724	2,734	4,473	2,319
Enniscorthy Town,	Males,	86	224	377	351	324	208	170	177	153	182	95	149	69
	Females,	59	241	357	379	366	362	288	221	215	224	119	216	96
Gorey T.,	Males,	39	137	178	166	130	116	109	89	79	74	47	79	40
	Females,	31	123	170	164	176	165	106	95	100	107	83	72	47
New Ross T. (part of),	Males,	110	368	630	560	498	320	269	300	246	244	157	187	112
	Females,	92	377	596	746	633	486	379	390	338	387	204	312	158
Wexford T.,	Males,	136	548	689	672	622	442	381	427	353	380	247	298	160
	Females,	174	530	673	686	751	739	597	522	425	502	282	456	227
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	371	1,277	1,874	1,749	1,634	1,086	929	993	831	880	546	713	381
	Females,	356	1,271	1,796	1,975	1,926	1,752	1,370	1,228	1,078	1,220	688	1,056	528
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,839	7,357	10,950	10,906	9,722	7,341	5,695	5,488	4,910	5,208	3,433	4,911	2,560
	Females,	1,720	7,189	10,428	10,646	9,955	8,945	6,857	6,361	5,436	5,944	3,422	5,529	2,847
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		18,307		20,628		13,036		10,398		8,641		7,471	
	Females,		17,617		20,601		15,802		11,797		9,366		8,376	
	Both Sexes,	3,559	35,924		41,229		28,838		22,195		18,007		15,847	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·1	21·		23·7		15·		12·		9·9		8·6	
	Females,	1·8	18·9		22·1		17·		12·7		10·		9·	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
383	190	185	90	43	11	7	2	3	17	11,463	23,500	BALLAGHKEEN BARONY.
460	230	187	76	68	17	11	4	.	6	12,037		
374	198	141	59	34	18	7	1	.	.	10,928	22,264	BANTRY B.
466	176	181	64	70	15	6	4	.	.	11,336		
227	100	116	41	30	10	4	2	.	2	6,755	13,316	BARGY B.
285	104	105	44	54	6	7	.	.	.	6,561		
221	102	106	38	35	14	3	3	.	2	5,889	11,909	FORTH B.
232	105	116	58	41	6	4	3	1	2	6,020		
301	119	144	46	33	12	8	6	.	3	8,406	17,142	GOREY B.
319	150	133	57	57	11	3	2	.	7	8,736		
369	198	139	65	45	7	9	3	.	2	11,887	24,460	SCARAWALSH B.
471	179	198	84	69	23	17	3	.	6	12,573		
252	133	144	39	40	13	2	1	.	5	7,841	16,433	SHELBURNE B.
344	140	176	46	69	9	7	4	1	.	8,592		
81	49	38	27	7	4	2	1	.	.	2,814	5,711	SHELMALIERE E., B.
96	37	58	14	24	4	.	1	.	.	2,897		
281	105	112	50	37	8	7	2	.	1	6,842	13,852	SHELMALIERE W., B.
347	125	114	36	58	6	3	5	.	.	7,010		
2,489	1,194	1,125	455	304	97	49	21	3	32	72,825	148,587	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
3,020	1,246	1,268	479	510	97	58	26	2	21	75,762		
71	29	36	17	5	.	.	.	1	.	2,724	6,088	ENNISCORTHY TOWN.
110	44	33	14	8	5	3	3	.	1	3,364		
37	11	17	8	2	.	1	1	.	3	1,413	2,972	GOREY T.
55	21	29	7	3	3	.	.	.	2	1,559		
102	63	46	28	9	4	1	.	1	1	4,256	9,692	NEW ROSS T. (PART OF).
151	62	62	20	26	10	2	3	1	1	5,436		
176	57	68	20	19	1	1	.	.	13	5,720	12,819	WEXFORD T.
239	89	100	40	36	8	6	1	3	13	7,099		
336	160	167	73	35	5	3	1	2	17	14,113	31,571	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
555	216	224	81	73	26	11	7	4	17	17,458		
2,825	1,354	1,292	523	339	102	52	22	5	49	86,938	180,158	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
3,575	1,462	1,492	560	583	123	69	33	6	38	93,220		
4,229		1,820		441		74		.	.	.	—	MALES,
5,037		2,052		706		102		.	.	.	—	FEMALES,
9,266		3,872		1,147		176		11	87	180,158	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·9		2·1		·5		·08		.	.	.	.	MALES,
5·4		2·2		·7		·1		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	571	3,071	3,773	5,926	4,527	3,566	3,193	1,884	836	180	36	4	27,567
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,198	2,324	1,883	2,412	1,687	1,471	1,141	590	218	50	11	.	12,985
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,307	3,762	2,432	2,683	2,360	2,178	2,043	1,209	526	171	26	28	24,725
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	232	889	971	1,312	1,143	848	645	326	138	25	4	1	6,534
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	350	345	256	288	265	222	148	74	26	3	.	.	1,977
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	1,292	515	407	415	416	356	301	146	76	12	2	16	3,954
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	803	3,960	4,744	7,238	5,670	4,414	3,838	2,210	974	205	40	5	34,101
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,548	2,669	2,139	2,700	1,952	1,693	1,289	664	244	53	11	.	14,962
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	8,599	4,277	2,839	3,098	2,776	2,534	2,344	1,355	602	183	28	44	28,679
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	7	36	49	55	54	51	51	52	54	47	51	10	44
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	14	25	22	21	19	20	17	16	13	12	14	.	19
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	79	39	29	24	27	29	32	32	33	41	35	90	37
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	9	42	55	53	53	52	51	47	43	46	27	.	44
	In 1851,	11	40	52	56	51	52	53	54	50	49	32	13	44
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	13	23	22	21	19	16	15	14	13	11	16	.	19
	In 1851,	17	24	21	20	20	18	15	14	13	10	18	.	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	78	35	23	26	28	32	34	39	44	43	57	100	37
	In 1851,	72	36	27	24	29	30	32	32	37	41	50	87	37

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	12	59	140	211	333	421	432	482	385	406	323	266	95	60	46	16	3,637
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	4	2	9	6	5	7	3	3	.	44
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	20	36	78	123	171	175	185	252	210	227	175	142	79	48	146	.	2,067
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	3	7	4	6	13	11	23	17	17	21	21	17	18	53	7	238
Total,	32	98	225	339	511	609	631	761	614	659	525	434	198	129	248	23	6,036

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
522	2,451	3,180	4,829	2,823	1,819	1,494	858	331	103	15	1	18,431	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,171	2,535	2,791	4,750	3,666	2,777	2,090	1,105	361	96	20	4	21,366	Who could Read only,	
6,939	3,685	2,058	3,101	3,002	2,862	3,208	2,303	1,055	403	51	16	28,683	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
204	745	810	1,417	879	614	463	220	108	28	4	2	5,494	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
412	576	576	940	714	617	455	207	65	21	4	3	4,590	Who could Read only,	
1,180	654	540	765	713	677	666	344	132	50	14	12	5,747	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
726	3,196	3,990	6,246	3,702	2,433	1,957	1,078	439	136	19	3	23,925	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,583	3,111	3,367	5,690	4,380	3,394	2,545	1,312	426	117	24	7	25,956	Who could Read only,	
8,119	4,339	2,598	3,866	3,715	3,539	3,874	2,647	1,187	453	65	28	34,430	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	30	40	40	31	26	24	21	21	19	18	8	28	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
15	29	34	36	37	36	30	26	21	17	22	18	31	Who could Read only,	
78	41	26	24	32	38	46	53	58	64	60	74	41	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

f Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
7	29	34	27	24	21	19	18	14	18	6	.	24	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
10	34	40	34	27	24	23	21	20	23	24	3	28	In 1851,	
14	34	40	40	35	28	22	18	14	12	6	.	31	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
17	30	35	37	37	33	26	23	17	23	21	17	31	In 1851,	
79	37	26	33	41	51	59	64	72	70	88	100	45	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
73	36	25	29	36	43	51	56	63	54	55	80	41	In 1851,	

ttending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
26	64	145	190	279	269	350	359	327	352	219	218	79	46	49	15	2,987	6,674	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	49	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
21	40	83	126	188	190	174	262	269	230	163	121	76	44	40	.	2,027	4,094	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	1	1	4	12	16	13	14	6	18	9	12	11	8	8	31	164	402	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
47	106	229	320	479	476	537	636	602	602	391	351	166	98	97	46	5,183	11,219	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Arklow Barony,	Males,	181	752	973	1,014	923	778	587	524	437	514	320	385	200
	Females,	181	674	960	954	873	789	577	545	400	479	254	418	173
Ballinacor, N., B.,	Males,	100	396	597	719	605	456	346	294	235	262	134	209	116
	Females,	97	403	625	618	589	466	318	303	216	254	146	239	99
Ballinacor, S., B.,	Males,	111	459	672	707	655	541	422	386	308	299	205	306	131
	Females,	113	471	741	696	576	532	362	337	276	281	184	290	162
Newcastle B.,	Males,	117	549	840	823	735	601	426	389	282	399	219	309	148
	Females,	129	536	704	748	710	591	439	418	286	363	183	342	159
Rathdown B.,	Males,	90	348	487	539	425	378	233	231	168	183	135	190	88
	Females,	70	314	448	458	403	360	261	242	185	197	122	212	82
Shillelagh B.,	Males,	107	402	618	691	571	500	380	309	273	279	188	275	154
	Females,	96	357	622	692	570	507	372	357	255	297	168	269	148
Talbotstown, Lr., B.,	Males,	154	563	770	741	704	605	391	362	347	337	220	309	126
	Females,	127	467	682	706	613	543	353	366	270	269	170	262	137
Talbotstown, Up., B.,	Males,	139	525	846	909	732	559	441	377	343	361	210	349	150
	Females,	137	495	799	780	724	614	408	380	275	347	202	316	152
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	999	3,994	5,803	6,143	5,350	4,418	3,226	2,871	2,393	2,634	1,641	2,332	1,113
	Females,	950	3,717	5,581	5,652	5,088	4,402	3,090	2,950	2,165	2,487	1,449	2,348	1,112
Arklow Town,	Males,	41	164	179	203	178	175	130	123	98	93	73	79	44
	Females,	52	155	154	173	175	163	148	118	106	104	71	86	41
Bray T. (part of),	Males,	29	109	121	100	103	112	67	57	56	59	44	67	22
	Females,	29	90	134	101	127	139	106	80	55	70	32	70	24
Wicklow T.,	Males,	34	136	174	188	193	143	98	103	93	86	64	83	42
	Females,	36	139	190	185	193	163	123	94	92	116	59	83	42
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	104	409	474	491	479	430	295	283	247	238	181	229	108
	Females,	117	384	478	459	495	465	377	292	253	290	162	239	107
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,103	4,403	6,277	6,634	5,829	4,848	3,521	3,154	2,640	2,872	1,822	2,561	1,221
	Females,	1,067	4,101	6,059	6,111	5,583	4,867	3,467	3,242	2,418	2,777	1,611	2,587	1,219
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	10,680		12,463		8,369		5,794		4,694		3,782	
	Females,	.	10,160		11,694		8,334		5,660		4,388		3,806	
	Both Sexes,	2,170	20,840		24,157		16,703		11,454		9,082		7,588	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·2	21·3		24·8		16·7		11·5		9·4		7·5	
	Females,	2·2	20·9		24·		17·1		11·6		9·0		7·8	

he Number One Year old and upwards, in periods of Five and Ten Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
203	100	106	31	28	3	1	3	.	11	8,074	15,935	Arklow Barony.
265	115	100	43	30	11	8	7	.	5	7,861		
117	66	56	23	13	6	4	1	.	7	4,762	9,469	Ballinacor, N., B.
159	48	56	29	26	6	3	1	.	6	4,707		
161	81	86	25	24	6	.	2	.	4	5,591	11,045	Ballinacor, S., B.
201	78	76	31	34	8	3	.	.	2	5,454		
163	87	88	34	20	4	.	2	.	3	6,257	12,333	Newcastle B.
221	93	80	27	21	8	4	2	1	9	6,076		
115	67	41	23	10	5	2	1	.	9	3,768	7,373	Rathdown B.
108	47	48	12	21	12	2	.	.	1	3,605		
167	95	70	34	29	11	1	1	.	.	5,155	10,326	Shillelagh B.
183	75	83	49	35	10	2	2	1	1	5,171		
175	81	85	33	19	7	6	1	2	4	6,052	11,438	Talbotstown, Lower, B.
161	75	82	24	30	8	5	.	2	2	5,386		
189	98	80	33	18	12	4	1	.	7	6,383	12,487	Talbotstown, Upper, B.
200	104	88	35	30	10	4	1	2	1	6,104		
1,310	675	612	236	161	54	18	12	2	45	46,042	90,406	Total, Rural Districts.
1,498	635	613	250	227	73	31	13	6	27	44,364		
48	15	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	10	1,669	3,306	Arklow Town.
35	24	17	6	7	1	.	.	.	1	1,637		
21	7	7	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	990	2,126	Bray T. (part of).
41	9	14	7	3	1	.	1	.	3	1,136		
41	22	9	7	3	.	1	.	.	4	1,529	3,141	Wicklow T.
44	17	19	5	6	5	.	.	.	1	1,612		
110	44	22	22	7	.	1	.	.	14	4,188	8,573	Total, Civic Districts.
120	50	50	18	16	7	.	1	.	5	4,385		
1,420	719	634	258	168	54	19	12	2	59	50,230	93,979	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
1,618	685	663	268	243	80	31	14	6	32	48,749		
2,139		892		222		31		.	.	.	—	Males,
2,303		931		323		45		.	.	.	—	Females,
4,442		1,823		545		76		8	91	98,979	—	Both Sexes,
4·3		1·8		·4		·06		.	.	.	.	Males,
4·7		1·9		·7		·09		·01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	537	2,353	2,411	4,111	2,904	2,240	1,777	1,024	466	102	15	10	17,950
	Who could Read only,	940	1,360	1,215	1,543	939	814	573	287	115	28	3	8	7,825
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,326	2,430	1,724	1,990	1,421	1,221	1,095	674	267	85	14	27	15,274
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	66	226	247	401	320	220	194	92	31	2	1	.	1,800
	Who could Read only,	84	82	80	110	80	84	47	13	5	1	.	.	586
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	324	183	152	214	130	115	96	49	8	4	.	14	1,289
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	603	2,579	2,658	4,512	3,224	2,460	1,971	1,116	497	104	16	10	19,750
	Who could Read only,	1,024	1,442	1,295	1,653	1,019	898	620	300	120	29	3	8	8,411
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	4,650	2,613	1,876	2,204	1,551	1,336	1,191	723	275	89	14	41	16,563
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	10	39	46	54	56	52	52	52	56	47	49	17	44
	Who could Read only,	16	22	22	20	17	19	16	14	13	13	9	14	19
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	74	39	32	26	27	29	32	34	31	40	42	69	37
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	10	38	52	52	52	51	51	49	45	42	33	63	42
	In 1851,	13	41	50	56	53	52	53	56	53	53	21	17	44
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	14	22	23	22	20	17	17	17	14	15	17	.	20
	In 1851,	18	22	21	18	19	18	15	12	14	10	7	14	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	76	40	25	26	28	32	32	34	41	43	50	37	38
	In 1851,	69	37	29	26	28	30	32	32	33	37	72	69	37

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	33	78	178	262	351	359	405	411	331	340	232	167	98	42	32	29	3,348
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	9	13	13	11	6	3	7	4	.	72
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	3	26	42	50	46	50	46	71	35	36	21	32	22	11	9	.	500
	Superior Schools,	.	1	2	2	2	.	4	4	4	5	2	3	3	2	3	.	37
Total,		36	105	222	314	400	410	459	495	383	394	266	208	126	62	48	29	3,957

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and und. r 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
521	2,002	2,305	3,513	2,022	1,344	1,039	598	238	71	15	13	13,681	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
916	1,520	1,425	2,144	1,524	1,188	867	484	172	60	3	4	10,307	Who could Read only, . .	
4,144	2,130	1,358	1,835	1,569	1,404	1,554	1,051	453	169	32	10	15,709	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
67	180	232	403	267	187	115	53	28	9	.	2	1,543	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
90	119	133	215	126	121	86	40	14	3	.	2	949	Who could Read only, . .	
321	160	130	224	152	144	145	77	26	11	1	1	1,392	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
588	2,182	2,537	3,916	2,289	1,531	1,154	651	266	80	15	15	15,224	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,006	1,639	1,558	2,359	1,650	1,309	953	524	186	63	3	6	11,256	Who could Read only, . .	
4,465	2,290	1,488	2,059	1,721	1,548	1,699	1,128	479	180	32	11	17,101	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
10	36	45	47	41	35	30	28	29	25	29	47	35	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
17	27	28	28	29	30	25	23	20	19	6	19	26	Who could Read only, . .	
73	37	27	25	30	35	45	49	51	56	65	34	39	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1823 to 1837	1813 to 1827	1803 to 1817	1793 to 1807	1783 to 1797	1773 to 1787	1763 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
8	31	40	35	30	28	23	24	25	22	12	.	29	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
13	39	46	42	36	32	29	29	27	27	41	47	35	In 1851,	
14	29	33	34	31	26	23	21	15	12	3	.	27	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
18	27	29	29	30	27	23	22	18	17	12	19	26	In 1851,	
78	40	27	31	39	46	54	55	60	66	85	100	44	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
69	34	25	29	34	41	48	49	55	56	47	34	39	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.			
35	90	164	253	272	344	345	431	293	371	256	216	105	42	36	40	3,293	6,641	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	74	Superior Schools,	
3	17	28	35	50	28	64	38	39	39	26	14	9	4	.	.	394	894	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	1	3	2	4	4	5	4	5	6	5	1	1	.	.	41	78	Superior Schools,	
38	108	193	291	325	376	413	474	336	415	288	235	115	47	36	40	3,730	7,687	Total.	

I.—TABLE OF Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

DISTRICTS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	11,786	47,989	75,025	80,789	71,948	55,413	39,191	36,425	30,087	34,726	21,665	31,650	15,447
	Females,	11,074	46,348	72,004	75,347	70,755	56,372	39,926	39,256	30,798	37,044	21,241	34,228	15,741
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	5,775	18,724	25,142	26,642	24,704	20,869	16,614	16,405	13,525	14,362	9,089	10,961	5,171
	Females,	5,816	18,217	24,924	26,057	28,533	29,072	23,540	21,959	16,310	18,466	10,425	14,531	6,307
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	17,561	66,713	100,167	107,431	96,652	76,282	55,805	52,830	43,612	49,088	30,754	42,611	20,618
	Females,	16,890	64,565	96,928	101,404	99,288	85,444	63,466	61,215	47,108	55,510	31,666	48,759	22,048
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,		166,880		204,083		132,087		96,442		79,842		63,229	
	Females,		161,493		200,692		148,910		108,323		87,176		70,807	
	BOTH SEXES,	34,451	328,373		404,775		280,997		204,765		167,018		134,036	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·2	20·5		25·1		16·2		11·9		9·8		7·8	
	Females,	2·	18·8		23·4		17·3		12·6		10·2		8·2	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	6,012	27,560	31,997	50,263	35,451	27,593	22,780	12,630	5,310	1,206	160	65	221,027
	Who could Read only,	11,891	19,514	16,342	19,310	12,312	10,159	7,576	3,828	1,547	335	58	39	102,911
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	57,122	33,715	23,609	25,031	18,749	18,639	16,741	10,896	4,058	1,275	213	201	210,249
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	4,243	14,534	16,380	27,040	21,341	16,034	10,621	5,173	1,908	339	62	49	117,724
	Who could Read only,	5,160	5,138	3,334	4,065	3,301	2,743	1,813	816	242	46	11	6	26,675
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	15,739	6,970	4,990	6,378	5,288	4,674	3,698	1,875	728	161	30	146	50,677
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	10,255	42,094	48,377	77,303	56,792	43,627	33,401	17,803	7,218	1,545	222	114	338,751
	Who could Read only,	17,051	24,652	19,676	23,375	15,613	12,902	9,389	4,644	1,789	381	69	45	129,586
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	72,861	40,685	28,599	31,409	24,037	23,313	20,439	12,771	4,786	1,436	243	347	260,926
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	10	39	50	58	59	55	53	51	52	46	41	22	46
	Who could Read only,	17	23	20	18	16	16	15	13	13	11	13	9	18
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	73	38	30	24	25	29	32	36	35	43	46	69	36
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Districts.
19,094	8,260	7,878	3,037	2,200	616	278	123	30	305	593,962	1,191,910	Rural Districts.
22,800	8,228	8,782	2,938	3,387	716	430	174	87	272	597,948		
5,460	2,404	2,034	844	424	122	59	29	15	201	219,575	480,828	Civic Districts.
8,294	3,010	2,966	1,110	1,029	268	131	63	49	176	261,253		
24,554	10,664	9,912	3,881	2,624	738	337	152	45	506	813,537	1,672,738	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
31,094	11,238	11,748	4,048	4,416	984	561	237	136	448	859,201		
35,218		13,793		3,362		489		.	.	.	—	Males, .
42,332		15,796		5,400		798		.	.	.	—	Females, .
77,550		29,589		8,762		1,287		181	954	1,672,738	—	Both Sexes,
4·3		1·7		·4		·06		.	.	.	.	Males, .
4·9		1·8		·6		·09		·01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
5,439	22,250	26,628	36,393	21,056	13,877	10,584	5,665	2,212	678	121	45	144,948	Who could Read and Write, .
11,927	21,513	21,689	30,647	21,372	15,989	11,490	5,920	1,991	545	82	29	143,394	Who could Read only, . .
54,638	31,584	22,238	29,258	27,626	28,419	27,895	19,443	7,517	2,880	488	198	252,184	Who could neither Read nor Write,
4,042	12,573	15,981	29,879	19,213	13,263	8,921	4,724	1,819	468	76	43	111,002	Who could Read and Write, .
5,399	6,355	6,317	11,131	8,381	6,143	4,178	2,071	711	204	40	26	50,956	Who could Read only, . .
15,483	7,129	6,235	11,602	10,675	9,485	7,739	4,509	1,546	625	127	107	75,262	Who could neither Read nor Write,
9,481	34,823	42,609	66,272	40,269	27,140	19,505	10,389	4,031	1,146	197	88	255,950	Who could Read and Write, .
17,326	27,868	28,206	41,778	29,753	22,132	15,668	7,991	2,702	749	122	55	194,350	Who could Read only, . .
70,121	38,713	28,473	40,860	38,301	37,904	35,634	23,952	9,063	3,505	615	305	327,446	Who could neither Read nor Write,
10	34	43	45	37	31	28	24	26	21	21	20	33	Who could Read and Write, .
18	28	28	28	23	25	22	19	17	14	13	12	25	Who could Read only, . .
72	38	29	27	35	44	50	57	57	65	66	68	42	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

Rural Districts.

Civic Districts.

Rural and Civic Districts.

Proportion per cent. in each Degree.

III.—TABLE showing the NUMBER and AGES of the Population Five Years old and upwards who could Read and Ages in the Census

DISTRICTS AND PERIODS.		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
MALES WHO COULD READ AND WRITE.														
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	9,488	32,573	73,128	50,819	37,989	26,307	16,673	6,983	2,340	446	69	75	256,890
	In 1851,	10,344	29,492	59,585	40,661	31,280	24,913	15,125	7,141	2,056	324	41	65	221,027
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	5,180	12,546	28,852	23,030	16,715	10,318	5,907	2,254	690	115	26	223	105,856
	In 1851,	6,717	15,166	31,041	23,323	18,736	12,564	6,628	2,716	671	94	19	49	117,724
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	14,668	45,119	101,980	73,849	54,704	36,625	22,580	9,237	3,030	561	95	298	362,746
	In 1851,	17,061	44,658	90,626	63,984	50,016	37,477	21,753	9,857	2,727	418	60	114	338,751
MALES WHO COULD READ ONLY.														
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	17,238	22,875	35,302	21,831	14,519	8,954	5,399	2,193	743	116	31	6	129,207
	In 1851,	16,058	18,951	26,544	14,146	11,571	8,408	4,505	2,035	550	86	18	39	102,911
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	5,242	3,757	5,170	4,002	2,995	1,746	1,004	358	100	18	4	19	24,415
	In 1851,	6,488	4,512	5,359	3,598	3,181	2,067	1,021	350	73	16	4	6	26,675
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	22,480	26,632	40,472	25,833	17,514	10,700	6,403	2,551	843	134	35	25	153,622
	In 1851,	22,546	23,463	31,903	17,744	14,752	10,475	5,526	2,385	623	102	22	45	129,586
MALES WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.														
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	94,350	37,530	43,838	32,297	25,925	21,604	15,572	7,180	2,973	553	134	109	281,965
	In 1851,	65,411	30,854	36,485	20,032	20,349	17,184	12,189	5,364	1,793	312	75	201	210,249
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	16,867	5,245	6,447	5,425	4,945	3,788	2,250	895	328	60	23	229	46,502
	In 1851,	17,639	6,082	8,318	5,747	5,301	3,910	2,241	966	272	40	15	146	50,677
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	111,217	42,775	50,285	37,722	30,870	25,392	17,822	8,075	3,301	613	157	338	328,467
	In 1851,	83,050	36,936	44,803	25,779	25,650	21,094	14,430	6,330	2,065	352	90	347	260,926

IV.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
		MALES.												
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	10	40	53	54	53	50	48	46	43	43	33	45	43
	In 1851,	14	43	54	60	55	54	52	53	50	48	32	23	46
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	23	21	19	17	15	14	13	12	10	12	4	18
	In 1851,	18	22	19	16	17	15	13	13	12	12	12	9	18
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	75	37	26	27	30	35	38	41	45	47	55	51	39
	In 1851,	68	35	27	24	28	31	35	34	38	40	56	68	36

V.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
		NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES.																
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	243	770	1,756	3,006	4,053	4,609	4,804	5,400	4,100	4,526	2,955	2,701	1,105	711	1,029	154	41,922
	Superior Schools,	2	3	4	17	22	39	59	90	115	130	141	122	103	71	657	.	1,580
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	394	861	1,349	1,963	2,210	2,406	2,612	3,030	2,287	2,499	1,562	1,453	528	313	739	691	24,999
	Superior Schools,	3	27	64	98	145	197	284	390	393	438	416	415	340	218	434	708	4,570
TOTAL,		642	1,666	3,173	5,084	6,530	7,253	7,759	8,910	6,895	7,593	5,074	4,691	2,076	1,313	2,859	1,553	73,071

Write,—Read only,—or who could neither Read nor Write in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Districts and Periods.
Females who could Read and Write.													
7,131	21,179	47,939	25,942	16,685	10,823	6,337	2,674	1,009	219	46	86	140,070	In 1841, Rural Districts.
8,894	23,829	46,984	25,664	16,385	11,960	6,978	3,010	974	189	36	45	144,948	In 1851, Rural Districts.
4,277	10,404	29,481	19,449	12,706	7,693	4,339	1,863	655	119	24	271	91,281	In 1841, Civic Districts.
6,223	13,211	32,903	23,111	15,850	10,406	5,884	2,446	758	135	32	43	111,002	In 1851, Civic Districts.
11,408	31,583	77,420	45,391	29,391	18,516	10,676	4,537	1,664	338	70	357	231,351	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
15,117	37,040	79,887	48,775	32,235	22,366	12,862	5,456	1,732	324	68	88	255,950	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could Read only.													
16,570	27,160	56,450	33,855	21,291	12,794	6,831	2,443	833	145	32	7	178,411	In 1841, Rural Districts.
16,349	21,273	38,919	24,476	18,499	13,046	7,077	2,765	785	152	24	29	143,394	In 1851, Rural Districts.
5,665	5,373	12,749	9,727	6,800	4,042	2,163	856	264	50	19	47	47,755	In 1841, Civic Districts.
6,884	6,018	12,711	9,486	7,239	4,774	2,506	949	301	42	20	26	50,956	In 1851, Civic Districts.
22,235	32,533	69,199	43,582	28,091	16,836	8,994	3,299	1,097	195	51	54	226,166	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
23,233	27,291	51,630	33,962	25,738	17,820	9,583	3,714	1,086	194	44	55	194,350	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could neither Read nor Write.													
93,030	39,169	57,979	49,129	42,507	35,032	26,484	10,960	4,722	837	321	129	360,299	In 1841, Rural Districts.
62,909	28,126	37,897	28,274	30,313	28,448	21,900	9,577	3,716	664	162	198	252,184	In 1851, Rural Districts.
17,454	6,660	12,785	12,456	10,947	8,057	5,422	2,002	955	183	68	298	77,287	In 1841, Civic Districts.
17,388	6,362	12,801	11,388	10,620	8,275	5,275	2,048	788	159	51	107	75,262	In 1851, Civic Districts.
110,484	45,829	70,764	61,585	53,454	43,089	31,906	12,962	5,677	1,020	389	427	437,586	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
80,297	34,488	50,698	39,662	40,933	36,723	27,175	11,625	4,504	823	213	305	327,446	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Degrees of Education.
Females.													
8	29	36	30	27	24	21	22	20	22	14	43	26	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
13	37	44	40	33	29	26	26	24	24	21	19	33	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
15	29	31	29	25	21	17	16	13	12	10	6	25	In 1841, Who could Read only.
19	28	28	28	26	23	19	18	15	14	14	12	25	In 1851, Who could Read only.
77	42	33	41	48	55	62	62	67	66	76	51	49	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
68	35	28	32	41	48	55	56	61	62	65	69	42	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.
Number and Ages of Females.																		
292	850	1,733	2,617	3,303	3,924	4,393	4,900	3,551	4,279	2,714	2,295	1,029	567	563	266	37,351	79,273	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	7	6	19	16	26	34	34	32	37	25	35	26	29	39	.	365	1,945	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
479	899	1,422	1,841	1,991	2,025	2,336	2,017	1,934	2,116	1,475	1,102	578	368	545	491	22,215	47,214	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
3	19	66	105	171	201	219	282	250	366	265	282	229	120	154	149	2,823	7,293	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
774	1,771	3,227	4,582	5,541	6,176	6,987	7,833	5,767	6,740	4,479	3,704	1,862	1,104	1,301	906	62,754	135,825	Total.

TABLE showing the Population of the PROVINCE OF LEINSTER at every age, by Months and Years, as taken from the Family Returns.

AGES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		CIVIC DISTRICTS.		RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males and Females.
Months, 1	1,667	1,601	862	792	2,529	2,393	4,922
„ 2	1,001	952	520	554	1,521	1,506	3,027
„ 3	1,123	1,120	614	626	1,737	1,746	3,483
„ 4	894	795	505	455	1,399	1,250	2,649
„ 5	717	640	399	403	1,116	1,043	2,159
„ 6	1,641	1,573	655	666	2,296	2,239	4,535
„ 7	786	691	457	457	1,243	1,148	2,391
„ 8	919	825	493	504	1,412	1,329	2,741
„ 9	1,356	1,364	487	573	1,843	1,937	3,780
„ 10	943	851	447	466	1,390	1,317	2,707
„ 11	739	662	336	320	1,075	982	2,057
Total, under 1 year,	11,786	11,074	5,775	5,816	17,561	16,890	34,451
Years, 1	9,646	9,188	4,611	4,379	14,257	13,567	27,824
„ 2	12,838	12,478	5,096	4,960	17,934	17,438	35,372
„ 3	11,477	11,254	4,297	4,263	15,774	15,517	31,291
„ 4	14,028	13,428	4,720	4,615	18,748	18,043	36,791
„ 5	14,523	13,947	4,998	4,774	19,521	18,721	38,242
„ 6	14,968	14,174	4,853	4,772	19,821	18,946	38,767
„ 7	15,713	14,794	5,363	5,293	21,076	20,087	41,163
„ 8	15,402	15,183	4,964	5,119	20,366	20,302	40,668
„ 9	14,419	13,906	4,964	4,966	19,383	18,872	38,255
„ 10	16,788	16,148	5,702	5,571	22,490	21,719	44,209
„ 11	13,159	12,246	4,534	4,456	17,693	16,702	34,395
„ 12	18,413	17,543	5,831	5,820	24,244	23,363	47,607
„ 13	14,479	13,240	4,652	4,703	19,131	17,943	37,074
„ 14	17,950	16,170	5,923	5,507	23,873	21,677	45,550
„ 15	15,296	14,029	4,820	5,105	20,116	19,134	39,250
„ 16	17,194	16,408	5,525	6,074	22,719	22,482	45,201
„ 17	13,000	12,997	4,728	5,220	17,728	18,217	35,945
„ 18	15,819	16,608	5,389	6,940	21,205	23,548	44,753
„ 19	10,639	10,713	4,245	5,194	14,884	15,907	30,791
„ 20	16,783	18,609	5,686	8,698	22,469	27,307	49,776
„ 21	9,350	8,653	3,783	4,514	13,133	13,167	26,300
„ 22	11,096	11,124	4,258	5,807	15,354	16,931	32,285
„ 23	8,375	8,073	3,341	4,540	11,716	12,613	24,329
„ 24	9,809	9,913	3,801	5,513	13,610	15,426	29,036
„ 25	10,549	10,702	3,967	5,915	14,516	16,617	31,133
„ 26	9,129	9,580	3,807	5,678	12,936	15,258	28,194
„ 27	6,640	6,524	2,860	3,741	9,500	10,265	19,765
„ 28	8,917	9,197	3,721	5,471	12,638	14,668	27,306
„ 29	3,956	3,923	2,259	2,735	6,215	6,658	12,873
„ 30	17,340	20,098	7,271	11,508	24,611	31,606	56,217
„ 31	2,950	2,854	1,625	1,631	4,575	4,485	9,060
„ 32	6,090	6,209	2,739	3,241	8,829	9,450	18,279
„ 33	4,238	4,305	2,092	2,315	6,330	6,620	12,950
„ 34	5,807	5,790	2,678	3,264	8,485	9,054	17,539
„ 35	9,772	9,933	3,614	4,400	13,386	14,333	27,719
„ 36	7,596	7,859	3,676	4,666	11,272	12,525	23,797
„ 37	4,115	4,044	1,926	2,088	6,041	6,132	12,173
„ 38	6,077	6,448	2,772	3,511	8,849	9,959	18,808
„ 39	2,527	2,514	1,537	1,645	4,064	4,159	8,223
„ 40	21,809	23,969	8,339	12,003	30,148	35,972	66,120
„ 41	2,211	2,109	1,113	1,071	3,324	3,180	6,604
„ 42	4,403	4,489	1,891	2,107	6,294	6,596	12,890
„ 43	2,695	2,720	1,318	1,405	4,013	4,125	8,138
„ 44	3,608	3,757	1,701	1,860	5,309	5,637	10,946
Years, 45	8,159	7,288	2,944	3,333	11,103	10,621	21,724
„ 46	4,538	4,700	2,051	2,350	6,589	7,050	13,639
„ 47	2,769	2,754	1,250	1,339	4,019	4,093	8,112
„ 48	4,420	4,605	1,910	2,299	6,330	6,904	13,234
„ 49	1,779	1,894	934	1,104	2,713	2,998	5,711
„ 50	17,233	19,287	5,828	8,696	23,061	27,983	51,044
„ 51	2,190	2,199	924	925	3,114	3,124	6,238
„ 52	4,879	4,835	1,595	1,850	6,474	6,685	13,159
„ 53	3,881	4,103	1,299	1,554	5,180	5,657	10,837
„ 54	3,467	3,804	1,315	1,506	4,782	5,310	10,092
„ 55	5,349	5,273	1,435	1,832	6,784	7,105	13,889
„ 56	4,266	4,361	1,519	1,934	5,785	6,295	12,080
„ 57	1,940	1,940	742	816	2,682	2,756	5,438
„ 58	2,657	2,926	931	1,181	3,588	4,107	7,695
„ 59	1,235	1,241	544	544	1,779	1,785	3,564
„ 60	12,276	15,919	3,226	5,694	15,502	21,613	37,115
„ 61	1,130	1,114	425	411	1,555	1,525	3,080
„ 62	1,886	1,971	609	694	2,495	2,665	5,160
„ 63	1,847	1,832	565	708	2,412	2,540	4,952
„ 64	1,955	1,964	635	787	2,590	2,751	5,341
„ 65	2,626	2,687	694	895	3,320	3,582	6,902
„ 66	2,166	2,099	592	744	2,758	2,843	5,601
„ 67	1,338	1,276	422	523	1,760	1,799	3,559
„ 68	1,446	1,468	455	560	1,901	2,028	3,929
„ 69	684	698	241	288	925	986	1,911
„ 70	4,701	5,880	1,068	1,815	5,769	7,695	13,464
„ 71	600	497	229	175	829	672	1,501
„ 72	997	934	266	373	1,263	1,307	2,570
„ 73	762	736	233	290	995	1,026	2,021
„ 74	818	735	238	313	1,056	1,048	2,104
„ 75	1,028	1,030	287	362	1,315	1,392	2,707
„ 76	788	772	233	305	1,021	1,077	2,098
„ 77	414	374	122	126	536	500	1,036
„ 78	564	510	123	200	687	710	1,397
„ 79	243	252	79	117	322	369	691
„ 80	1,382	2,473	235	729	1,617	3,202	4,819
„ 81	175	173	48	53	223	226	449
„ 82	210	280	58	103	268	383	651
„ 83	142	153	30	45	172	198	370
„ 84	291	308	53	99	344	407	751
„ 85	191	179	35	70	226	249	475
„ 86	153	192	35	77	188	269	457
„ 87	109	118	19	39	128	157	285
„ 88	101	145	20	47	121	192	313
„ 89	62	82	13	35	75	117	192
„ 90	158	293	33	84	191	377	568
„ 91	18	29	4	10	22	39	61
„ 92	43	42	10	16	53	58	111
„ 93	20	22	1	4	21	26	47
„ 94	39	44	11	17	50	61	111
„ 95	19	39	5	8	24	47	71
„ 96	49	74	9	19	58	93	151
„ 97	20	15	6	10	26	25	51
„ 98	17	37	5	17	22	54	76
„ 99	18	9	4	9	22	18	40
„ 100 and upwards	30	87	15	49	45	136	181
Unspecified,	305	272	201	176	506	448	954
Total,	593,962	597,948	219,575	261,253	813,537	859,201	1,672,738

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

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I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Bunratty, Lower, Barony,	Males,	146	600	959	1,107	981	840	560	490	373	420	242	342	150
	Females,	108	507	904	1,052	964	796	523	520	341	470	275	401	166
Bunratty, Upper, B.,	Males,	105	429	751	846	767	637	399	358	275	316	184	254	110
	Females,	82	406	714	819	766	567	384	395	277	378	178	339	151
Burren B.,	Males,	74	297	528	632	684	459	283	278	186	320	106	176	62
	Females,	63	317	535	614	579	482	226	319	190	332	122	234	79
Clonderlaw B.,	Males,	164	783	1,409	1,756	1,370	1,073	609	566	385	560	309	471	202
	Females,	154	790	1,363	1,588	1,319	1,030	554	708	404	805	277	540	190
Corcomroe B.,	Males,	175	702	1,321	1,491	1,305	992	553	609	395	573	248	420	187
	Females,	143	697	1,277	1,799	1,408	1,087	636	712	447	761	326	538	191
Ibrickan B.,	Males,	165	689	1,387	1,738	1,210	945	589	603	365	540	236	369	157
	Females,	151	642	1,214	1,314	1,119	1,019	496	683	407	664	241	458	158
Inchiquin B.,	Males,	118	555	921	1,081	965	780	433	490	310	429	227	318	141
	Females,	120	537	901	1,021	932	726	440	503	307	497	220	363	162
Islands B.,	Males,	121	591	957	1,261	1,298	759	428	446	285	397	225	315	134
	Females,	110	532	1,004	1,653	1,108	852	406	494	317	564	279	375	149
Moyarta B.,	Males,	201	933	1,850	2,935	1,860	1,267	807	816	527	844	341	583	236
	Females,	221	857	1,826	2,624	1,920	1,587	769	982	578	1,110	470	756	289
Tulla, Lower, B.,	Males,	208	658	1,185	1,311	1,178	931	544	531	378	485	277	365	165
	Females,	155	662	1,086	1,241	1,128	881	513	581	391	566	280	485	215
Tulla, Upper, B.,	Males,	169	783	1,442	2,303	1,618	1,033	619	595	445	677	273	445	185
	Females,	179	671	1,403	1,912	1,825	1,202	616	804	516	854	315	572	255
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,646	7,020	12,710	16,461	13,236	9,716	5,824	5,782	3,924	5,561	2,668	4,058	1,729
	Females,	1,486	6,618	12,227	15,637	13,068	10,229	5,563	6,701	4,175	7,001	2,983	5,061	2,005
Ennis Town,	Males,	103	356	671	1,023	722	568	280	271	228	309	193	235	92
	Females,	95	321	504	483	591	614	366	464	281	413	182	316	123
Killaloe T.,	Males,	29	73	135	123	117	76	52	50	40	60	26	35	13
	Females,	20	82	110	105	124	106	70	87	43	54	31	49	16
Kilrush T.,	Males,	39	186	272	337	245	174	101	160	117	155	64	82	54
	Females,	53	166	227	289	277	258	172	200	136	191	90	125	42
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	171	615	1,078	1,483	1,084	818	433	481	385	524	283	352	159
	Females,	173	569	841	877	992	978	608	751	460	658	303	490	181
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,817	7,635	13,788	17,944	14,320	10,534	6,257	6,263	4,309	6,085	2,951	4,410	1,888
	Females,	1,659	7,187	13,068	16,514	14,060	11,207	6,171	7,452	4,635	7,659	3,286	5,551	2,186
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		21,423		32,264		16,791		10,572		9,036		6,298	
	Females,		20,255		30,574		17,378		12,087		10,945		7,737	
	Both Sexes,	3,476	41,678		62,838		34,169		22,659		19,981		14,035	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·7	20·6		31·		16·2		10·2		8·7		6·1	
	Females,	1·5	18·7		28·2		16·0		11·1		10·0		7·1	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
234	72	58	33	17	6	3	2	.	.	7,635	15,263	Bunratty, Lower, Barony.
335	97	82	26	40	14	5	1	1	.	7,628		
182	63	67	12	24	1	4	2	.	4	5,790	11,732	Bunratty, Upper, B.
292	56	80	17	36	2	2	1	.	.	5,942		
137	33	44	10	19	3	3	.	1	1	4,336	8,742	Burren B.
192	28	59	9	21	2	2	.	.	1	4,406		
329	98	83	18	30	5	1	.	1	2	10,224	20,719	Clonderlaw B.
472	100	115	34	43	5	3	1	.	.	10,495		
296	110	103	40	30	6	4	.	2	.	9,562	20,369	Corcomroe B.
454	107	113	43	59	5	2	1	.	1	10,807		
251	65	90	23	29	4	8	1	.	.	9,464	18,675	Ibrickan B.
352	95	111	33	41	4	3	5	1	.	9,211		
236	69	79	17	17	3	2	1	2	.	7,194	14,468	Inchiquin B.
330	73	82	21	30	5	3	1	.	.	7,274		
213	60	73	10	27	.	2	1	.	1	7,604	15,984	Islands B.
312	86	79	14	29	6	4	1	.	6	8,380		
456	94	150	38	29	11	4	4	.	1	13,987	29,088	Moyarta B.
672	136	161	54	66	8	5	5	3	2	15,101		
240	87	94	21	18	2	2		.	2	8,682	17,523	Tulla, Lower, B.
368	101	108	28	42	5	3	1	.	1	8,841		
333	96	91	27	37	3	3	3	.	1	11,181	23,057	Tulla, Upper, B.
442	116	103	34	42	3	7	4	.	1	11,876		
2,907	847	932	249	277	44	36	14	6	12	95,659	195,620	Total, Rural Districts.
4,221	995	1,093	313	449	59	39	21	5	12	99,961		
157	53	42	16	8	.	.	.	1	4	5,332	10,519	Ennis Town.
253	43	64	17	42	5	2	3	2	3	5,187		
22	9	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	1	873	1,830	Killaloe T.
37	10	8	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	957		
61	14	13	11	3	.	.	.	.	1	2,089	4,471	Kilrush T.
94	16	18	10	8	2	2	.	.	1	2,382		
240	76	61	31	13	..	..	...	1	6	8,294	16,820	Total, Civic Districts.
384	69	90	28	52	7	5	3	3	4	8,526		
3,147	923	993	280	290	44	36	14	7	18	103,953	212,440	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
4,605	1,064	1,183	341	501	66	44	24	8	16	108,487		
4,070		1,273		334		50		.	.	.	—	Males, .
5,669		1,524		567		68		.	.	.	—	Females, .
9,739		2,797		901		118		15	34	212,440	—	Both Sexes,
3·9		1·2		·3		·05		.	.	.	.	Males, .
5·2		1·4		·5		·06		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	796	4,288	5,510	7,601	4,584	3,402	2,572	1,553	492	105	19	2	30,924
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,384	2,775	1,637	1,647	872	659	430	248	70	22	2	1	9,747
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	10,530	9,398	6,089	6,292	4,250	4,168	2,785	1,953	619	194	35	9	46,322
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	128	529	580	713	539	403	282	150	37	6	1	1	3,369
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	149	247	120	116	64	62	30	18	6	.	.	.	812
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	801	707	384	422	263	342	199	148	49	7	.	5	3,327
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	924	4,817	6,090	8,314	5,123	3,805	2,854	1,703	529	111	20	3	34,293
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,533	3,022	1,757	1,763	936	721	460	266	76	22	2	1	10,559
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	11,331	10,105	6,473	6,714	4,513	4,510	2,984	2,101	668	201	35	14	49,649
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	7	27	43	49	48	42	45	42	42	33	35	17	36
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	11	17	12	11	9	8	8	6	6	7	4	5	11
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	82	56	45	40	43	50	47	52	52	60	61	78	53
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	31	45	42	42	43	37	39	32	33	27	15	34
	In 1851,	9	31	46	50	43	45	43	47	32	42	30	17	36
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	12	19	13	10	8	8	7	7	6	3	3	19	12
	In 1851,	12	16	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	4	5	5	11
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	82	50	42	48	50	49	56	54	62	64	70	66	54
	In 1851,	79	53	43	41	49	47	50	47	62	54	65	78	53

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	8	55	160	345	496	606	779	1,209	795	1,315	681	757	222	116	67	1	7,612
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	2	24	41	112	119	136	106	114	83	102	72	75	33	34	204	.	1,257
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	7	9	5	5	5	10	15	16	20	16	19	13	10	26	.	176
Total,	10	86	210	462	620	747	895	1,338	894	1,437	769	851	268	160	297	1	9,045

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
651	3,257	3,780	4,236	2,260	1,437	973	481	155	47	8	4	17,339	Who could Read and Write, — Rural Districts.
1,215	2,946	2,155	2,572	1,548	1,140	689	317	86	30	1	.	12,699	Who could Read only, — Rural Districts.
10,361	9,434	7,133	8,934	7,068	7,407	5,404	4,418	1,165	431	56	8	61,819	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Rural Districts.
100	315	428	615	407	246	158	73	30	12	2	1	2,387	Who could Read and Write, — Civic Districts.
140	177	140	225	167	95	75	48	14	4	2	1	1,088	Who could Read only, — Civic Districts.
601	385	424	746	637	620	438	332	74	43	7	2	4,309	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Civic Districts.
751	3,572	4,208	4,901	2,667	1,683	1,131	554	185	59	10	5	19,726	Who could Read and Write, — Rural and Civic Districts.
1,355	3,123	2,295	2,797	1,715	1,235	764	365	100	34	3	1	13,787	Who could Read only, — Rural and Civic Districts.
10,962	9,819	7,557	9,680	7,705	8,027	5,842	4,750	1,239	474	63	10	66,128	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Rural and Civic Districts.
6	22	30	28	22	16	15	10	12	10	13	31	20	Who could Read and Write, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
10	19	16	16	14	11	10	6	7	6	4	6	14	Who could Read only, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
84	59	54	56	64	73	75	84	81	84	83	63	66	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
4	18	23	15	13	11	9	9	9	10	4	9	14	In 1841, — Who could Read and Write.
8	24	29	24	16	16	11	12	11	12	12	31	20	In 1851, — Who could Read and Write.
10	21	19	14	12	10	7	7	5	10	4	13	14	In 1841, — Who could Read only.
12	19	16	15	12	10	7	7	5	6	4	6	14	In 1851, — Who could Read only.
86	61	58	71	75	79	84	84	86	90	92	78	72	In 1841, — Who could neither Read nor Write.
80	57	55	61	72	74	82	81	84	82	84	63	66	In 1851, — Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
6	65	147	288	403	473	792	1,113	633	1,067	713	596	206	121	67	.	6,710	14,322	Primary Schools, — Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Superior Schools, — Rural Districts.
2	9	39	61	79	95	53	64	36	105	49	41	12	12	50	.	707	1,964	Primary Schools, — Civic Districts.
3	6	7	2	7	9	6	12	11	6	4	11	3	1	.	.	88	264	Superior Schools, — Civic Districts.
11	80	193	351	489	577	851	1,189	680	1,198	766	648	221	134	117	.	7,505	16,550	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
City of Cork,	Males,	1,126	3,435	4,395	4,600	4,378	3,740	2,904	3,020	2,319	2,580	1,579	1,884	870
	Females,	1,113	3,206	4,265	4,775	5,242	5,161	4,002	3,916	2,770	3,366	1,878	2,523	1,026
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	7,830		8,978		6,644		5,339		4,159		2,754	
	Females,	.	7,471		10,017		9,163		6,686		5,244		3,549	
	Both Sexes,	2,239	15,301		18,995		15,807		12,025		9,403		6,303	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·9	20·		22·9		17·		13·7		10·6		7·1	
	Females,	2·4	16·		21·5		19·6		14·3		11·2		7·6	

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	741	2,544	2,987	4,614	3,504	2,551	1,664	936	293	54	7	16	19,911
	Who could Read only,	1,129	910	560	659	532	443	268	144	45	5	.	4	4,699
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	2,525	1,146	831	1,371	1,303	1,165	822	522	124	42	8	10	9,869
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	17	55	68	69	66	61	60	58	63	53	47	54	58
	Who could Read only,	26	20	13	10	10	11	10	9	10	5	.	13	14
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	57	25	19	21	24	28	30	33	27	42	53	33	28
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	22	66	75	70	66	61	61	65	61	46	40	48	60
	In 1851,	21	60	69	66	63	62	60	64	58	67	.	53	58
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	22	16	12	10	10	9	8	7	6	11	.	.	13
	In 1851,	26	17	11	10	10	9	9	12	5	7	.	14	14
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	56	18	13	20	24	30	31	28	33	43	60	52	27
	In 1851,	53	23	20	24	27	29	31	24	37	26	.	33	28

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Primary Schools,	85	145	226	370	392	391	386	443	309	381	289	220	141	75	119	17	3,989
Superior Schools,	.	6	17	28	20	19	36	36	44	55	52	28	29	22	24	2	418
Total,	85	151	243	398	412	410	422	479	353	436	341	248	170	97	143	19	4,407

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	TOWNS.
1,185	417	333	129	77	24	10	5	.	30	39,040	85,732	Males, } City of Cork.
1,860	540	558	176	189	33	23	12	3	55	46,692		Females, } City of Cork.
1,602		462		101		15		.	.	.	—	Males, } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
2,400		734		222		35		.	.	.	—	Females, } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
4,002		1,196		323		50		3	85	85,732	—	Both Sexes, } Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
4·1		1·2		·3		·04		.	.	.	.	Males, } Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
5·1		1·6		·4		·08		.	.	.	.	Females, } Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

FEMALES.													DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
621	1,943	2,588	4,274	2,737	1,895	1,219	725	259	57	6	16	16,340	Who could Read and Write, } Civic District.
1,159	1,334	1,078	1,731	1,238	933	517	326	107	19	2	7	8,451	Who could Read only, } Civic District.
2,485	1,498	1,576	3,158	2,711	2,416	1,813	1,319	368	146	30	32	17,582	Who could neither Read nor Write, } Civic District.
15	41	49	47	41	36	34	30	35	26	16	29	39	Who could Read and Write, } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
27	28	21	19	18	18	15	14	15	8	5	13	20	Who could Read only, } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
58	31	30	34	41	46	51	56	50	66	79	58	41	Who could neither Read nor Write, } Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

FEMALES.													DEGREES OF EDUCATION.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
16	46	49	40	37	33	31	35	33	29	20	17	38	In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
18	44	48	42	38	35	32	36	31	25	25	29	39	In 1851, } Who could Read and Write.
23	25	21	21	17	16	14	15	12	12	.	15	20	In 1841, } Who could Read only.
28	25	20	19	18	15	14	15	10	7	.	13	20	In 1851, } Who could Read only.
61	29	30	39	46	51	55	50	55	59	80	68	42	In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
54	31	32	39	44	50	54	49	56	62	75	58	41	In 1851, } Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

NUMBER AND AGES OF FEMALES.																	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.		
146	172	220	302	359	438	438	425	358	362	268	211	124	101	112	27	4,063	8,052	Primary Schools.
2	10	11	21	30	30	44	35	34	40	33	41	40	27	16	9	423	841	Superior Schools.
148	182	231	323	389	468	482	460	392	402	301	252	164	128	128	36	4,486	8,893	TOTAL.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Barretts Barony,	Males,	62	241	397	437	408	335	225	214	156	189	107	171	63
	Females,	67	249	383	404	338	291	176	198	152	191	83	164	68
Barrymore B.,	Males,	335	1,485	2,443	2,592	2,695	2,562	1,667	1,401	982	1,169	642	1,002	478
	Females,	312	1,379	2,325	2,323	2,210	1,794	1,213	1,217	901	1,151	653	885	458
Condons and Clangibbon B.,	Males,	158	708	1,491	1,599	1,285	1,000	750	717	498	666	334	466	196
	Females,	175	687	1,292	1,710	1,184	979	683	691	521	643	320	522	247
Cork B.,	Males,	302	1,095	1,650	2,050	1,900	1,428	945	858	616	822	500	631	293
	Females,	309	1,070	1,588	1,893	1,891	1,611	1,044	1,130	780	1,027	516	641	289
Duhallow B.,	Males,	439	1,841	3,146	4,082	3,911	2,648	1,610	1,590	1,039	1,450	735	1,131	500
	Females,	428	1,762	3,065	3,644	3,075	2,296	1,472	1,656	1,141	1,740	663	1,297	507
Fermoy B.,	Males,	280	1,028	1,932	2,127	2,040	1,539	1,008	989	699	894	511	762	316
	Females,	278	1,062	1,948	2,279	1,867	1,362	955	960	773	1,025	503	807	359
Imokilly B.,	Males,	394	1,393	2,468	2,721	2,449	1,914	1,227	1,256	914	1,115	623	901	403
	Females,	369	1,320	2,368	2,362	2,185	1,920	1,368	1,368	1,044	1,228	715	973	500
Kerricurrihy B.,	Males,	114	394	648	625	585	535	387	331	266	297	158	231	119
	Females,	87	428	634	616	581	565	390	369	270	362	208	247	139
Kinalea B.,	Males,	123	488	855	970	880	744	482	407	323	386	237	371	151
	Females,	122	524	854	862	781	678	457	483	366	437	238	366	162
Kinnatalloon B.,	Males,	56	221	349	423	358	331	248	216	147	196	85	130	81
	Females,	52	195	375	411	385	338	221	222	143	191	98	178	91
Kinsale B.,	Males,	40	177	304	391	308	205	155	142	116	147	66	94	37
	Females,	42	170	254	386	283	243	149	211	108	183	77	110	47
Muskerry, East, B., (part of),	Males,	259	1,023	1,697	1,756	1,655	1,547	1,018	917	572	806	387	598	284
	Females,	247	990	1,623	1,677	1,505	1,308	889	840	632	799	406	620	251
Orrery and Kilmore B.,	Males,	162	623	1,049	1,138	1,129	907	625	608	423	502	290	457	187
	Females,	131	599	978	1,138	1,069	799	535	550	443	597	323	510	228
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	2,724	10,717	18,429	20,911	18,903	15,695	10,347	9,646	6,751	8,639	4,675	6,945	3,113
	Females,	2,619	10,435	17,687	19,705	17,354	14,184	9,552	9,895	7,274	9,574	4,803	7,320	3,346
Charleville Town,	Males,	23	114	313	347	180	127	85	88	70	81	41	62	34
	Females,	33	104	420	858	486	213	132	160	106	197	108	193	54
Fermoy T.,	Males,	79	236	592	655	602	294	191	217	158	201	111	160	42
	Females,	72	279	409	702	650	509	329	360	226	356	193	256	98
Kanturk T.,	Males,	26	118	191	185	187	143	117	111	84	103	50	75	34
	Females,	45	100	172	173	166	170	135	123	109	118	67	95	39
Kinsale T.,	Males,	61	202	313	298	240	173	114	149	133	148	86	133	57
	Females,	71	199	268	300	346	336	246	229	184	247	128	183	87
Mallow T.,	Males,	76	214	292	355	344	260	186	179	139	198	82	159	66
	Females,	73	208	311	395	349	311	226	241	194	244	94	166	71
Middleton T.,	Males,	52	164	318	275	481	198	134	124	118	121	92	116	72
	Females,	61	152	305	415	507	305	204	228	177	240	141	157	76
Mitchelstown T.,	Males,	25	113	192	163	167	134	91	96	96	69	56	64	29
	Females,	35	122	150	190	190	169	98	140	127	110	64	99	45
Passage, West, T.,	Males,	32	130	120	125	148	173	175	123	95	97	46	47	27
	Females,	34	83	120	120	170	181	125	100	93	101	55	96	42
Queenstown, T.,	Males,	148	336	459	449	866	1,289	1,041	645	453	330	177	165	82
	Females,	114	312	367	397	545	656	513	429	258	269	135	217	90
Youghal T.,	Males,	107	353	575	585	585	306	231	256	211	269	132	199	87
	Females,	97	321	539	611	711	507	369	429	339	428	165	295	108
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	629	1,980	3,365	3,437	3,800	3,097	2,365	1,988	1,557	1,617	873	1,180	530
	Females,	635	1,880	3,061	4,161	4,120	3,357	2,377	2,439	1,813	2,310	1,150	1,757	710
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	3,353	12,697	21,794	24,348	22,703	18,792	12,712	11,634	8,308	10,256	5,548	8,125	3,643
	Females,	3,254	12,315	20,748	23,866	21,474	17,541	11,929	12,334	9,087	11,884	5,953	9,077	4,056
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		34,491		47,051		31,504		19,942		15,804		11,768	
	Females,		33,063		45,340		29,470		21,421		17,837		13,133	
	Both Sexes,	6,607	67,554		92,391		60,974		41,363		33,641		24,901	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·9	19·8		27·		18·1		11·4		9·1		6·8	
	Females,	1·8	18·7		25·6		16·6		12·1		10·1		7·4	

the Number One Year old and upwards, in periods of Five and Ten Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
98	32	27	7	10	1	1	.	.	.	3,181	6,164	Barretts Barony.
139	27	27	10	12	1	2	1	.	.	2,983		
652	241	203	69	78	7	7	1	2	17	20,730	33,974	Barrymore B.
795	195	233	66	90	14	16	2	.	12	18,244		
332	103	106	33	27	8	6	.	.	3	10,486	20,899	Condons and Clangibbon B.
427	110	122	21	49	7	14	2	.	7	10,413		
380	138	98	54	29	6	7	2	.	58	13,862	28,500	Cork B.
480	135	113	54	46	5	8	3	1	4	14,638		
759	219	249	66	81	12	12	5	.	5	24,830	49,401	Duhallow B.
1,035	223	315	67	125	8	20	7	5	20	24,571		
454	166	170	42	49	5	2	.	2	3	15,018	30,409	Fermoy B.
706	153	188	62	82	7	4	3	.	8	15,391		
608	236	222	77	73	15	10	1	.	16	19,041	38,404	Imokilly B.
828	273	299	93	100	17	20	2	1	10	19,363		
167	56	66	10	17	2	2	1	.	6	5,017	10,362	Kerricurrihy B.
242	75	67	26	28	8	1	.	.	2	5,345		
238	81	77	26	24	2	2	.	.	17	6,884	13,734	Kinalea B.
293	80	88	24	22	5	2	3	.	3	6,850		
114	36	40	7	10	4	3	.	.	1	3,061	6,249	Kinnatalloon B.
172	34	42	15	19	3	3	.	.	.	3,188		
82	23	37	9	17	2	1	.	1	2	2,356	4,815	Kinsale B.
120	26	28	8	13	1	.	.	.	.	2,459		
413	136	133	33	50	6	4	1	.	6	13,301	26,091	Muskerry, East, B., (part of.)
570	126	144	47	79	11	7	4	2	13	12,790		
327	98	93	31	24	8	3	.	.	8	8,692	17,330	Orrery and Kilmore B.
397	112	129	30	46	7	9	1	.	7	8,638		
4,624	1,565	1,521	464	489	78	65	11	5	142	146,459	291,332	Total Rural Districts.
6,204	1,569	1,795	523	711	94	106	28	9	86	144,873		
53	19	5	4	4	1	1	.	.	5	1,657	4,936	Charleville Town.
124	28	28	5	13	3	4	.	.	10	3,279		
108	47	37	7	7	1	1	.	.	.	3,746	8,528	Fermoy T.
199	43	58	14	19	3	2	1	2	2	4,782		
42	15	17	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	1,505	3,152	Kanturk T.
68	17	29	10	6	.	.	1	1	3	1,647		
106	36	24	10	8	.	1	.	.	103	2,395	5,506	Kinsale T.
177	36	41	11	13	.	3	.	1	5	3,111		
91	23	35	6	8	.	1	1	.	.	2,715	5,828	Mallow T.
154	23	31	9	9	3	1	.	.	.	3,113		
97	31	30	11	8	1	.	.	.	1	2,444	5,688	Middleton T.
150	33	47	14	25	3	4	.	.	.	3,244		
53	21	20	5	3	.	1	.	.	.	1,398	3,096	Mitchelstown T.
94	28	18	4	11	1	2	.	.	1	1,698		
41	12	10	5	2	1	.	.	.	5	1,414	2,852	Passage, West, T.
61	19	21	7	8	1	1	.	.	.	1,438		
98	50	34	12	14	.	1	.	.	113	6,762	11,419	Queenstown T.
186	66	49	19	24	3	3	1	.	4	4,657		
124	44	50	10	8	2	2	.	.	5	4,141	9,478	Youghal T.
218	61	82	26	20	2	2	.	3	4	5,337		
813	298	262	73	62	6	8	1	1	235	28,177	60,483	Total Civic Districts.
1,431	354	404	119	148	19	22	3	7	29	32,306		
5,437	1,863	1,783	537	551	84	73	12	6	377	174,636	351,815	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
7,635	1,923	2,199	642	859	113	128	31	16	115	177,179		
7,300		2,320		635		85		.	.	.	—	Ages in Periods of 10 Years. Males,
9,558		2,841		972		159		.	.	.	—	Females,
16,858		5,161		1,607		244		22	492	351,815	—	Both Sexes,
4·2		1·3		·4		·05		.	.	.	.	Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period. Males,
5·4		1·6		·5		·09		·01	.	.	.	Females,

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	1,486	7,041	8,273	12,245	7,479	5,361	4,159	2,334	815	203	25	20	49,441
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	2,735	4,093	2,895	3,131	1,462	1,071	764	364	102	33	.	6	16,656
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	14,208	9,777	7,735	10,666	7,456	6,882	5,135	3,491	1,068	331	56	116	66,921
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	499	1,563	2,042	3,463	2,103	1,341	893	518	177	30	5	23	12,657
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	708	670	447	379	253	153	138	75	14	6	.	3	2,846
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	2,158	1,204	1,311	1,620	1,189	996	679	518	144	32	5	209	10,065
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	1,985	8,604	10,315	15,708	9,582	6,702	5,052	2,852	992	233	30	43	62,098
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	3,443	4,763	3,342	3,510	1,715	1,224	902	439	116	39	.	9	19,502
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	16,366	10,981	9,046	12,286	8,645	7,878	5,814	4,009	1,212	363	61	325	76,986
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	9	35	45	50	48	42	43	39	43	37	33	12	39
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	16	20	15	11	9	8	8	6	5	6	.	2	12
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	75	45	40	39	43	50	49	55	52	57	67	86	49
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Note.—In the Census Returns of 1841 the East and West Ridings of the County of Cork are united in one Table; therefore that showing

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males.															
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	51	141	325	656	844	1,011	1,163	1,484	942	1,361	904	996	344	226	184	392	11,024
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	4	3	9	6	8	2	5	3	12	1	3	8	.	64
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	63	99	188	296	371	494	371	459	372	457	363	320	207	85	56	14	4,215
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	2	2	10	12	17	19	17	37	25	26	27	36	41	22	38	2	333
Total,	116	242	523	968	1,235	1,533	1,557	1,988	1,341	1,849	1,297	1,364	593	336	286	408	15,636

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
1,291	5,153	6,019	7,588	4,263	2,668	1,815	914	332	92	15	14	30,164	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
2,475	4,235	2,947	3,484	2,091	1,358	812	462	134	38	4	2	18,042	Who could Read only, . .	
13,921	10,317	8,388	12,664	10,815	10,351	8,039	6,397	1,852	675	124	70	83,613	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
391	1,257	1,518	2,294	1,434	922	647	376	155	33	5	7	9,039	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
651	1,101	722	798	513	332	216	139	41	9	.	1	4,523	Who could Read only, . .	
2,019	1,803	1,380	2,642	2,305	2,206	1,604	1,270	327	125	27	21	16,229	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1,682	6,410	7,537	9,882	5,697	3,590	2,462	1,290	487	125	20	21	39,203	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
3,126	5,336	3,669	4,282	2,604	1,690	1,028	601	175	47	4	3	22,565	Who could Read only, . .	
15,940	12,120	10,268	15,306	13,120	12,557	9,643	7,667	2,179	800	151	91	99,842	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
8	27	35	34	27	20	19	14	17	13	12	18	24	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
15	22	17	14	12	10	8	6	6	5	2	3	14	Who could Read only, . .	
77	51	48	52	61	70	73	80	77	82	86	79	62	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1833 to 1842	1823 to 1837	1813 to 1827	1803 to 1817	1793 to 1807	1783 to 1797	1773 to 1787	1763 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

the state of Education in 1841 and 1851, can only be given for the entire county in the same manner. (*See pages* 76 *and* 77.)

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
60	133	305	478	664	804	898	1,200	856	1,205	743	813	296	190	142	670	9,457	20,481	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	2	.	6	6	6	5	6	7	21	21	16	7	3	17	123	187	Superior Schools,	
64	88	178	287	273	371	400	637	370	641	450	446	271	133	129	19	4,757	8,972	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
2	4	4	11	10	13	15	14	12	12	12	5	5	3	5	.	127	460	Superior Schools,	
126	225	489	776	953	1,194	1,319	1,856	1,244	1,865	1,226	1,285	588	333	279	706	14,464	30,100	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Bantry Barony,	Males,	97	322	622	816	639	474	285	274	167	239	109	175	74
	Females,	75	339	565	779	651	444	250	356	182	323	126	258	102
Bear B.,	Males,	226	856	1,389	1,600	1,251	931	490	558	305	508	244	369	180
	Females,	222	797	1,370	1,527	1,308	919	566	680	373	738	329	469	226
Carberry, E., e.d., B.	Males,	157	609	1,053	1,130	1,025	885	617	631	391	597	271	394	185
	Females,	151	567	1,107	1,000	955	806	477	598	438	513	279	392	193
Carberry, E., w.d., B.	Males,	247	931	1,584	1,661	1,536	1,345	848	764	503	734	364	545	240
	Females,	222	864	1,493	1,607	1,482	1,095	652	802	522	800	365	593	260
Carberry, W., e.d., B.	Males,	209	934	1,588	1,808	1,778	1,228	822	772	479	782	342	542	201
	Females,	232	926	1,565	2,110	1,667	1,225	662	841	546	949	387	632	245
Carberry, W., w.d., B.	Males,	285	1,048	1,817	2,070	1,846	1,356	836	786	553	852	323	556	207
	Females,	272	993	1,761	1,879	1,703	1,202	670	921	599	925	378	636	236
Courceys B.,	Males,	23	87	161	181	168	170	105	88	64	86	39	68	22
	Females,	21	87	166	159	134	123	89	102	67	93	34	55	24
Ibane & Barryroe B.	Males,	170	562	980	942	908	782	535	603	383	528	250	386	155
	Females,	143	562	956	904	848	706	478	564	362	506	257	369	178
Kinalmeaky B.,	Males,	87	315	606	655	632	466	323	278	151	278	117	182	82
	Females,	75	310	564	689	582	368	288	269	204	261	141	205	101
Muskerry, East, B. (part of),	Males,	50	226	378	388	367	295	203	196	121	188	77	138	57
	Females,	58	202	364	351	288	323	184	203	117	169	86	132	71
Muskerry, West, B.,	Males,	322	1,324	2,147	2,330	2,197	1,652	1,107	1,076	650	952	414	711	297
	Females,	326	1,245	2,153	2,633	2,207	1,549	886	1,152	760	1,174	463	728	307
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,873	7,214	12,325	13,581	12,347	9,584	6,171	6,026	3,767	5,744	2,550	4,066	1,700
	Females,	1,797	6,892	12,064	13,638	11,825	8,760	5,202	6,488	4,170	6,451	2,845	4,469	1,943
Bandon Town,	Males,	78	319	440	508	488	282	214	173	190	207	131	182	117
	Females,	80	278	406	457	564	415	281	294	247	380	160	237	131
Bantry T.,	Males,	32	115	164	161	162	130	92	99	80	92	47	66	25
	Females,	31	114	168	165	187	159	99	127	85	133	51	84	37
Clonakilty T.	Males,	33	145	206	172	179	125	106	86	77	96	59	78	50
	Females,	32	125	203	183	217	178	129	135	65	142	59	108	39
Dunmanway T.,	Males,	35	90	156	147	129	103	49	76	41	53	45	50	23
	Females,	21	89	123	148	127	108	72	90	49	81	36	59	22
Macroom T.,	Males,	34	168	223	212	226	169	125	112	85	128	75	95	44
	Females,	41	142	233	232	221	190	99	130	108	141	62	101	39
Skibbereen T.,	Males,	45	140	247	306	281	173	114	120	107	139	84	89	50
	Females,	51	155	199	227	239	211	127	158	126	156	77	99	47
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	257	977	1,436	1,506	1,465	982	700	666	580	715	441	560	309
	Females,	256	903	1,332	1,412	1,555	1,261	807	934	680	1,033	445	688	315
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	2,130	8,191	13,761	15,087	13,812	10,566	6,871	6,692	4,347	6,459	2,991	4,626	2,009
	Females,	2,053	7,795	13,396	15,050	13,380	10,021	6,009	7,422	4,850	7,484	3,290	5,157	2,258
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	21,952		28,899		17,437		11,039		9,450		6,635	
	Females,	.	21,191		28,430		16,030		12,272		10,774		7,415	
	Both Sexes,	4,183	43,143		57,329		33,467		23,311		20,224		14,050	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.	Males,	2·	21·		27·7		16·7		10·6		9·1		6·4	
	Females,	1·9	19·8		26·5		14·9		11·4		10·1		6·9	

the Number One Year old and upwards, in periods of Five and Ten Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
137	55	58	10	7	2	.	.	.	5	4,567	9,385	Bantry Barony.
226	43	52	11	26	2	.	1	.	7	4,818		
332	86	111	43	28	6	3	2	.	7	9,525	19,909	Bear B.
467	113	134	47	66	10	6	2	2	13	10,384		
307	72	105	34	25	2	3	1	.	5	8,499	16,762	Carberry, East, East Division, B.
449	108	115	33	66	1	3	1	1	10	8,263		
412	119	136	41	48	8	4	1	3	3	12,107	23,897	Carberry, East, West Division, B.
599	118	181	45	70	7	4	3	1	5	11,790		
449	138	137	37	43	12	2	4	.	8	12,315	25,468	Carberry, West, East Division, B.
670	147	187	45	88	7	8	1	1	12	13,153		
497	160	129	34	47	10	9	1	2	5	13,429	26,702	Carberry, West, West Division, B.
638	148	155	42	95	5	4	1	.	10	13,273		
50	13	15	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	1,346	2,604	Courceys B.
66	8	20	1	6	.	1	1	1	.	1,258		
288	69	88	38	22	6	3	1	.	14	7,713	15,225	Ibane and Barryroe B.
359	84	118	46	56	6	6	3	.	1	7,512		
139	62	54	19	15	2	1	.	.	.	4,464	8,895	Kilnalmeaky B.
207	58	53	21	25	2	4	.	.	4	4,431		
126	27	32	8	16	3	2	.	.	.	2,898	5,699	Muskerry, East, B., (part of).
141	22	54	9	18	2	1	3	.	.	2,801		
562	140	156	55	58	8	7	2	3	9	16,179	33,020	Muskerry, West, B.
730	129	222	45	91	9	14	3	1	14	16,841		
3,329	941	1,021	321	313	59	34	12	8	56	93,042	187,566	Total, Rural Districts.
4,555	978	1,291	345	607	51	51	19	7	76	94,524		
136	59	52	25	12	3	.	.	.	1	3,617	7,942	Bandon Town.
200	73	65	24	20	3	4	4	.	2	4,325		
38	27	13	6	9	.	.	2	.	.	1,360	2,943	Bantry T.
92	17	20	5	7	1	1	.	.	.	1,583		
63	12	17	10	10	3	1	1	.	.	1,529	3,300	Clonakilty T.
92	15	27	12	7	.	3	.	.	.	1,771		
39	15	15	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	1,077	2,222	Dunmanway T.
65	16	19	5	12	1	.	.	1	1	1,145		
74	25	15	6	7	.	.	1	.	4	1,828	3,725	Macroom T.
80	20	29	8	12	2	3	1	.	3	1,897		
68	17	23	8	3	1	.	.	.	5	2,020	4,063	Skibbereen T.
100	23	25	8	7	1	1	.	.	6	2,043		
418	155	135	63	44	7	1	4	.	10	11,431	24,195	Total, Civic Districts.
629	164	185	62	65	8	12	5	1	12	12,764		
3,747	1,096	1,156	384	357	66	35	16	8	66	104,473	211,761	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
5,184	1,142	1,476	407	672	59	63	24	8	88	107,288		
4,843		1,540		423		51		.	.	.	—	Males,
6,326		1,883		731		87		.	.	.	—	Females,
11,169		3,423		1,154		138		16	154	211,761	—	Both Sexes,
												Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
4·6		1·5		·4		·05		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·9		1·8		·7		·08		.	.	.	.	Females,
												Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	780	3,401	3,904	5,541	3,202	2,299	1,743	1,092	425	104	17	4	22,512
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,591	2,158	1,169	1,168	576	464	315	174	64	10	2	5	7,696
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	9,954	8,022	7,274	9,046	6,015	5,531	3,708	3,004	853	258	35	47	53,747
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	188	656	755	950	677	562	397	234	105	26	1	4	4,555
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	301	261	154	146	119	79	63	40	13	6	.	1	1,183
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	947	589	556	586	450	515	409	299	80	19	4	5	4,459
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	968	4,057	4,659	6,491	3,879	2,861	2,140	1,326	530	130	18	8	27,067
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,892	2,419	1,323	1,314	695	543	378	214	77	16	2	6	8,879
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	10,901	8,611	7,830	9,632	6,465	6,046	4,117	3,303	933	277	39	52	58,206
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	7	27	34	37	35	30	32	28	34	31	31	12	29
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	14	16	9	8	6	6	6	4	5	4	3	9	9
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	79	57	57	55	59	64	62	68	61	65	66	79	62
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree [County of Cork,

Degrees of Education.		Males.												
		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	34	41	36	36	34	30	34	29	33	16	16	31
	In 1851,	11	35	43	44	39	40	36	41	38	35	32	12	35
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	13	16	11	9	7	6	6	5	5	4	7	7	11
	In 1851,	16	17	11	8	7	7	6	5	6	3	.	3	11
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	79	50	48	55	57	60	64	61	66	63	77	77	58
	In 1851,	73	48	46	48	54	53	58	54	56	62	68	85	54

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males.															
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	34	122	272	482	549	650	674	867	629	894	580	560	274	166	114	8	6,875
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	4	4	6	2	.	20
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	15	30	84	106	159	160	197	251	182	205	154	168	96	60	38	3	1,908
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	1	2	3	5	4	18	13	20	12	12	11	7	6	7	6	127
Total,	49	153	358	591	713	814	889	1,131	832	1,114	746	743	381	238	161	17	8,930

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
748	2,896	2,990	3,226	1,809	1,116	824	402	156	47	7	8	14,229	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,539	2,478	1,266	1,170	730	453	293	171	49	14	3	5	8,171	Who could Read only,	
9,777	8,264	7,569	9,566	8,119	7,727	5,295	4,960	1,431	597	67	63	63,435	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
143	529	671	863	532	361	261	152	61	9	2	3	3,587	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
333	314	287	268	205	176	94	58	15	10	3	.	1,783	Who could Read only,	
856	569	597	917	877	941	648	583	171	54	13	9	6,235	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
891	3,42[illegible]	3,661	4,089	2,341	1,477	1,085	554	217	56	9	11	17,816	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,872	2,792	1,553	1,458	935	629	387	229	64	24	6	5	9,954	Who could Read only,	
10,633	8,833	8,166	10,483	8,996	8,668	5,943	5,543	1,602	651	80	72	69,670	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	23	27	26	19	14	15	9	12	8	10	12	18	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
14	18	12	9	8	6	5	4	3	3	6	6	10	Who could Read only,	
79	59	61	65	73	80	80	87	85	89	84	82	72	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841. East and West Ridings.]

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
5	22	24	17	15	12	10	11	10	11	6	18	16	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
10	28	31	26	19	18	13	16	13	11	13	16	22	In 1851,	
11	16	14	11	8	7	5	5	5	6	2	4	11	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
16	20	14	11	9	7	5	5	5	5	3	4	13	In 1851,	
84	62	62	72	77	81	85	84	85	83	92	78	73	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
74	52	55	63	72	75	82	79	82	84	84	80	65	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
34	105	248	419	531	637	690	932	675	1,001	636	652	234	134	100	7	7,035	13,910	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	20	Superior Schools,	
39	58	81	96	133	122	151	211	172	233	231	258	79	63	86	.	2,015	3,923	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	1	1	5	2	2	9	3	6	4	1	2	1	1	.	38	165	Superior Schools,	
73	163	330	516	669	761	843	1,152	850	1,240	871	911	315	198	187	7	9,088	18,018	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Clanmaurice Barony,	Males, .	234	1,140	1,926	2,075	1,992	1,678	874	878	557	806	407	642	275
	Females,	232	1,161	1,868	1,974	1,797	1,381	762	935	587	851	432	699	299
Corkaguiny B.,	Males, .	217	835	1,512	1,559	1,778	1,202	670	664	391	677	319	515	251
	Females,	213	766	1,471	1,432	1,212	1,021	558	715	455	733	324	622	240
Dunkerron, Nth., B.,	Males, .	62	233	412	415	380	328	190	150	117	178	71	120	63
	Females,	57	252	365	388	358	254	147	200	115	191	72	135	60
Dunkerron, Sth., B.,	Males, .	111	496	816	787	647	579	332	333	237	354	151	227	89
	Females,	126	489	762	727	645	526	333	422	251	347	147	234	84
Glenarought B.,	Males, .	136	572	977	1,390	1,011	737	391	395	247	431	194	325	110
	Females,	130	604	933	1,261	1,052	714	402	463	331	687	239	356	146
Iraghticonnor B.,	Males, .	217	1,051	2,115	2,687	2,069	1,276	768	808	540	811	390	618	285
	Females,	226	1,095	2,068	1,969	1,808	1,466	789	993	644	1,077	439	714	260
Iveragh B.,	Males, .	256	1,060	1,845	2,072	1,607	1,311	692	763	536	845	336	534	262
	Females,	235	1,132	1,795	2,163	1,785	1,443	735	927	605	911	387	605	267
Magunihy B.,	Males, .	252	1,027	1,827	2,669	1,885	1,492	831	790	494	792	387	642	263
	Females,	245	989	1,759	2,493	1,774	1,283	649	821	464	986	392	773	292
Troughanacmy B.,	Males, .	413	1,633	2,579	2,703	3,012	2,169	1,338	1,216	851	1,251	569	906	404
	Females,	375	1,599	2,623	2,678	2,773	1,974	1,071	1,391	905	1,569	606	1,062	414
Total Rural Districts,	Males, .	1,898	8,047	14,009	16,357	14,381	10,772	6,086	5,997	3,970	6,145	2,824	4,529	2,002
	Females,	1,839	8,087	13,644	15,085	13,204	10,062	5,446	6,867	4,357	7,352	3,038	5,200	2,062
Dingle Town,	Males, .	44	150	346	634	447	217	99	102	79	133	76	102	63
	Females,	33	177	285	543	969	477	161	246	148	365	119	247	100
Killarney T.,	Males, .	65	219	320	371	343	291	207	188	140	188	96	126	71
	Females,	61	206	281	332	393	334	215	225	173	229	117	190	68
Listowel T.,	Males, .	31	104	175	113	121	104	66	63	52	57	29	52	27
	Females,	30	95	236	781	363	190	97	125	69	157	37	110	26
Tralee T.,	Males, .	118	384	887	1,648	811	477	325	298	254	347	215	237	131
	Females,	109	408	787	1,704	758	611	432	476	306	510	238	362	139
Total Civic Districts,	Males, .	258	857	1,728	2,766	1,722	1,089	697	656	525	725	416	517	292
	Females,	233	886	1,589	3,360	2,483	1,612	905	1,072	696	1,261	511	909	333
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males, .	2,156	8,904	15,737	19,123	16,103	11,861	6,783	6,653	4,495	6,870	3,240	5,046	2,294
	Females,	2,072	8,973	15,233	18,445	15,687	11,674	6,351	7,939	5,053	8,613	3,549	6,109	2,395
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males, .	.	24,641		35,226		18,644		11,148		10,110		7,340	
	Females, .	.	24,206		34,132		18,025		12,992		12,162		8,504	
	Both Sexes,	4,228	48,847		69,358		36,669		24,140		22,272		15,844	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period, . . .	Males, .	1·9	21·2		30·2		16·0		9·6		8·7		6·3	
	Females,	1·7	19·9		28·0		14·8		10·7		10·0		7·0	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
493	160	145	40	27	9	8	.	1	.	14,367	28,442	Clanmaurice Barony.
642	155	160	35	74	8	7	8	4	4	14,075		
412	125	122	35	50	9	8	1	.	1	11,353	22,098	Corkaguiny B.
588	135	142	46	56	3	7	2	2	2	10,745		
119	24	25	18	14	.	1	.	.	1	2,921	5,738	Dunkerron, North, B.
130	31	27	16	15	1	1	.	.	2	2,817		
153	36	40	23	16	3	2	1	.	9	5,442	10,951	Dunkerron, South, B.
253	40	52	24	28	2	3	1	1	12	5,509		
290	64	88	34	21	3	4	1	.	.	7,421	15,403	Glenarought B.
382	92	99	26	51	5	6	1	1	1	7,982		
434	122	156	38	37	6	6	2	.	22	14,458	29,050	Iraghticonnor B.
606	128	185	28	75	8	11	.	.	3	14,592		
436	130	121	49	43	8	6	.	1	4	12,917	26,937	Iveagh B.
594	116	171	42	84	7	11		.	4	14,020		
480	148	180	43	44	7	5	1	.	5	14,264	28,359	Magunihy B.
658	162	188	51	84	7	11	4	1	9	14,095		
668	264	229	68	73	14	8	7	.	4	20,379	41,175	Troughanacmy B.
1,005	233	292	61	122	15	11	13	.	4	20,796		
3,485	1,073	1,106	348	325	59	48	13	2	46	103,522	208,153	Total, Rural Districts.
4,858	1,092	1,316	329	589	56	68	30	9	41	104,631		
84	43	33	15	3	1	1	.	.	.	2,672	6,891	Dingle Town.
220	36	63	9	14	3	3	1	.	.	4,219		
83	28	25	11	6	3	1	1	.	20	2,803	5,924	Killarney T.
166	38	50	10	16	4	3	3	.	7	3,121		
26	17	11	5	6	.	2	.	.	.	1,066	3,527	Listowel T.
84	24	20	2	12	1	2	.	.	.	2,461		
173	66	42	23	8	2	1	1	.	.	6,448	13,759	Tralee T.
274	60	71	25	29	6	1	5	.	.	7,311		
366	154	111	54	23	6	5	2	.	20	12,989	30,101	Total Civic Districts.
744	158	204	46	71	14	9	9	.	7	17,112		
3,851	1,227	1,217	402	348	65	53	15	2	66	116,511	238,254	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
5,602	1,250	1,520	375	660	70	77	39	9	48	121,743		
5,078		1,619		413		68		.	.	.	—	Males, .
6,852		1,895		730		116		.	.	.	—	Females, .
11,930		3,514		1,143		184		11	114	238,254	—	Both Sexes,
4·4		1·4		·3		·06		·	·	.	.	Males,
5·6		1·5		·6		·1		·	·	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	952	4,609	5,557	7,377	4,207	3,312	2,519	1,530	487	110	15	3	30,678
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,500	3,012	1,309	1,314	747	617	402	237	91	15	2	.	9,252
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	11,557	8,736	7,515	8,167	5,013	5,040	3,604	2,791	876	259	46	43	53,647
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	209	1,106	856	1,147	740	633	416	249	94	16	4	.	5,470
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	249	311	164	139	74	68	58	24	6	2	.	.	1,095
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	1,270	1,349	702	500	367	440	335	247	65	11	3	20	5,309
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	1,161	5,715	6,413	8,524	4,947	3,945	2,935	1,779	581	126	19	3	36,148
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,749	3,323	1,473	1,453	821	685	466	261	97	17	2	.	10,347
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	12,827	10,085	8,217	8,667	5,380	5,480	3,939	3,038	941	270	49	63	58,956
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	7	30	40	46	45	39	40	35	36	31	27	5	34
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	11	17	9	8	7	7	6	5	6	4	3	.	10
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	82	53	51	46	48	54	54	60	58	65	70	95	56
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males.												
		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	7	33	43	38	38	38	32	34	30	27	20	22	32
	In 1851,	10	33	43	45	40	41	37	37	34	32	24	5	34
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	9	12	8	7	6	5	5	5	3	5	2	4	8
	In 1851,	13	16	8	8	7	7	5	6	5	2	.	.	10
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	84	55	49	55	56	57	63	61	67	68	78	74	60
	In 1851,	77	51	49	47	53	52	58	57	61	66	76	95	56

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males.																
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	8	75	210	415	506	696	645	954	667	1,048	551	623	250	221	185	40	7,094
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	3	1	2	12	.	24
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	5	24	45	98	161	178	325	624	378	802	407	697	70	53	60	1	3,928
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	1	2	10	9	10	8	13	6	12	11	9	12	6	7	17	.	133
Total,	14	101	265	522	677	882	984	1,584	1,059	1,861	970	1,335	327	283	274	41	11,179

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
729	3,189	3,468	3,404	1,965	1,342	857	533	155	39	7	2	15,690	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,283	2,572	1,258	1,248	812	590	346	239	71	18	4	.	8,441	Who could Read only,	
11,632	9,324	8,478	10,856	8,447	8,458	6,059	5,178	1,419	588	96	39	70,574	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
159	917	691	920	539	369	280	161	67	22	4	.	4,129	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
300	841	316	309	197	175	120	55	17	5	2	.	2,337	Who could Read only,	
1,130	1,602	1,476	1,288	1,032	1,228	842	686	166	58	12	7	9,527	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
888	4,106	4,159	4,324	2,504	1,711	1,137	694	222	61	11	2	19,819	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,583	3,413	1,574	1,557	1,009	765	466	294	88	23	6	.	10,778	Who could Read only,	
12,762	10,926	9,954	12,144	9,479	9,686	6,901	5,864	1,585	646	108	46	80,101	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	22	27	24	19	14	13	10	12	8	9	4	18	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
10	19	10	9	8	6	6	4	4	3	4	.	10	Who could Read only,	
84	59	63	67	73	80	81	86	84	89	87	96	72	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
4	18	19	13	12	11	8	9	7	12	2	7	12	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
8	25	25	21	15	14	11	12	10	9	13	4	18	In 1851,	
6	10	9	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	.	8	7	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
12	17	9	8	7	6	4	5	3	3	4	.	10	In 1851,	
90	72	72	81	82	84	88	88	90	85	98	85	81	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
80	58	66	71	78	80	85	83	87	88	83	96	72	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
19	99	227	386	476	561	529	711	490	718	469	565	284	156	143	19	5,852	12,946	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
5	25	49	98	138	169	352	689	438	791	486	621	180	109	48	8	4,206	8,134	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	1	6	6	6	9	8	7	1	12	8	9	5	3	2	1	84	217	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
24	125	282	490	620	739	889	1,407	929	1,521	963	1,195	469	268	193	28	10,142	21,321	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
City of Limerick,	Males,	627	1,900	2,624	3,705	2,980	2,360	1,666	1,656	1,284	1,688	925	1,127	478
	Females,	608	1,835	2,556	3,576	3,458	3,499	2,339	2,439	1,651	2,343	1,059	1,541	572
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		4,524		6,685		4,026		2,940		2,613		1,600	
	Females,		4,391		7,034		5,838		4,090		3,402		2,113	
	Both Sexes,	1,235	8,915		13,719		9,864		7,030		6,015		3,713	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·6	18·8		27·8		16·7		12·2		10·8		6·6	
	Females,	2·1	15·		24·		19·9		13·9		11·6		7·2	

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	419	1,751	1,813	2,753	1,928	1,581	993	464	123	26	4	2	11,857
	Who could Read only,	649	932	410	430	308	288	169	74	14	3	.	2	3,279
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	1,556	1,022	757	843	704	744	433	250	79	17	3	7	6,420
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	16	47	61	68	66	61	62	59	57	57	57	18	55
	Who could Read only,	25	25	14	11	10	11	11	9	6	6	.	18	15
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	59	28	25	21	24	28	27	32	37	37	43	64	30
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	16	57	67	63	62	62	58	60	64	67	40	53	55
	In 1851,	20	52	65	67	61	63	62	61	57	78	33	18	55
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	16	13	14	12	10	9	6	9	8	.	1	13
	In 1851,	26	22	12	10	11	11	10	7	5	.	.	18	15
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	69	27	20	23	26	28	33	34	27	25	60	46	32
	In 1851,	54	26	23	23	28	26	28	32	38	22	67	64	30

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Primary Schools,	4	51	93	104	145	177	271	408	293	418	269	257	73	35	53	4	2,655
Superior Schools,	2	2	6	9	9	21	14	36	24	45	19	28	21	17	7	.	260
Total,	6	53	99	113	154	198	285	444	317	463	288	285	94	52	60	4	2,915

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Towns.
593	195	168	48	37	9	3	3	1	11	24,083	53,448	Males, City of Limerick.
1,071	282	270	71	134	18	16	2	1	24	29,365		Females, City of Limerick.
788		216		46		6		1	.	.	—	Males, Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
1,353		341		152		18		1	.	.	—	Females, Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
2,141		557		198		24		2	35	53,448	—	Both Sexes, Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
3·3		·9		·2		·02		.	.	.	.	Males, Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
4·6		1·2		·5		·06		.	.	.	.	Females, Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
352	1,156	1,523	2,508	1,522	1,017	641	357	103	29	5	9	9,227	Who could Read and Write, — Civic District.
648	1,028	806	1,297	847	674	355	178	43	4	.	3	5,883	Who could Read only, — Civic District.
1,556	1,392	1,124	2,033	1,721	1,711	1,117	818	195	119	14	12	11,812	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Civic District.
14	32	44	43	37	30	30	26	30	19	26	38	34	Who could Read and Write, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
25	29	23	22	21	20	17	13	13	3	.	12	22	Who could Read only, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
61	39	33	35	42	50	53	61	57	78	74	50	44	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
11	37	40	31	30	26	24	29	22	29	40	31	30	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
16	37	42	41	31	31	27	30	25	29	33	38	34	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
17	23	23	21	19	16	14	14	14	13	20	5	20	In 1841, Who could Read only.
26	28	23	21	20	18	14	13	5	3	.	12	22	In 1851, Who could Read only.
72	40	37	48	51	58	62	57	64	58	40	64	50	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
58	35	35	38	49	51	59	57	70	68	67	50	44	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
42	58	99	186	193	207	260	435	257	418	330	251	44	24	23	45	2,877	5,532	Primary Schools.
1	7	11	13	26	20	18	23	29	21	24	26	21	15	5	23	288	548	Superior Schools.
43	65	110	199	224	227	278	458	286	439	354	277	65	39	28	68	3,165	6,080	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Clanwilliam Barony,	Males. .	205	816	1,340	1,457	1,306	1,038	711	687	518	694	366	523	217
	Females,	183	794	1,322	1,346	1,305	1,113	636	691	509	717	377	564	220
Connello, Lower, B.,	Males, .	127	494	931	1,223	1,202	674	364	398	272	421	211	318	142
	Females,	111	495	894	1,233	1,038	721	391	445	315	509	243	415	160
Connello, Upper, B.,	Males, .	135	722	1,321	1,529	1,335	923	583	559	454	542	306	457	236
	Females,	132	657	1,328	1,668	1,239	826	496	656	457	761	339	594	271
Coonagh B., . .	Males, .	104	507	833	1,395	753	598	373	376	289	359	209	249	141
	Females,	120	496	797	834	738	562	378	399	300	415	182	287	138
Coshlea B., . .	Males, .	267	1,011	1,748	1,908	1,914	1,340	867	834	688	852	489	647	318
	Females,	224	1,022	1,703	1,776	1,659	1,220	774	942	672	937	503	667	324
Coshma B., . .	Males, .	152	573	957	1,004	965	777	506	463	389	460	271	399	164
	Females,	106	542	929	963	935	764	534	504	393	569	283	416	192
Glenquin B., . .	Males, .	188	895	1,611	1,872	1,647	1,086	624	634	396	614	320	526	255
	Females,	158	856	1,568	2,086	1,520	1,068	551	647	435	823	363	649	252
Kenry B., . .	Males, .	76	324	586	548	532	346	261	227	211	260	128	197	63
	Females,	92	354	539	604	495	376	244	306	209	292	138	246	78
Kilmallock B., .	Males, .	26	107	239	566	170	111	80	80	54	86	68	85	52
	Females,	22	107	180	148	163	127	73	74	67	86	42	73	27
Owneybeg B., . .	Males, .	51	274	452	543	476	418	232	220	183	202	95	178	69
	Females,	74	289	485	523	436	371	221	223	165	211	114	198	91
Pubblebrien B., .	Males, .	114	507	1,069	833	1,179	653	408	383	274	354	236	311	176
	Females,	138	574	1,092	1,038	1,192	827	477	551	365	598	249	381	153
Shanid B., . .	Males, .	195	783	1,375	1,718	1,253	1,048	634	598	425	537	279	423	186
	Females,	168	757	1,242	1,398	1,219	962	576	621	431	610	321	520	210
Smallcounty B., .	Males, .	125	549	902	1,092	969	742	438	431	336	397	249	321	176
	Females,	124	492	846	881	842	669	451	492	344	429	234	393	183
Total, Rural Districts,	Males, .	1,765	7,562	13,364	15,688	13,701	9,754	6,081	5,890	4,489	5,778	3,227	4,634	2,195
	Females,	1,652	7,435	12,925	14,498	12,781	9,606	5,802	6,551	4,662	6,957	3,388	5,403	2,299
Newcastle Town, .	Males, .	33	103	149	158	121	112	55	91	55	86	46	56	33
	Females,	36	134	143	153	163	135	94	111	74	124	48	73	40
Rathkeale T., .	Males, .	46	160	287	215	269	158	94	87	95	117	63	113	36
	Females,	35	160	275	219	208	191	126	137	116	179	85	160	45
Total, Civic Districts,	Males, .	79	263	436	373	390	270	149	178	150	203	109	169	69
	Females,	71	294	418	372	371	326	220	248	190	303	133	233	85
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males, .	1,844	7,825	13,800	16,061	14,091	10,024	6,230	6,068	4,639	5,981	3,336	4,803	2,264
	Females,	1,723	7,729	13,343	14,870	13,152	9,932	6,022	6,799	4,852	7,260	3,521	5,636	2,384
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males, .	.	21,625		30,152		16,254		10,707		9,317		7,067	
	Females, .	.	21,072		28,022		15,954		11,651		10,781		8,020	
	Both Sexes,	3,567	42,697		58,174		32,208		22,358		20,098		15,087	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period, . . .	Males, .	1·8	20·9		29·2		15·7		10·4		9·		6·8	
	Females,	1·6	20·		26·6		15·1		11·1		10·2		7·6	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
336	99	92	38	34	11	4	.	.	3	10,495	21,034	Clanwilliam Barony.
432	98	137	39	41	8	3	2	.	2	10,539		
224	75	81	16	21	1	1	.	.	.	7,196	14,704	Connello, Lower, B.
319	76	77	23	37	4	1	.	1	.	7,508		
347	86	106	22	25	7	2	1	1	1	9,700	20,032	Connello, Upper, B.
521	118	135	33	75	7	7	4	1	7	10,332		
162	64	57	19	9	7	1	2	.	.	6,507	12,567	Coonagh B.
235	51	69	27	25	1	5	1	.	.	6,060		
446	135	129	41	34	5	4	3	2	3	13,685	27,140	Coshlea B.
564	147	174	53	73	7	8	1	4	1	13,455		
276	82	58	29	29	7	5	3	1	3	7,573	15,228	Coshma B.
359	70	105	28	45	6	6	1	.	5	7,755		
391	109	111	21	27	5	1	1	.	6	11,340	23,218	Glenquin B.
560	106	127	27	65	5	10	1	.	1	11,878		
132	52	43	14	11	5	1	.	.	.	4,017	8,362	Kenry B.
193	65	59	21	24	4	2	1	3	.	4,345		
72	29	26	11	6	3	.	.	.	1	1,872	3,160	Kilmallock B.
51	18	13	3	9	3	2	.	.	.	1,288		
114	31	33	9	8	2	1	1	.	.	3,592	7,229	Owneybeg B.
138	29	33	8	22	.	6	.	.	.	3,637		
231	93	82	21	26	10	.	.	.	.	6,960	15,152	Pubblebrien B.
284	90	76	29	58	8	9	1	2	.	8,192		
319	124	87	23	26	2	7	3	.	4	10,049	19,816	Shanid B.
406	101	127	27	48	9	6	1	.	7	9,767		
233	90	84	27	23	6	2	.	.	1	7,193	14,189	Smallcounty B.
362	87	94	27	35	6	2	.	2	1	6,996		
3,283	1,069	989	291	279	71	29	14	4	22	100,179	201,931	Total, Rural Districts.
4,424	1,056	1,226	345	557	68	67	13	13	24	101,752		
71	24	21	4	5	5	.	.	1	.	1,229	2,719	Newcastle Town.
90	17	28	4	17	2	3	1	.	.	1,490		
82	29	24	9	7	3	2	.	.	.	1,896	4,034	Rathkeale T.
106	33	40	6	12	2	1	1	.	1	2,138		
153	53	45	13	12	8	2	.	1	.	3,125	6,753	Total, Civic Districts.
196	50	68	10	29	4	4	2	.	1	3,628		
3,436	1,122	1,034	304	291	79	31	14	5	22	103,304	208,684	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
4,620	1,106	1,294	355	586	72	71	15	10	28	105,380		
4,558		1,338		370		45		.	.	.	—	Males, .
5,726		1,649		658		86		.	.	.	—	Females, .
10,284		2,987		1,028		131		15	50	208,684	—	Both Sexes,
4·4		1·3		·4		·04		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·4		1·6		·6		·08		.01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	982	5,258	6,824	9,559	5,810	4,524	3,551	1,989	604	126	15	4	39,246
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,672	3,242	2,111	1,905	1,123	868	529	310	104	21	4	1	11,890
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	10,710	7,188	4,766	4,371	3,446	3,613	2,749	2,053	572	203	28	17	39,716
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	43	178	225	269	182	159	111	77	21	4	.	.	1,269
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	45	66	40	35	23	25	8	7	2	.	.	.	251
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	348	129	125	115	123	128	119	122	35	16	3	.	1,263
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	1,025	5,436	7,049	9,828	5,992	4,683	3,662	2,066	625	130	15	4	40,515
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,717	3,308	2,151	1,940	1,146	893	537	317	106	21	4	1	12,141
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	11,058	7,317	4,891	4,486	3,569	3,741	2,868	2,175	607	219	31	17	40,979
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	7	34	50	60	56	50	52	45	47	35	30	18	43
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	13	21	15	12	11	10	8	7	8	6	8	5	13
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	80	45	35	28	33	40	40	48	45	59	62	77	44
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	43	55	50	51	48	43	42	38	43	24	29	42
	In 1851,	10	38	55	58	51	52	48	49	39	38	23	13	43
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	14	18	14	11	10	8	7	6	6	10	4	3	12
	In 1851,	14	20	14	11	10	8	7	7	7	8	6	5	13
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	78	39	31	39	39	44	50	52	56	47	72	68	46
	In 1851,	76	42	31	31	39	40	45	44	54	54	71	77	44

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	30	87	264	534	698	835	923	1,309	934	1,560	875	1,027	348	227	155	8	9,814
Rural Districts.	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	4	1	10	.	22
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	.	1	13	29	45	50	22	41	25	46	29	40	17	9	10	1	378
Civic Districts.	Superior Schools,	.	.	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	5	2	3	4	7	.	39
Total,		30	88	279	564	745	888	948	1,352	962	1,608	911	1,074	372	241	182	9	10,253

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
739	3,974	5,002	6,052	3,365	2,200	1,449	795	247	53	8	2	23,886	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,559	3,031	2,483	2,878	1,721	1,398	879	468	128	25	5	2	14,577	Who could Read only,	
10,627	7,493	5,296	6,478	6,127	6,747	5,374	4,217	1,196	547	80	20	54,202	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
38	146	152	243	139	95	65	35	17	3	.	.	933	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
50	68	71	78	53	57	30	16	3	1	.	.	427	Who could Read only,	
330	158	148	225	246	234	223	195	58	29	6	1	1,903	Who could neither Read nor Write.	
777	4,120	5,154	6,295	3,504	2,295	1,514	830	264	56	8	2	24,819	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,609	3,099	2,554	2,956	1,774	1,455	909	484	131	26	5	2	15,004	Who could Read only,	
10,957	7,651	5,444	6,703	6,373	7,031	5,597	4,412	1,254	576	86	21	56,105	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	28	39	39	30	21	19	14	16	9	8	8	26	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
12	21	20	19	15	14	11	9	8	4	5	8	16	Who could Read only,	
82	51	41	42	55	65	70	77	76	87	87	84	58	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
6	30	32	21	18	16	12	14	10	13	3	13	20	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
8	32	40	33	23	20	16	15	12	12	8	8	26	In 1851,	
11	20	19	16	14	11	7	7	7	5	6	9	15	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
14	21	19	16	14	12	9	8	5	5	4	8	16	In 1851,	
83	50	49	63	68	73	81	79	83	82	91	78	65	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
78	47	41	51	63	68	75	77	83	83	88	84	58	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
31	116	267	495	511	690	757	1,105	804	1,037	684	638	254	141	138	7	7,675	17,489	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
7	15	31	56	67	65	46	82	55	84	48	34	14	13	5	2	624	1,002	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	.	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	19	58	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
38	131	300	552	582	757	805	1,188	860	1,125	733	673	268	154	143	9	8,318	18,571	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Eliogarty Barony,	Males,	168	807	1,402	1,533	1,544	1,055	678	642	589	610	368	493	223
	Females,	141	762	1,535	1,877	1,651	1,240	780	783	585	768	400	621	272
Ikerrin B.,	Males,	164	699	1,230	1,927	1,273	781	590	547	449	498	295	434	194
	Females,	165	623	1,107	1,574	1,120	886	592	586	465	593	326	517	202
Kilnamanagh, Up., B.	Males,	154	676	1,106	1,068	891	746	522	466	408	433	261	290	130
	Females,	154	632	1,034	1,020	964	803	494	556	399	480	234	363	153
Ormond, Lower, B.,	Males,	274	1,122	2,053	2,364	2,027	1,334	891	822	623	796	452	670	311
	Females,	244	1,096	1,782	1,996	1,994	1,572	882	934	718	925	489	729	316
Ormond, Upper, B.,	Males,	157	700	1,181	1,259	1,284	846	528	524	401	525	257	385	162
	Females,	163	686	1,190	1,131	1,407	942	582	637	451	547	253	471	172
Owney and Arra B.,	Males,	191	711	1,292	1,417	1,210	907	652	548	463	566	323	425	189
	Females,	191	765	1,158	1,273	1,092	989	566	615	467	650	268	482	223
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,108	4,715	8,264	9,568	8,229	5,669	3,861	3,549	2,933	3,428	1,956	2,697	1,209
	Females,	1,058	4,564	7,806	8,871	8,228	6,437	3,896	4,111	3,085	3,963	1,970	3,183	1,338
Ballina Town,	Males,	3	14	22	36	23	15	15	11	14	15	6	8	5
	Females,	5	11	19	35	25	19	4	18	12	20	5	15	7
Nenagh T.,	Males,	94	318	456	497	548	340	252	251	166	237	148	163	69
	Females,	90	269	620	945	540	554	321	395	239	379	198	266	95
Roscrea T.,	Males,	35	193	312	260	235	153	105	114	92	102	60	94	47
	Females,	40	186	327	256	274	205	154	153	120	162	67	138	56
Templemore T.,	Males,	63	168	241	287	271	196	145	141	119	149	77	112	40
	Females,	48	179	218	272	271	246	178	182	139	145	81	127	45
Thurles T.,	Males,	66	237	321	381	374	247	187	204	125	191	90	151	62
	Females,	73	227	326	354	498	399	283	257	204	283	133	216	87
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	261	930	1,352	1,401	1,451	951	704	721	536	694	381	533	223
	Females,	256	892	1,510	1,862	1,608	1,423	940	1,005	714	989	484	762	290
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,369	5,645	9,616	10,969	9,680	6,620	4,565	4,270	3,469	4,122	2,337	3,230	1,432
	Females,	1,314	5,456	9,316	10,733	9,836	7,860	4,836	5,116	3,799	4,952	2,454	3,945	1,628
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	15,261		20,649		11,185		7,739		6,459		4,662	
	Females,	.	14,772		20,569		12,696		8,915		7,406		5,573	
	Both Sexes,	2,683	30,033		41,218		23,881		16,654		13,865		10,235	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·9	21·5		29·1		15·7		10·9		9·1		6·6	
	Females,	1·7	19·4		27·		16·7		11·7		9·7		7·3	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
347	111	119	41	31	12	4	1	.	3	10,781	23,063	Eliogarty Barony.
465	151	146	28	61	3	6	.	.	2	12,282		
251	119	106	40	32	11	2	1	.	3	9,646	19,059	Ikerrin B.
344	109	106	37	45	5	6	2	1	2	9,413		
173	79	69	19	21	6	2	1	.	.	7,521	15,291	Kilnamanagh, Upper, B.
264	63	81	32	30	4	2	2	1	.	7,770		
387	159	113	49	23	7	4	.	2	5	14,491	29,063	Ormond, Lower, B.
469	138	176	37	54	13	3	2	1	2	14,572		
221	65	73	23	27	5	4	1	.	.	8,623	17,772	Ormond, Upper, B.
263	76	90	19	33	4	4	2	.	1	9,144		
234	77	79	27	23	9	.	2	.	.	9,345	18,703	Owney and Arra B.
346	86	110	27	39	3	3	1	1	1	9,356		
1,613	610	559	199	169	50	16	6	2	11	60,412	122,951	Total Rural Districts.
2,173	623	769	190	262	37	24	9	4	8	62,539		
5	1	.	1	1		.	.	.	.	195	400	Ballina Town (a Suburb of the Town of Killaloe).
6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	205		
101	41	22	5	3	2	.	1	.	.	3,739	8,973	Nenagh T.
173	55	44	8	15	2	4	1	1	.	5,234		
44	14	10	7	1	2	.	1	.	.	1,821	4,137	Roscrea T.
79	31	41	9	8	5	2	1	1	1	2,316		
54	18	20	9	4	.	2	.	.	14	2,130	4,379	Templemore T.
59	22	20	2	10	3	2	.	.	.	2,249		
70	40	21	8	5	.	1	.	1	1	2,783	6,369	Thurles T.
131	44	25	10	25	5	1	1	2	2	3,586		
274	114	73	30	14	4	3	2	1	15	10,668	24,255	Total Civic Districts.
448	154	132	29	56	15	9	3	4	3	13,587		
1,887	724	632	229	174	54	19	8	3	26	71,080	147,209	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
2,621	777	841	209	320	52	33	12	8	11	76,129		
2,611		861		228		27		.	.	.	—	Males, .
3,398		1,050		372		45		.	.	.	—	Females, .
6,009		1,911		600		72		11	37	147,209	—	Both Sexes,
3·7		1·2		·3		·04		.	.	.	.	Males,
4·5		1·4		·5		·06		·01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	595	2,976	3,725	5,449	3,624	2,750	2,035	1,091	379	98	8	2	22,732
	Who could Read only,	1,207	2,524	1,986	1,914	1,041	867	543	246	79	22	3	2	10,434
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,462	4,068	2,518	2,167	1,817	1,767	1,328	886	300	90	13	7	21,423
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	153	591	697	989	761	548	396	198	55	7	4	14	4,413
	Who could Read only,	272	290	267	228	142	148	102	40	12	2	.	1	1,504
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	927	520	487	438	354	379	258	150	36	9	2	.	3,560
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	748	3,567	4,422	6,438	4,385	3,298	2,431	1,289	434	105	12	16	27,145
	Who could Read only,	1,479	2,814	2,253	2,142	1,183	1,015	645	286	91	24	3	3	11,938
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,389	4,588	3,005	2,605	2,171	2,146	1,586	1,036	336	99	15	7	24,983
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	8	32	46	58	57	51	52	49	50	46	40	62	42
	Who could Read only,	15	26	23	19	15	16	14	11	11	11	10	11	19
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	77	42	31	23	28	33	34	40	39	43	50	27	39
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Note.—In the Census Returns of 1841 the North and South Ridings of the County of Tipperary being united in one Table, the

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts,	Primary Schools,	30	96	198	330	418	599	471	711	452	671	367	393	114	82	44	27	5,003
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Civic Districts,	Primary Schools,	30	52	69	73	90	93	97	95	94	103	62	55	52	28	155	1	1,149
	Superior Schools,	.	1	3	3	4	4	1	6	1	9	2	11	4	6	22	4	81
Total,		60	149	270	406	513	696	569	812	547	785	432	459	170	116	221	32	6,237

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
547	2,585	2,881	3,560	1,769	1,143	830	394	142	34	5	1	13,891	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,166	2,547	2,689	3,549	2,349	1,613	1,019	457	127	33	1	2	15,552	Who could Read only, . .	
6,093	3,739	2,658	3,224	3,078	3,177	2,672	1,945	620	232	31	5	27,474	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
208	510	594	856	531	341	215	121	38	10	.	1	3,425	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
309	685	435	614	401	295	201	94	19	7	3	1	3,064	Who could Read only, . .	
993	667	579	893	787	837	636	387	104	56	13	1	5,953	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
755	3,095	3,475	4,416	2,300	1,484	1,045	515	180	44	5	2	17,316	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,475	3,232	3,124	4,163	2,750	1,908	1,220	551	146	40	4	3	18,616	Who could Read only, . .	
7,086	4,406	3,237	4,117	3,865	4,014	3,308	2,332	724	288	44	6	33,427	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
8	29	35	35	26	20	19	15	17	12	9	13	25	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
16	30	32	33	31	26	22	16	14	11	8	27	27	Who could Read only, . .	
76	41	33	32	43	54	59	69	69	77	83	55	48	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

comparative state of Education in 1841 and 1851 can only be given for the entire county in the same manner. (*See pages 94 and 95.*)

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
22	119	198	322	339	420	408	685	400	658	369	338	114	86	40	56	4,574	9,577	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	7	1	6	4	6	4	.	35	39	Superior Schools,	
33	62	57	85	175	241	135	275	126	261	134	159	33	37	108	2	1,923	3,072	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	4	8	8	7	12	12	5	8	9	7	6	7	5	5	103	184	Superior Schools,	
55	181	259	415	522	669	555	973	536	934	513	510	157	136	157	63	6,635	12,872	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Clanwilliam Barony,	Males,	286	1,305	2,067	2,348	2,211	1,585	1,058	1,024	832	962	595	695	346
	Females,	248	1,235	2,085	2,515	1,932	1,578	974	1,035	897	1,030	515	805	363
Iffa and Offa, East, B.,	Males,	170	736	1,050	1,156	1,109	769	585	563	433	537	322	456	239
	Females,	146	649	1,065	1,090	1,092	880	625	645	504	620	319	489	228
Iffa and Offa, West, B.,	Males,	233	1,062	1,900	2,260	1,895	1,389	935	835	705	882	453	645	303
	Females,	224	1,020	1,981	2,131	1,827	1,455	867	1,070	705	1,091	436	751	340
Kilnamanagh Lr., B.,	Males,	93	401	576	699	581	498	312	278	214	302	138	203	86
	Females,	73	347	566	636	552	490	264	277	245	282	141	218	99
Middlethird B.,	Males,	179	852	1,469	1,923	1,569	1,126	792	785	641	719	420	604	282
	Females,	163	793	1,361	1,383	1,414	1,226	830	763	633	633	469	631	327
Slievardagh B.,	Males,	215	1,118	1,637	1,939	1,556	1,223	872	814	653	718	459	612	322
	Females,	213	1,013	1,612	1,745	1,573	1,347	869	889	704	863	463	749	366
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,176	5,444	8,911	10,153	8,921	6,610	4,554	4,349	3,486	4,120	2,367	3,217	1,578
	Females,	1,102	5,092	8,670	9,560	8,390	6,976	4,429	4,679	3,688	4,509	2,293	3,643	1,723
Caher Town,	Males,	52	173	207	173	190	133	151	152	128	141	79	69	30
	Females,	48	141	200	204	211	204	177	155	138	138	57	82	52
Carrick-on-Suir T., (part of),	Males,	62	288	390	307	311	231	175	182	187	211	125	156	60
	Females,	74	224	331	327	325	370	265	289	236	263	152	212	86
Cashel T.,	Males,	69	244	514	409	589	234	132	184	142	188	115	131	63
	Females,	70	240	573	922	689	348	237	313	231	452	156	282	87
Clonmel T., (part of)	Males,	164	513	817	1,058	963	620	469	449	372	439	237	353	154
	Females,	146	467	777	894	941	952	644	700	452	647	293	433	190
Fethard T.,	Males,	21	122	150	174	141	86	94	79	72	82	43	66	28
	Females,	30	99	166	163	165	144	101	117	109	102	62	82	40
Tipperary T.,	Males,	78	299	521	498	747	305	253	268	220	227	154	175	92
	Females,	84	301	531	789	910	486	358	373	286	444	205	238	132
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	446	1,639	2,599	2,619	2,941	1,613	1,274	1,314	1,121	1,288	758	950	427
	Females,	452	1,492	2,578	3,299	3,241	2,504	1,782	1,947	1,452	2,046	923	1,349	587
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,622	7,083	11,510	12,775	11,862	8,223	5,828	5,663	4,607	5,408	3,125	4,167	2,005
	Females,	1,554	6,584	11,248	12,799	11,631	9,480	6,211	6,626	5,140	6,555	3,211	4,992	2,310
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	18,593		24,637		14,051		10,270		8,533		6,172	
	Females,	.	17,832		24,430		15,691		11,766		9,766		7,302	
	Both Sexes,	3,176	36,425		49,067		29,742		22,036		18,299		13,474	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·8	20·9		27·7		15·8		11·6		9·6		6·9	
	Females,	1·6	18·7		25·6		16·5		12·3		10·2		7·7	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
437	188	164	51	35	7	6	4	.	7	16,213	32,611	Clanwilliam Barony.
632	185	203	69	69	13	6	7	1	1	16,398		
269	91	66	26	17	4	5	1	.	18	8,624	17,585	Iffa and Offa, East, B.
347	80	96	29	31	7	2	1	1	15	8,961		
431	109	134	33	31	7	2	1	1	2	14,238	29,125	Iffa and Offa, West, B.
595	130	160	38	49	9	1	2	3	2	14,887		
116	54	57	8	11	2	1	.	.	1	4,624	9,143	Kilnamanagh, Lower, B.
164	57	65	8	26	1	1	2	.	.	4,519		
393	146	127	60	32	11	3	1	1	.	12,138	23,677	Middlethird B.
465	168	181	43	49	8	6	1	1	1	11,539		
400	167	178	62	40	7	1	2	.	1	13,081	26,649	Slievardagh B.
593	192	191	78	68	14	9	4	3	.	13,568		
2,046	755	726	240	166	28	18	9	2	29	68,918	138,790	Total, Rural Districts.
2,796	812	896	265	292	52	25	17	9	19	69,872		
38	16	9	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	1,748	3,698	Caher Town.
80	21	29	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	1,950		
63	29	26	5	2	.	.	1	.	1	2,812	6,224	Carrick-on-Suir T., (part of).
125	40	52	15	18	4	2	1	.	1	3,412		
120	38	31	22	8	1	.	.	.	2	3,236	8,247	Cashel T.
236	64	63	12	32	2	2	.	.	.	5,011		
182	77	64	20	13	2	1	1	1	.	6,969	15,053	Clonmel T., (part of).
307	80	59	25	45	6	4	1	1	.	8,084		
32	17	18	9	2	1	.	1	.	.	1,243	2,767	Fethard T.
62	34	23	8	13	3	1	.	.	.	1,524		
99	42	16	8	8	.	.	1	.	3	4,018	9,579	Tipperary T.
216	69	62	12	33	6	4	.	1	3	5,561		
534	219	164	70	33	5	1	4	1	6	20,026	45,568	Total, Civic Districts.
1,026	308	288	76	149	22	13	2	2	4	25,542		
2,580	974	890	310	199	43	19	13	3	35	88,944	184,358	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,822	1,120	1,184	341	441	74	38	19	11	23	95,414		
3,554		1,200		242		32		.	.	.	—	Males, .
4,942		1,525		515		57		.	.	.	—	Females, .
8,496		2,725		757		89		14	58	184,358	—	Both Sexes,
4·0		1·3		·3		·04		.	.	.	..	Males,
5·2		1·6		·5		·06		.01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	611	3,602	4,380	6,468	4,214	3,036	2,329	1,323	471	95	6	12	26,547
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,252	2,145	1,626	1,635	987	715	447	229	76	14	3	7	9,136
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,048	4,409	2,915	3,061	2,634	2,736	2,019	1,249	419	95	20	10	26,615
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	315	1,054	1,401	1,734	1,427	1,070	710	347	114	14	3	1	8,190
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	500	598	452	368	263	213	130	79	16	1	.	.	2,620
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	1,784	967	1,088	785	745	763	537	327	104	23	3	5	7,131
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	926	4,656	5,781	8,202	5,641	4,106	3,039	1,670	585	109	9	13	34,737
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,752	2,743	2,078	2,003	1,250	928	577	308	92	15	3	7	11,756
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	8,832	5,376	4,003	3,846	3,379	3,499	2,556	1,576	523	118	23	15	33,746
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	8	36	49	59	55	48	49	47	49	45	26	37	43
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	15	22	17	14	12	11	9	9	8	6	8	20	15
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	77	42	34	27	33	41	42	44	43	49	66	43	42
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males.												
		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	40	52	49	49	47	43	45	41	41	37	25	40
	In 1851,	11	39	53	56	51	51	50	50	51	41	27	48	43
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	23	19	16	14	11	10	9	8	9	6	5	17
	In 1851,	17	23	18	15	13	12	10	9	9	12	5	16	16
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	77	37	29	35	37	42	47	46	51	50	57	70	43
	In 1851,	72	38	29	29	36	37	40	41	40	47	68	36	41

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males.															
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	27	63	159	260	326	433	520	771	510	656	401	448	146	89	59	11	4,879
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	4	4	10	4	11	25	.	65
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	47	109	138	256	332	376	318	344	389	347	227	227	93	54	283	3	3,543
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	1	3	4	3	17	6	9	9	10	5	8	10	7	8	13	113
Total,	74	173	300	520	661	827	845	1,127	910	1,017	637	693	253	161	375	27	8,600

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
534	2,802	3,345	4,431	2,191	1,303	967	470	148	34	7	2	16,234	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,235	2,227	2,012	2,552	1,761	1,150	775	371	106	27	4	5	12,225	Who could Read only, . .	
6,901	4,471	3,033	4,422	4,415	4,344	3,624	2,767	907	283	40	12	35,219	Who could neither Read nor Write	
266	979	990	1,611	956	656	420	237	67	27	4	.	6,213	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
410	626	725	881	635	468	238	126	43	10	2	.	4,164	Who could Read only, . .	
1,902	1,694	1,526	1,794	1,808	1,845	1,278	971	254	134	11	4	13,221	Who could neither Read nor Write	
800	3,781	4,335	6,042	3,147	1,959	1,387	707	215	61	11	2	22,447	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,645	2,853	2,737	3,433	2,396	1,618	1,013	497	149	37	6	5	16,389	Who could Read only, . .	
8,803	6,165	4,559	6,216	6,223	6,189	4,902	3,738	1,161	417	51	16	48,440	Who could neither Read nor Write	
7	30	37	38	27	20	19	14	14	12	16	9	26	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
15	22	24	22	20	17	14	10	10	7	9	22	19	Who could Read only, . .	
78	48	39	40	53	63	67	76	76	81	75	69	55	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
5	26	29	20	17	15	12	13	11	16	7	4	19	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
10	33	37	29	22	20	16	16	14	15	15	9	26	In 1851,	
14	29	30	26	21	16	12	10	8	8	8	9	23	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
17	26	27	26	21	18	14	12	9	9	9	41	22	In 1851,	
81	45	41	54	62	69	76	77	81	76	85	87	58	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
73	41	36	45	57	62	70	72	77	76	76	50	52	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.			
8	55	115	169	242	347	368	501	436	580	339	326	92	69	26	15	3,699	8,578	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	67	Superior Schools,	
37	121	137	228	268	294	313	443	319	539	312	341	92	59	61	26	3,590	7,133	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	1	4	9	9	6	8	9	5	6	8	6	11	2	1	.	85	198	Superior Schools,	
45	177	256	406	519	648	709	953	760	1,126	659	673	195	121	88	41	7,376	15,976	Total.	

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

TOWNS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
CITY OF WATERFORD,	Males,	288	1,921	1,513	1,485	1,129	687	862	811	714	758	416	530	223
	Females,	312	959	1,396	1,445	1 475	1,416	1,236	1,200	830	1,049	528	761	349
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,	.	2,534		2,614		1,749		1,525		1,174		753	
	Females,	.	2,355		2,920		2,652		2,030		1,577		1,110	
	BOTH SEXES,	600	4,889		5,534		4,401		3,555		2,751		1,863	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.	Males,	2·5	22·5		23·2		15·5		13·5		10·4		6·7	
	Females,	2·2	16·8		20·8		18·9		14·5		11·2		7·9	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
CIVIC DISTRICT.	Who could Read and Write,	215	793	733	1,177	942	693	482	261	86	15	.	.	5,399
	Who could Read only,	309	344	130	169	176	112	78	26	14	1	.	.	1,359
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	989	348	266	403	407	369	193	153	39	10	4	4	3,190
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	14	53	65	67	62	59	64	59	62	58	.	.	54
	Who could Read only,	20	23	11	10	11	10	10	6	10	4	.	.	14
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	66	24	24	23	27	31	26	35	28	38	100	100	32
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	19	62	70	70	67	62	61	65	65	56	.	.	60
	In 1851,	19	58	66	64	60	63	63	62	56	43	.	.	54
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	21	16	12	11	11	9	7	7	7	19	.	.	13
	In 1851,	22	20	10	11	10	11	5	9	8	.	.	.	14
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	60	22	18	19	22	29	32	28	28	25	.	.	27
	In 1851,	59	22	24	25	30	26	32	29	36	57	.	.	32

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Primary Schools,	29	43	78	122	169	184	168	161	153	149	96	49	23	8	26	.	1,439
Superior Schools,	.	1	4	12	14	5	18	23	25	19	19	20	14	13	4	.	191
TOTAL,	29	44	82	134	183	189	186	204	178	168	115	69	37	21	32	.	1,671

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	TOWNS.
314	131	103	38	19	7	3	1	.	4	11,257	25,297	Males, City of Waterford.
555	203	199	50	45	14	9	2	1	6	14,040		Females,
445		141		26		4		.	.	.	—	Males,
758		249		59		11		1	.	.	—	Females,
1,203		390		85		15		1	10	25,297	—	BOTH SEXES, Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
3·9		1·2		·2		·03		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·4		1·8		·4		·08		.	.	.	.	Females, Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

FEMALES.												DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
152	542	626	1,136	691	470	341	196	82	13	.	1	4,250	Who could Read and Write, . Civic District.
314	342	347	621	443	324	206	128	31	7	2	.	2,765	Who could Read only, . . . Civic District.
930	561	502	895	896	783	563	434	136	39	10	5	5,754	Who could neither Read nor Write, Civic District.
11	37	42	43	34	30	31	26	33	22	8	.	33	Who could Read and Write, . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
22	24	24	23	22	20	18	17	12	12	15	.	22	Who could Read only, . . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
67	39	34	34	44	50	51	57	55	66	77	.	45	Who could neither Read nor Write, ... Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

FEMALES.												DEGREES OF EDUCATION.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
13	39	44	38	33	31	29	32	21	32	.	.	34	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
15	39	43	36	31	32	27	32	23	10	.	17	33	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
21	27	25	24	23	18	16	15	17	18	33	.	23	In 1841, Who could Read only.
23	23	23	24	20	17	18	18	14	14	50	.	22	In 1851, Who could Read only.
66	34	31	[illegible]	44	51	55	53	62	50	67	.	43	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
62	38	34	40	49	51	55	50	63	76	50	83	45	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending12th April, 1851.

NUMBER AND AGES OF FEMALES.																TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
22	53	53	82	101	99	101	142	101	119	70	47	13	5	5	.	1,013	2,493 Primary Schools.
.	.	2	3	2	8	9	7	8	8	13	4	1	3	2	.	70	261 Superior Schools.
22	53	55	85	103	107	110	149	109	127	83	51	14	8	7	.	1,083	2,754 TOTAL.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Coshmore and Coshbride Barony,	Males,	172	724	1,323	1,460	1,322	1,021	711	630	444	620	320	456	183
	Females,	170	662	1,215	1,393	1,269	1,096	681	714	487	706	315	545	225
Decies-within-Drum B.,	Males,	142	662	1,141	1,220	1,178	991	689	682	455	639	252	452	185
	Females,	169	605	1,074	1,141	1,083	1,045	693	710	477	659	255	467	220
Decies-without-Drum B.,	Males,	327	1,272	2,231	2,576	2,219	1,809	1,271	1,238	820	1,202	502	888	372
	Females,	322	1,249	2,086	2,162	1,988	1,787	1,236	1,290	871	1,222	530	908	401
Gaultiere B.,	Males,	140	537	767	749	786	513	425	439	339	361	210	329	117
	Females,	140	520	714	726	749	696	585	570	380	557	268	398	152
Glenahiry B.,	Males,	47	157	238	278	233	207	160	144	110	128	80	97	54
	Females,	38	136	286	258	245	232	134	133	106	138	73	79	60
Middlethird B.,	Males,	155	582	952	847	781	704	531	554	404	497	236	313	141
	Females,	134	604	915	792	802	729	597	611	425	552	254	415	179
Upperthird B.,	Males,	126	538	830	809	793	691	508	486	381	463	220	320	127
	Females,	127	557	800	732	675	653	511	501	319	451	202	307	156
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,109	4,472	7,482	7,939	7,312	5,936	4,295	4,173	2,953	3,910	1,820	2,855	1,179
	Females,	1,100	4,333	7,090	7,204	6,811	6,238	4,437	4,529	3,065	4,285	1,897	3,119	1,393
Cappoquin Town,	Males,	27	89	132	125	110	81	71	85	57	71	29	52	20
	Females,	28	95	128	118	136	111	93	91	60	73	34	59	34
Carrickbeg T.,	Males,	26	90	146	117	109	72	57	48	45	71	37	45	20
	Females,	30	92	124	154	108	92	65	85	75	88	43	69	25
Clonmel T., (part of)	Males,	.	3	9	6	8	11	5	4	4	4	2	3	2
	Females,	3	4	5	6	11	5	12	5	2	10	2	10	4
Dungarvan T.,	Males,	99	257	437	435	411	261	196	224	174	237	122	167	88
	Females,	76	261	441	619	604	430	325	332	240	370	160	243	118
Lismore T.,	Males,	16	81	121	149	145	106	96	63	45	56	40	56	33
	Females,	22	64	132	149	160	140	108	95	72	101	43	60	36
Portlaw T.,	Males,	68	181	272	257	270	167	140	122	88	114	72	73	37
	Females,	55	156	238	256	319	303	222	192	121	147	78	113	69
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	236	701	1,117	1,089	1,053	698	565	546	413	553	302	396	200
	Females,	214	672	1,068	1,302	1,338	1,081	825	800	570	789	360	554	286
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,345	5,173	8,599	9,028	8,365	6,634	4,860	4,719	3,366	4,463	2,122	3,251	1,379
	Females,	1,314	5,005	8,158	8,506	8,149	7,319	5,262	5,329	3,635	5,074	2,257	3,673	1,679
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	13,772		17,393		11,494		8,085		6,585		4,630	
	Females,	.	13,163		16,655		12,581		8,964		7,331		5,352	
	Both Sexes,	2,659	26,935		34,048		24,075		17,049		13,916		9,982	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·	20·4		25·7		17·		11·9		9·7		6·9	
	Females,	1·9	18·5		23·5		17·7		12·6		10·3		7·5	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
401	97	104	43	41	3	9	2	.	1	10,087	20,399	Coshmore and Coshbride Barony.
492	107	124	42	57	4	5	3	.	.	10,312		
340	76	87	22	31	4	6	3	.	1	9,258	18,600	Decies-within-Drum B.
436	94	116	34	47	6	11	.	.	.	9,342		
639	168	196	64	65	6	2	10	3	9	17,889	35,387	Decies-without-Drum B.
837	194	199	58	100	11	13	14	7	13	17,498		
223	61	75	30	21	13	6	5	.	.	6,146	13,178	Gaultiere B.
287	89	104	39	42	4	7	2	2	1	7,032		
64	21	15	5	8	.	.	1	.	.	2,047	4,105	Glenahiry B.
81	29	13	5	7	3	2	.	.	.	2,058		
257	82	95	36	36	9	4	3	.	1	7,220	14,880	Middlethird B.
352	86	113	28	48	7	9	6	.	2	7,660		
213	74	77	20	34	3	1	2	.	2	6,718	13,207	Upperthird B.
262	75	82	16	49	6	5	1	.	2	6,489		
2,137	579	649	220	236	38	28	26	3	14	59,365	119,756	Total, Rural Districts.
2,747	674	751	222	350	41	52	26	9	18	60,391		
33	9	3	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	1,003	2,144	Cappoquin Town.
57	9	6	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	1,141		
38	6	11	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	941	2,108	Carrickbeg T.
61	15	23	4	11	.	1	1	.	1	1,167		
1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	66	151	Clonmel T. (part of).
3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85		
91	43	31	22	19	1	1	.	.	1	3,317	7,888	Dungarvan T.
215	54	43	14	20	3	.	.	.	3	4,571		
29	11	6	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	1,057	2,340	Lismore T.
59	14	9	6	10	2	1	.	.	.	1,283		
48	24	9	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	1,949	4,351	Portlaw T.
89	19	10	6	7	.	1	.	.	1	2,402		
240	93	60	32	30	3	3	.	1	2	8,333	18,982	Total, Civic Districts.
484	113	92	32	54	6	3	1	.	5	10,649		
2,377	672	709	252	266	41	31	26	4	16	67,698	138,738	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,231	787	843	254	404	47	55	27	9	23	71,040		
3,049		961		307		57		.	.	.	—	Males, .
4,018		1,097		451		82		.	.	.	—	Females, .
7,067		2,058		758		139		13	39	138,738	—	Both Sexes,
4·5		1·4		·4		·08		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·7		1·5		·6		·1		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards.

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	468	2,077	2,447	3,710	2,395	1,696	1,222	740	254	63	9	3	15,084
	Who could Read only,	903	1,179	759	907	516	372	227	116	42	11	.	1	5,033
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,111	4,683	4,106	5,614	4,215	3,662	2,585	1,860	573	200	48	10	33,667
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	92	402	483	675	476	313	262	132	43	17	3	.	2,898
	Who could Read only,	152	202	151	152	89	73	43	22	5	.	1	.	890
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	873	485	419	436	394	469	291	179	44	16	.	2	3,608
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	560	2,479	2,930	4,385	2,871	2,009	1,484	872	297	80	12	3	17,982
	Who could Read only,	1,055	1,381	910	1,059	605	445	270	138	47	11	1	1	5,923
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,984	5,168	4,525	6,050	4,609	4,131	2,876	2,039	617	216	48	12	37,275
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	7	28	35	33	35	30	32	28	31	26	19	19	29
	Who could Read only,	12	15	11	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	2	6	10
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	81	57	54	53	57	63	62	67	64	70	79	75	61
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	7	32	34	30	30	29	27	28	29	12	11	2	27
	In 1851,	9	30	37	36	32	33	30	33	28	35	10	22	29
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	12	14	11	9	8	6	7	6	5	9	.	.	10
	In 1851,	13	14	10	8	7	7	5	4	5	3	.	7	10
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	81	54	55	61	62	65	66	66	66	79	89	98	63
	In 1851,	78	56	53	56	61	60	65	63	67	62	90	71	61

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	22	54	170	308	333	425	494	561	382	494	344	360	118	95	75	1	4,236
	Superior Schools,	1	2	3	3	.	4	3	13	8	13	18	18	11	4	25	50	176
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	17	26	61	67	69	75	76	104	90	118	79	32	23	17	7	3	864
	Superior Schools,	.	1	1	6	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	5	2	10	.	43
Total,		40	83	235	384	403	505	574	682	481	628	443	415	157	118	117	54	5,319

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
392	1,647	1,816	2,431	1,221	721	520	267	77	16	4	3	9,115	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
831	1,127	840	1,139	665	396	257	138	39	5	3	.	5,440	Who could Read only,	
5,867	4,430	4,155	7,105	5,708	5,065	3,735	3,016	857	370	80	15	40,403	Who could neither Read nor Write	
55	232	340	537	263	193	126	86	22	5	.	1	1,860	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
160	238	249	322	178	95	71	30	11	4	.	.	1,358	Who could Read only,	
853	832	749	1,047	929	861	643	481	91	51	4	4	6,545	Who could neither Read nor Write	
447	1,879	2,156	2,968	1,484	914	646	353	99	21	4	4	10,975	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
991	1,365	1,089	1,461	843	491	328	168	50	9	3	.	6,798	Who could Read only,	
6,720	5,262	4,904	8,152	6,637	5,926	4,378	3,497	948	421	84	19	46,948	Who could neither Read nor Write	
6	22	27	24	17	12	12	9	9	5	5	17	17	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
12	16	13	11	9	7	6	4	5	2	3	.	10	Who could Read only,	
82	62	60	65	74	81	82	87	86	93	92	83	73	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
4	17	18	13	11	9	7	8	6	7	.	.	12	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
7	24	35	19	14	13	10	10	7	8	6	17	17	In 1851,	
9	16	13	10	8	7	4	4	4	3	4	4	10	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
13	16	18	10	7	6	4	5	3	4	.	.	10	In 1851,	
87	67	69	77	81	84	89	88	90	90	96	96	78	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
80	60	47	71	79	81	86	85	90	88	94	83	73	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
16	65	133	242	327	359	353	440	331	402	274	249	146	55	77	1	3,470	7,706	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
1	.	1	2	.	3	3	5	7	9	6	15	10	12	13	.	87	263	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
19	25	64	100	111	124	134	159	124	131	119	115	35	30	19	.	1,359	2,223	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	.	.	2	1	1	1	4	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	27	40	83	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
36	90	198	346	439	487	491	608	462	595	399	379	192	97	109	28	4,956	10,275	Total.

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

DISTRICTS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	13,299	55,191	95,494	110,661	97,030	73,736	47,219	45,412	32,273	43,325	22,087	33,001	14,705
	Females,	12,653	53,456	92,113	104,138	91,661	72,492	44,327	49,821	34,476	56,092	23,212	37,396	16,109
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	4,378	14,318	21,643	24,464	22,393	16,505	12,319	12,037	9,584	11,345	6,483	8,198	3,775
	Females,	4,323	13,588	20,614	26,441	25,883	22,618	16,041	16,751	11,826	16,147	7,774	11,567	4,734
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	17,677	69,509	117,137	135,125	119,423	90,241	59,538	57,449	41,857	54,670	28,570	41,199	18,480
	Females,	16,976	67,044	112,727	130,579	117,544	95,110	60,368	66,572	46,302	66,239	30,986	48,965	20,843
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,		186,646		254,548		149,779		99,306		83,240		59,679	
	Females,		179,771		248,123		155,478		112,874		97,225		69,808	
	BOTH SEXES,	34,653	366,417		502,671		305,257		212,180		180,465		129,487	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	1·9	20·6		28·2		16·6		11·		9·2		6·6	
	Females,	1·8	18·9		26·1		16·3		11·9		10·2		7·3	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	6,670	33,252	40,620	57,950	35,515	26,380	20,130	11,652	3,927	904	114	50	237,164
	Who could Read only,	12,244	21,128	13,492	13,621	7,324	5,633	3,663	1,924	628	148	16	23	79,844
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	76,580	56,281	42,918	49,384	34,846	33,399	23,913	17,287	5,280	1,630	281	259	342,058
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	3,002	11,167	12,572	18,484	13,279	9,854	6,606	3,566	1,150	215	32	61	79,908
	Who could Read only,	4,463	4,831	2,895	2,821	2,043	1,664	1,087	549	147	26	1	11	20,538
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	14,178	8,466	6,926	7,519	6,299	6,310	4,280	2,920	799	202	35	267	58,201
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	9,672	44,419	53,192	76,434	48,794	36,234	26,736	15,218	5,077	1,119	146	111	317,152
	Who could Read only,	16,707	25,959	16,387	16,442	9,367	7,297	4,750	2,473	775	174	17	34	100,382
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	90,758	64,747	49,844	56,903	41,145	39,709	28,193	20,207	6,079	1,832	316	526	400,259
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	8	33	44	51	49	43	45	40	43	36	30	17	39
	Who could Read only,	14	19	14	11	9	9	8	7	6	5	4	5	12
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	78	48	42	38	42	48	47	53	51	59	66	78	49
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Districts.
23,424	7,439	7,503	2,332	2,245	437	274	105	32	332	727,556	1,466,099	Rural Districts.
31,978	7,799	9,077	2,522	3,817	458	432	163	65	284	738,543		
5,130	1,905	1,515	581	364	79	39	22	7	339	177,423	391,637	Civic Districts.
8,828	2,395	2,490	699	994	160	125	44	22	150	214,214		
28,554	9,344	9,018	2,913	2,609	516	313	127	39	671	904,979	1,857,736	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
40,806	10,194	11,567	3,221	4,811	618	557	207	87	434	952,757		
37,898		11,931		3,125		440		.	.	.	—	Males, .
51,000		14,788		5,429		764		.	.	.	—	Females, .
88,898		26,719		8,554		1,204		126	1,105	1,857,736	—	Both Sexes,
4·2		1·3		·3		·05		.	.	.	.	Males, .
5·3		1·5		·6		·08		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
5,631	25,503	29,301	34,978	18,843	11,930	8,235	4,256	1,412	362	61	36	140,548	Who could Read and Write, .
11,303	21,163	15,650	18,592	11,677	8,098	5,070	2,623	740	190	25	16	95,147	Who could Read only, . .
75,179	57,472	46,710	63,249	53,777	53,276	40,202	32,898	9,447	3,723	574	232	436,739	Who could neither Read nor Write,
2,485	8,526	10,126	15,857	9,751	6,565	4,373	2,519	901	220	28	39	61,390	Who could Read and Write, .
4,474	6,754	5,176	7,164	4,877	3,624	2,123	1,198	344	80	16	13	35,843	Who could Read only, . .
13,655	11,161	10,581	15,638	13,949	13,732	9,805	7,506	1,944	854	147	98	99,070	Who could neither Read nor Write,
8,116	34,029	39,427	50,835	28,594	18,495	12,608	6,775	2,313	582	89	75	201,938	Who could Read and Write, .
15,777	27,917	20,826	25,756	16,554	11,722	7,193	3,821	1,084	270	41	29	130,990	Who could Read only, . .
88,834	68,633	57,291	78,837	67,726	67,008	50,007	40,404	11,391	4,577	721	330	535,809	Who could neither Read nor Write,
7	26	33	33	25	19	18	13	16	11	10	17	23	Who could Read and Write, .
14	21	18	16	15	12	10	8	7	5	5	7	15	Who could Read only, . .
79	53	49	51	60	69	72	79	77	84	85	76	62	Who could neither Read nor Write, . . .
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

Proportion per cent. in each Degree.

Rural Districts.

Civic Districts.

Rural and Civic Districts.

III.—TABLE showing the NUMBER and AGES of the Population Five Years old and upwards who could Read and Ages in the Census

DISTRICTS AND PERIODS.		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified	TOTAL MALES.
		MALES WHO COULD READ AND WRITE.												
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	11,045	40,773	88,435	58,509	37,726	26,274	15,390	6,109	1,829	294	49	106	286,539
	In 1851,	11,634	36,066	73,301	43,228	29,848	22,090	13,848	5,472	1,385	214	28	56	237,164
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	4,449	11,320	23,102	16,097	11,219	7,695	4,814	1,769	528	92	11	87	81,183
	In 1851,	4,772	11,913	22,349	15,140	11,550	7,674	4,362	1,680	423	56	8	61	79,909
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	15,494	52,093	111,537	74,606	48,945	33,969	20,204	7,878	2,357	386	60	193	367,722
	In 1851,	16,406	47,979	95,650	58,368	41,398	29,764	18,210	7,152	1,808	270	36	111	317,152
		MALES WHO COULD READ ONLY.												
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	20,131	20,930	26,593	15,485	8,604	5,134	3,038	1,096	287	58	12	43	101,461
	In 1851,	16,940	19,506	20,425	9,114	6,359	4,168	2,230	821	224	31	3	23	79,844
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	5,028	3,326	4,376	2,827	1,902	1,208	682	216	82	16	.	5	19,668
	In 1851,	5,633	4,340	4,187	2,347	1,849	1,244	649	223	51	4	.	11	20,538
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	25,159	24,256	30,969	18,312	10,506	6,342	3,770	1,312	369	74	12	48	121,129
	In 1851,	22,573	23,846	24,612	11,461	8,208	5,412	2,879	1,044	275	35	3	34	100,382
		MALES WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.												
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	133,312	59,207	90,396	75,329	49,831	38,149	23,072	10,117	3,760	631	183	491	489,478
	In 1851,	90,856	51,751	69,222	40,468	35,664	25,528	18,900	6,781	2,180	358	91	259	342,058
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	16,832	5,268	7,399	7,127	5,749	4,939	3,463	1,122	402	63	23	116	52,503
	In 1851,	16,417	7,749	10,622	6,936	6,829	4,673	3,227	1,118	314	35	14	267	58,201
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	150,144	64,475	97,795	82,456	55,580	43,088	31,535	11,239	4,162	694	206	607	541,981
	In 1851,	107,273	59,500	79,844	47,404	42,493	30,201	22,127	7,899	2,494	393	105	526	400,259

IV.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
		MALES.												
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	37	46	43	43	41	36	39	34	34	22	23	36
	In 1851,	11	37	48	50	45	46	42	45	40	39	25	17	39
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	13	17	13	10	9	7	7	6	5	6	4	6	12
	In 1851,	16	18	12	10	9	8	7	6	6	5	2	5	12
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	79	46	41	47	48	52	57	55	61	60	74	71	52
	In 1851,	73	45	40	40	46	46	51	49	54	56	73	78	49

V.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		Under 1 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
		NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES.																
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	210	636	1,770	3,329	4,182	5,263	5,687	7,893	5,327	8,020	4,707	5,176	1,816	1,222	883	488	56,661
	Superior Schools,	1	2	3	7	4	14	11	24	15	27	31	52	25	27	82	50	375
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	297	604	1,024	1,624	2,040	2,301	2,319	3,037	2,352	3,107	2,043	2,128	828	458	1,013	47	25,222
	Superior Schools,	5	24	67	92	90	106	137	187	180	212	168	180	153	116	170	27	1,914
TOTAL,		513	1,325	2,864	5,052	6,316	7,689	8,154	11141	7,874	11368	6,949	7,536	2,822	1,823	2,148	612	84,192

Write,—Read only,—or who could neither Read nor Write in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Districts and Periods.
Females who could Read and Write.													
7,022	24,028	46,660	22,480	12,639	7,872	4,236	1,475	499	96	14	54	127,075	In 1841, Rural Districts.
9,505	27,378	48,883	23,330	14,169	9,388	5,320	1,875	560	82	22	36	140,548	In 1851, Rural Districts.
2,957	7,863	19,155	11,454	7,338	4,705	2,790	1,158	375	83	9	56	57,943	In 1841, Civic Districts.
3,901	9,061	18,936	11,888	7,754	5,129	3,019	1,240	367	47	9	39	61,390	In 1851, Civic Districts.
9,979	31,891	65,815	33,934	19,977	12,577	7,026	2,633	874	179	23	110	185,018	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
13,406	36,439	67,819	35,218	21,923	14,517	8,339	3,115	927	129	31	75	201,938	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could Read only.													
15,628	21,345	36,447	20,361	10,946	6,080	3,062	968	314	49	15	43	115,278	In 1841, Rural Districts.
16,020	19,722	25,949	13,760	9,336	5,846	3,170	1,023	260	40	5	16	95,147	In 1851, Rural Districts.
4,816	4,689	9,852	6,656	3,963	2,478	1,368	479	174	35	4	18	34,732	In 1841, Civic Districts.
5,960	6,312	9,155	5,673	4,180	2,490	1,426	483	127	18	6	13	35,843	In 1851, Civic Districts.
20,444	26,234	46,299	27,017	14,909	8,558	4,430	1,447	488	84	19	61	150,010	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
21,980	26,034	35,104	19,433	13,516	8,336	4,596	1,506	387	58	11	29	130,990	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could neither Read nor Write.													
137,104	70,517	123,119	105,147	72,739	55,709	42,037	14,062	5,869	867	341	527	628,858	In 1841, Rural Districts.
90,064	52,428	82,560	58,128	56,634	42,894	36,377	11,925	4,653	672	172	232	436,739	In 1851, Rural Districts.
17,633	8,038	17,436	17,080	13,348	10,538	7,918	2,509	1,056	179	73	136	95,994	In 1841, Civic Districts.
16,439	10,616	19,296	14,930	14,863	10,656	8,339	2,622	989	183	39	98	99,070	In 1851, Civic Districts.
154,737	78,555	140,555	122,227	86,087	66,247	50,755	16,571	6,925	1,046	414	663	724,852	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
106,503	63,044	101,856	73,058	71,497	53,550	44,716	14,547	5,642	855	211	330	535,809	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Degrees of Education.
Females.													
5	23	26	18	17	14	11	13	10	14	5	13	18	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
9	29	33	28	20	19	15	16	13	12	12	17	23	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
11	19	18	15	12	10	7	7	6	6	4	7	14	In 1841, Who could Read only.
16	21	17	15	13	11	7	8	6	6	4	7	15	In 1851, Who could Read only.
84	58	56	67	71	76	82	80	84	80	91	80	68	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
75	50	50	57	67	70	78	76	81	82	84	76	62	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.
Number and Ages of Females.																		
199	761	1,646	2,817	3,505	4,304	4,838	6,709	4,656	6,709	4,244	4,184	1,626	943	733	775	48,649	105,330	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
1	.	3	2	6	11	9	11	18	24	28	42	30	25	20	17	247	622	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
413	682	1,002	1,565	1,890	2,212	2,360	3,540	2,325	3,713	2,480	2,517	897	586	646	129	26,957	52,179	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
8	29	52	77	108	107	125	138	109	126	116	111	95	62	37	65	1,365	3,279	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
621	1,472	2,703	4,461	5,509	6,634	7,332	10398	7,108	10572	6,868	6,854	2648	1616	1,436	986	77,218	161,410	Total.

TABLE showing the Population of the PROVINCE OF MUNSTER, at every age, by Months and Years, as taken from the Family Returns.

AGES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		CIVIC DISTRICTS.		RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.			AGES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		CIVIC DISTRICTS.		RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males and Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males and Females.
Months, 1	2,005	1,846	619	611	2,624	2,457	5,081	Years, 45	9,232	8,745	2,344	2,642	11,576	11,387	22,963
,, 2	1,156	1,070	399	368	1,555	1,438	2,993	,, 46	4,348	4,919	1,423	1,880	5,771	6,799	12,570
,, 3	1,406	1,283	428	459	1,834	1,742	3,576	,, 47	2,436	2,445	761	831	3,197	3,276	6,473
,, 4	799	825	312	354	1,111	1,179	2,290	,, 48	4,422	5,352	1,377	1,729	5,799	7,081	12,880
,, 5	626	565	286	265	912	830	1,742	,, 49	1,649	1,751	578	692	2,227	2,443	4,670
,, 6	2,259	2,279	554	558	2,813	2,837	5,650								
,, 7	672	645	313	312	985	957	1,942	,, 50	21,520	25,846	4,806	7,785	26,326	33,631	59,957
,, 8	767	735	365	356	1,132	1,091	2,223	,, 51	1,668	1,543	622	600	2,290	2,143	4,433
,, 9	2,066	1,973	461	491	2,527	2,464	4,991	,, 52	4,367	4,391	1,161	1,221	5,528	5,612	11,140
,, 10	808	795	355	303	1,163	1,098	2,261	,, 53	2,225	2,208	700	799	2,925	3,007	5,932
								,, 54	3,221	3,410	969	1,162	4,130	4,572	8,702
,, 11	735	637	286	246	1,021	883	1,904								
								,, 55	5,930	6,264	1,253	1,597	7,183	7,861	15,044
Total under 1 Year, .	13,299	12,653	4,378	4,323	17,677	16,976	34,653	,, 56	3,912	4,448	1,126	1,467	5,038	5,915	10,953
								,, 57	1,613	1,545	458	480	2,071	2,025	4,096
								,, 58	2,354	2,385	623	816	2,977	3,201	6,178
Years, 1	10,210	9,705	3,345	3,087	13,555	12,792	26,347	,, 59	896	967	315	374	1,211	1,341	2,552
,, 2	15,117	14,509	4,091	3,926	19,208	18,435	37,643								
,, 3	13,074	13,015	3,272	3,161	16,346	16,176	32,522	,, 60	17,426	25,678	3,394	6,701	20,820	32,379	53,199
,, 4	16,790	16,227	3,610	3,414	20,400	19,641	40,041	,, 61	906	963	283	325	1,189	1,288	2,477
								,, 62	1,664	1,844	491	620	2,155	2,464	4,619
,, 5	18,060	17,112	3,957	3,606	22,017	20,718	42,735	,, 63	1,611	1,581	432	485	2,043	2,066	4,109
,, 6	19,252	18,658	4,206	3,950	23,458	22,608	46,066	,, 64	1,817	1,912	530	697	2,347	2,609	4,956
,, 7	19,575	18,542	4,658	4,283	24,233	22,825	47,058								
,, 8	19,963	19,425	4,434	4,532	24,397	23,957	48,354	,, 65	2,779	3,044	586	807	3,365	3,851	7,216
,, 9	18,644	18,376	4,388	4,243	23,032	22,619	45,651	,, 66	1,730	1,790	517	620	2,247	2,410	4,657
								,, 67	1,122	1,012	323	310	1,445	1,322	2,767
,, 10	23,936	23,476	5,179	5,686	29,115	29,162	58,277	,, 68	1,263	1,376	329	447	1,592	1,823	3,415
,, 11	15,825	14,890	3,971	4,006	19,796	18,896	38,692	,, 69	545	577	150	211	695	788	1,483
,, 12	26,967	25,257	5,628	6,434	32,595	31,691	64,286								
,, 13	18,312	17,283	4,137	4,695	22,449	21,978	44,427	,, 70	5,121	7,013	917	1,834	6,038	8,847	14,885
,, 14	25,621	23,232	5,549	5,620	31,170	28,852	60,022	,, 71	350	272	122	116	472	388	860
								,, 72	907	798	219	231	1,126	1,029	2,155
,, 15	20,598	18,866	4,717	5,233	25,315	24,099	49,414	,, 73	534	432	125	137	659	569	1,228
,, 16	25,355	23,119	5,683	6,065	31,038	29,184	60,222	,, 74	591	562	132	172	723	734	1,457
,, 17	17,519	16,425	4,137	4,694	21,656	21,119	42,775								
,, 18	20,694	21,194	4,639	5,843	25,333	27,037	52,370	,, 75	972	1,106	187	259	1,159	1,365	2,524
,, 19	12,864	12,057	3,217	4,048	16,081	16,105	32,186	,, 76	570	647	165	203	735	850	1,585
								,, 77	268	230	72	77	340	307	647
								,, 78	369	406	105	115	474	521	995
,, 20	24,697	28,324	4,875	8,060	29,572	36,384	65,956	,, 79	153	133	52	45	205	178	383
,, 21	11,086	9,266	2,829	3,037	13,915	12,303	26,218								
,, 22	14,555	13,434	3,287	4,327	17,842	17,761	35,603	,, 80	1,704	3,254	232	822	1,936	4,076	6,012
,, 23	10,231	9,217	2,510	3,146	12,741	12,363	25,104	,, 81	115	94	32	43	147	137	284
,, 24	13,167	12,251	3,004	4,048	16,171	16,299	32,470	,, 82	152	170	38	42	190	212	402
								,, 83	84	72	23	30	107	102	209
,, 25	12,780	12,105	2,977	4,119	15,757	16,224	31,981	,, 84	190	227	39	57	229	284	513
,, 26	11,630	11,141	2,977	4,103	14,607	15,244	29,851								
,, 27	7,549	6,724	2,128	2,454	9,677	9,178	18,855	,, 85	123	125	30	48	153	173	326
,, 28	11,112	10,358	2,834	3,833	13,946	14,191	28,137	,, 86	141	130	20	42	161	172	333
,, 29	4,148	3,999	1,403	1,532	5,551	5,531	11,082	,, 87	55	72	11	22	66	94	160
								,, 88	74	91	13	34	87	125	212
								,, 89	44	40	5	14	49	54	103
,, 30	23,686	27,994	5,614	9,223	29,300	37,217	66,517								
,, 31	2,864	2,659	1,066	1,047	3,930	3,706	7,636	,, 90	176	319	26	89	202	408	610
,, 32	8,350	8,477	2,075	2,521	10,425	10,998	21,423	,, 91	18	18	1	9	19	27	46
,, 33	4,269	4,247	1,369	1,527	5,638	5,774	11,412	,, 92	35	31	3	9	38	40	78
,, 34	6,243	6,444	1,918	2,433	8,156	8,877	17,033	,, 93	15	16	5	9	20	25	45
								,, 94	30	43	4	9	34	52	91
,, 35	12,959	13,175	3,045	3,818	16,004	16,993	32,997								
,, 36	8,152	8,997	2,592	3,401	10,744	12,398	23,142	,, 95	15	29	7	12	22	41	63
,, 37	3,538	3,556	1,225	1,370	4,763	4,926	9,689	,, 96	42	62	6	14	48	76	124
,, 38	5,693	6,458	1,856	2,318	7,549	8,776	16,325	,, 97	28	36	3	7	31	43	74
,, 39	1,931	2,290	866	919	2,797	3,209	6,006	,, 98	14	26	2	7	16	33	49
								,, 99	6	10	4	4	10	14	24
,, 40	30,835	36,892	7,167	11,462	38,002	48,354	86,356								
,, 41	1,878	1,843	717	736	2,595	2,579	5,174	,, 100 and upwards,	32	65	7	22	39	87	126
,, 42	4,645	4,743	1,387	1,550	6,032	6,293	12,325	Unspecified,	332	284	339	150	671	434	1,105
,, 43	2,450	2,637	871	932	3,321	3,569	6,890								
,, 44	3,517	3,977	1,203	1,467	4,720	5,444	10,164	Total, .	727,556	738,543	177,423	214,214	904,979	952,757	1,857,736

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

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I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Antrim, Lr., Barony,	Males, .	289	1,126	1,439	1,491	1,408	1,065	754	628	500	557	372	539	257
	Females,	295	1,028	1,434	1,479	1,442	1,282	817	667	586	605	394	573	268
Antrim, Upper, B.,	Males, .	154	630	786	835	686	503	369	296	307	319	216	262	156
	Females,	142	553	825	842	746	624	455	387	336	347	239	301	164
Belfast, Lower, B.,	Males, .	258	1,081	1,431	1,281	1,215	852	619	552	491	524	367	464	292
	Females,	260	1,064	1,323	1,340	1,383	1,213	860	700	569	614	377	515	312
Belfast, Upper, B.,	Males, .	191	679	900	916	856	643	574	454	411	403	323	335	178
	Females,	190	654	941	898	984	952	720	586	454	453	357	357	211
Carey, B.,	Males, .	150	740	1,029	1,203	1,079	737	484	455	400	475	346	432	257
	Females,	153	669	1,043	1,130	1,215	882	638	556	444	595	401	558	315
Dunluce, Lower, B.,	Males, .	92	426	551	579	608	425	280	237	225	265	191	231	146
	Females,	94	360	642	539	588	531	352	305	245	313	213	323	193
Dunluce, Upper, B.,	Males, .	145	558	810	835	858	658	376	368	306	356	219	389	197
	Females,	136	529	733	846	919	733	514	411	329	402	280	410	221
Glenarm, Lower, B.,	Males, .	99	487	682	631	510	418	303	286	234	264	166	272	122
	Females,	108	430	602	635	609	451	319	293	247	288	180	277	127
Glenarm, Upper, B.,	Males, .	44	197	296	340	261	172	115	106	114	93	78	77	55
	Females,	52	222	322	261	218	171	144	147	124	119	81	106	50
Kilconway,	Males, .	248	909	1,329	1,353	1,276	1,091	598	575	470	554	332	506	236
	Females,	256	898	1,286	1,429	1,376	1,222	737	631	512	556	363	532	266
Massareene, Lr., B.,	Males, .	84	311	424	425	414	317	193	203	149	142	133	183	92
	Females,	77	283	373	392	422	341	258	227	156	211	126	195	101
Massareene, Up., B.,	Males, .	335	1,086	1,506	1,656	1,353	1,168	805	720	657	626	490	577	351
	Females,	348	1,048	1,479	1,655	1,424	1,313	930	791	720	697	496	659	356
Toomb, Lower, B.,	Males, .	297	1,039	1,469	1,606	1,426	1,164	772	648	543	568	366	503	243
	Females,	286	998	1,454	1,491	1,542	1,264	839	691	542	623	409	516	275
Toomb, Upper, B.,	Males, .	309	1,045	1,401	1,486	1,418	1,178	811	665	587	658	409	556	257
	Females,	272	936	1,305	1,362	1,379	1,345	941	757	613	676	411	604	300
Total, Rural Districts,	Males, .	2,695	10,311	14,053	14,637	13,370	10,391	7,053	6,193	5,204	5,804	4,030	5,326	2,829
	Females,	2,671	9,672	13,762	14,349	14,247	12,324	8,524	7,149	5,877	6,499	4,327	5,926	3,159
Antrim Town,	Males, .	37	94	142	121	94	64	77	62	55	64	51	53	21
	Females,	31	89	111	135	134	117	80	81	68	61	49	60	30
Ballymena T.,	Males, .	83	227	300	359	342	264	153	150	133	158	95	124	49
	Females,	67	259	304	334	422	367	229	200	164	199	113	145	65
Ballymoney T.,	Males, .	31	117	193	202	152	112	71	70	71	75	54	62	35
	Females,	34	134	186	201	150	130	84	103	98	101	58	93	35
Harryville T., (a suburb of Ballymena T.)	Males, .	5	32	30	26	24	24	24	17	14	16	8	11	6
	Females,	14	35	21	22	39	32	29	19	15	14	11	12	7
Larne T.,	Males, .	40	141	177	190	150	104	87	76	69	77	63	66	29
	Females,	31	136	209	178	202	158	113	118	87	97	73	92	45
Lisburn T. (part of),	Males, .	91	268	329	335	352	264	197	172	156	186	110	135	56
	Females,	94	276	344	375	409	332	304	224	223	200	135	148	79
Massareene T., (a suburb of Antrim T.)	Males, .	2	9	8	7	8	9	8	5	4	2	7	6	6
	Females,	3	18	11	17	7	9	12	6	6	7	7	5	5
Whitehouse T.,	Males, .	28	102	136	138	154	79	77	62	39	41	34	29	27
	Females,	32	111	117	144	181	170	115	70	55	57	46	50	36
Total, Civic Districts,	Males, .	317	1,010	1,320	1,378	1,276	920	694	614	541	619	422	486	229
	Females,	306	1,058	1,303	1,406	1,544	1,315	966	821	716	736	492	605	302
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males, .	3,012	11,324	15,373	16,015	14,646	11,311	7,747	6,807	5,935	6,423	4,452	5,812	3,058
	Females,	2,977	10,730	15,065	15,755	15,791	13,639	9,490	7,970	6,593	7,235	4,819	6,531	3,461
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males, .	3,012	26,697		30,661		19,058		12,742		10,875		8,870	
	Females,	2,977	25,795		31,546		23,129		14,563		12,054		9,992	
	Both Sexes,	5,989	52,492		62,207		42,187		27,305		22,929		18,862	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males, .	2·5	22·1		25·4		15·8		10·5		9·0		7·3	
	Females,	2·3	19·8		24·2		17·7		11·2		9·3		7·7	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
321	185	138	67	41	15	9	2	.	2	11,205	22,967	Antrim, Lower, Barony.
365	184	169	69	78	13	9	3	.	2	11,762		
165	84	93	47	31	7	6	2	.	2	5,956	12,415	Antrim, Upper, B.
189	91	117	41	42	10	4	2	1	1	6,459		
276	165	161	73	42	19	4	.	.	9	10,196	21,619	Belfast, Lower, B.
358	180	178	85	61	18	9	.	.	4	11,423		
183	108	92	44	18	7	6	.	.	8	7,329	15,631	Belfast, Upper, B.
221	131	100	46	28	12	4	.	.	3	8,302		
312	174	130	64	66	19	7	3	1	7	8,570	18,141	Carey B.
385	207	188	77	78	19	9	.	1	8	9,571		
183	96	86	42	40	10	3	1	.	57	4,774	10,057	Dunluce, Lower, B.
204	123	90	51	49	14	1	.	.	3	5,283		
220	133	135	46	38	11	2	2	2	.	6,654	13,749	Dunluce, Upper, B.
221	155	139	54	43	13	4	.	.	1	7,095		
140	84	73	31	29	8	7	2	.	7	4,855	9,353	Glenarm, Lower, B.
187	84	68	39	33	14	3	.	.	4	4,998		
56	41	39	24	14	5	3	.	.	.	2,130	4,382	Glenarm, Upper, B.
73	55	49	30	21	4	2	.	.	1	2,252		
300	155	153	71	56	12	9	3	1	3	10,240	21,182	Kilconway B.
356	175	175	63	73	17	6	4	.	9	10,942		
105	58	48	24	18	6	4	.	.	.	3,333	6,822	Massareene, Lower, B.
106	67	69	36	35	10	3	.	1	.	3,489		
374	207	197	95	53	14	8	2	1	4	12,285	25,228	Massareene, Upper, B.
384	210	208	108	71	21	11	6	1	7	12,943		
289	150	129	81	52	15	4	.	.	.	11,358	23,070	Toome, Lower, B.
328	171	140	54	60	12	2	3	2	.	11,702		
365	176	150	58	57	20	10	2	1	8	11,627	23,407	Toomb, Upper, B.
358	170	155	73	90	17	6	3	2	5	11,780		
3,289	1,816	1,624	767	555	168	82	19	6	167	110,522	228,523	Total, Rural Districts.
3,735	2,003	1,845	826	762	194	73	21	8	48	118,001		
21	18	8	6	2	.	.	.	.	1	991	2,119	Antrim Town.
36	21	13	10	.	1	1	.	.	.	1,128		
58	30	26	12	2	2	.	.	.	5	2,572	5,600	Ballymena T.
65	29	30	18	7	1	.	2	.	8	3,028		
43	24	24	6	13	4	.	.	.	.	1,364	2,954	Ballymoney T.
82	39	31	12	13	4	2	.	.	.	1,590		
8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	247	536	Harryville T. (a suburb of Ballymena T.)
6	7	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	289		
36	18	15	3	.	1	.	.	.	75	1,417	3,076	Larne T.
53	24	20	12	4	4	2	1	.	.	1,659		
68	37	21	13	8	.	.	.	.	1	2,819	6,133	Lisburn T. (part of).
72	38	33	10	12	2	1	.	.	3	3,314		
1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	206	Massareene T. (a suburb of Antrim T.)
2	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	121		
23	11	9	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	992	2,236	Whitehouse T.
32	11	9	3	2	.	1	.	1	1	1,244		
258	140	105	42	26	7	1	.	.	82	10,487	22,860	Total, Civic Districts.
348	169	141	69	40	13	7	3	1	12	12,373		
3,547	1,956	1,729	809	581	175	83	19	6	189	121,009	251,383	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
4,083	2,172	1,986	895	802	207	80	24	9	60	130,374		
5,503		2,538		756		102		.	.	.	—	Males,
6,255		2,881		1,009		104		.	.	.	—	Females,
11,758		5,419		1,765		206		15	249	251,383	—	Both Sexes,
Ages in Periods of 10 Years.												
4·6		2·1		·6		·08		.	.	.	.	Males,
4·8		2·2		·8		·08		.	.	.	.	Females,
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.												

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	1,777	6,202	7,468	11,449	7,726	6,458	5,375	3,309	1,506	438	62	24	51,794
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	5,166	5,654	4,186	4,144	2,549	2,197	1,761	1,086	552	170	25	2	27,492
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,110	2,781	1,716	1,851	1,312	1,179	1,019	710	333	115	20	81	18,227
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	277	773	829	1,187	845	709	497	246	99	18	.	3	5,483
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	505	403	278	260	191	205	121	75	25	6	.	.	2,069
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	538	202	169	167	119	127	97	77	23	9	1	79	1,608
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	2,054	6,975	8,297	12,636	8,571	7,167	5,872	3,555	1,605	456	62	27	57,277
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	5,671	6,057	4,464	4,404	2,740	2,402	1,882	1,161	577	176	25	2	29,561
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,648	2,983	1,885	2,018	1,431	1,306	1,116	787	356	124	21	160	19,835
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	13	43	57	66	67	66	66	65	63	60	57	14	54
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	37	38	30	23	22	22	21	21	23	23	23	1	28
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	50	19	13	11	11	12	13	14	14	17	20	85	18
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males.												
		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	12	42	61	64	65	63	63	60	58	60	41	30	50
	In 1851,	17	47	62	68	66	67	66	64	62	63	66	14	54
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	36	40	27	24	22	23	22	24	25	21	32	15	29
	In 1851,	38	36	26	21	22	21	20	22	23	23	17	1	28
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	52	18	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	27	55	21
	In 1851,	45	17	12	11	12	12	14	14	15	14	17	85	18

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males.																
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	80	312	643	918	993	1,023	1,010	898	586	571	343	260	92	68	80	30	7,907
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	2	4	2	3	3	5	6	13	8	8	5	3	2	4	68
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	35	84	109	137	111	147	151	167	120	94	70	42	17	13	9	.	1,306
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	1	4	5	7	9	14	10	20	16	25	27	13	3	3	4	.	161
Total,	116	400	759	1,066	1,115	1,187	1,174	1,090	728	703	448	323	117	87	95	34	9,442

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
1,417	4,641	6,101	9,490	5,087	3,782	2,996	1,651	767	226	30	4	36,192	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
5,216	6,834	6,298	8,652	5,863	5,005	4,157	2,623	1,245	427	38	12	46,370	Who could Read only,	
7,129	2,874	1,848	2,706	2,076	2,039	1,932	1,464	659	303	34	32	23,096	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
197	586	768	1,254	752	522	355	170	77	17	5	.	4,703	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
542	565	562	745	540	443	331	196	78	19	3	2	4,026	Who could Read only,	
564	255	214	282	245	263	221	151	55	17	3	10	2,280	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1,614	5,227	6,869	10,744	5,839	4,304	3,351	1,821	844	243	35	4	40,895	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
5,758	7,399	6,860	9,397	6,403	5,448	4,488	2,819	1,323	446	41	14	50,396	Who could Read only,	
7,693	3,129	2,062	2,988	2,321	2,302	2,153	1,615	714	320	37	42	25,376	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
11	33	44	46	40	36	33	29	29	24	31	7	35	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
38	47	43	41	44	45	45	45	46	44	36	23	43	Who could Read only,	
51	20	13	13	16	19	22	26	25	32	33	70	22	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
8	27	36	31	28	26	22	23	19	21	9	8	26	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
14	36	45	43	37	35	31	29	27	32	22	7	35	In 1851,
38	53	48	50	50	51	51	51	50	45	29	46	48	In 1841, Who could Read only.
40	47	42	42	45	44	45	46	46	36	43	23	43	In 1851,
54	20	16	19	22	23	27	26	31	34	62	46	26	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
46	17	13	15	18	21	24	25	27	32	30	70	22	In 1851,

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
80	293	539	751	777	749	645	595	354	358	187	162	72	49	53	70	5,734	13,641	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	1	.	2	4	1	1	5	3	6	11	2	2	3	1	42	110	Superior Schools,
41	82	129	139	140	154	114	132	71	70	38	35	19	7	6	1	1,178	2,484	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	1	5	7	8	9	19	19	13	13	16	13	7	15	3	.	148	309	Superior Schools,
121	376	674	897	927	916	779	747	443	444	247	221	100	73	65	72	7,102	16,544	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Town of Belfast,	Males,	1,541	4,372	5,455	5,808	5,949	4,899	3,769	3,228	2,658	2,757	1,663	1,922	890
	Females,	1,516	4,335	5,533	5,819	6,527	6,418	4,977	4,054	3,195	3,153	1,892	2,371	1,074
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	9,827		11,757		8,668		5,886		4,440		2,812	
	Females,	.	9,868		12,346		11,395		7,249		5,045		3,445	
	Both Sexes,	3,057	19,695		24,103		20,063		13,135		9,485		6,257	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	3·3	21·		25·1		18·5		12·6		9·5		6·	
	Females,	2·8	18·5		23·1		21·3		13·6		9·4		6·4	

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	797	2,977	4,000	6,335	4,318	2,992	1,894	880	275	65	4	12	24,539
	Who could Read only,	1,963	1,788	1,224	1,493	994	872	534	246	85	13	.	.	9,212
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	2,695	1,043	725	840	574	586	364	221	70	20	4	22	7,164
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	15	51	67	73	73	67	67	66	64	66	50	35	60
	Who could Read only,	36	31	21	17	17	20	19	18	20	13	.	.	22
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	49	18	12	10	10	13	14	16	16	21	50	65	18
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.		

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	18	52	71	72	69	66	64	68	67	45	60	48	58
	In 1851,	19	55	71	73	69	69	66	67	66	62	100	35	60
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	35	33	20	18	19	19	19	16	20	33	20	7	24
	In 1851,	36	29	18	17	19	18	19	18	15	9	.	.	22
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	47	15	9	10	12	15	17	16	13	22	20	45	18
	In 1851,	45	16	11	10	12	13	15	15	19	29	.	65	18

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Primary Schools,	60	185	306	428	514	512	518	526	367	334	186	127	55	49	461	62	4,690
Superior Schools,	1	3	16	28	32	45	53	82	96	80	92	88	62	53	67	1	799
Total,	61	188	322	456	546	557	571	608	463	414	278	215	117	102	528	63	5,489

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Town.
916	431	319	111	73	25	6	2	.	34	46,848	100,301	Males, . Town of Belfast.
1,201	539	449	186	124	49	11	3	2	25	53,453		Females, . Town of Belfast.
1,347		430		98		8		.	.	.	—	Males, . Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
1,740		635		173		14		.	.	.	—	Females, . Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
3,087		1,065		271		22		2	59	100,301	—	Both Sexes, Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
2·9		·9		·2		·01		.	.	.	.	Males, . Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
3·2		1·2		·3		·03		.	.	.	.	Females, Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
658	2,166	2,957	5,678	3,481	2,082	1,332	618	251	70	3	8	19,304	Who could Read and Write, . Civic District.
1,967	2,313	2,483	4,071	2,496	1,876	1,296	656	244	50	4	2	17,458	Who could Read only, . . Civic District.
2,908	1,340	1,087	1,646	1,272	1,087	817	466	140	53	9	15	10,840	Who could neither Read nor Write, Civic District.
12	37	45	50	48	41	39	35	40	40	19	32	40	Who could Read and Write, . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
36	40	36	36	34	37	38	38	33	29	25	8	37	Who could Read only, . . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
52	23	17	14	18	22	23	27	22	31	56	60	23	Who could neither Read nor Write, . . . Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
11	32	45	45	40	36	32	39	34	39	33	31	36	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
16	39	48	50	43	40	38	37	42	33	.	32	40	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
36	47	40	38	40	40	41	39	39	35	17	29	40	In 1841, Who could Read only.
36	40	37	34	37	38	36	40	34	30	20	8	37	In 1851, Who could Read only.
53	21	15	17	20	24	27	22	27	26	50	40	24	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
48	21	15	16	20	22	26	23	24	37	80	60	23	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
66	194	336	424	482	490	439	311	223	203	105	74	41	27	52	26	3,497	8,187	Primary Schools.
1	2	6	11	10	23	47	39	39	39	38	43	33	21	20	.	372	1,171	Superior Schools.
67	196	344	435	492	513	486	350	264	242	143	117	74	48	72	26	3,869	9,358	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Town.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Total Rural District,	Males,	72	255	307	313	216	194	131	131	100	118	92	115	49
	Females,	62	235	350	317	352	278	194	177	128	147	86	118	65
Total Civic District,	Males,	52	177	227	212	139	105	84	79	87	69	54	52	40
	Females,	40	172	223	199	237	229	197	159	106	97	69	98	68
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	124	432	534	525	385	299	215	210	187	187	146	167	89
	Females,	102	407	573	516	589	507	391	336	234	244	155	216	133
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	966		910		514		397		333		256	
	Females,	.	980		1,105		898		570		399		349	
	Both Sexes,	226	1,946		2,015		1,412		967		732		605	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	3·3	25·7		24·2		13·7		10·5		8·8		6·8	
	Females,	2·1	20·6		23·3		18·9		12·		8·4		7·4	

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total. Males.
Rural District.	Who could Read and Write,	50	162	145	238	172	156	121	69	27	10	.	1	1,151
	Who could Read only,	131	123	74	64	43	41	34	16	20	3	1	.	550
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	126	28	27	23	16	13	9	1	2	3	.	2	250
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	65	149	111	155	136	99	79	60	13	3	.	2	872
	Who could Read only,	101	54	24	28	23	18	9	9	7	1	.	.	274
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	61	9	4	6	7	6	4	9	6	2	.	2	116
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	115	311	256	393	308	255	200	129	40	13	.	3	2,023
	Who could Read only,	232	177	98	92	66	59	43	25	27	4	1	.	824
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	187	37	31	29	23	19	13	10	8	5	.	4	366
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	22	59	67	76	77	76	78	79	53	59	.	43	63
	Who could Read only,	43	34	25	18	17	18	17	15	36	18	100	.	26
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	35	7	8	6	6	6	5	6	11	23	.	57	11
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	TOWN.
50	36	34	15	9	7	1	.	.	3	2,276	4,977	TOTAL RURAL DISTRICT.
77	45	38	15	9	4	.	.	.	2	2,699		
51	27	19	7	3	3	.	.	.	4	1,491	3,543	TOTAL CIVIC DISTRICT.
57	35	37	11	9	4	1	.	.	4	2,052		
101	63	53	22	12	10	1	.	.	7	3,769	8,520	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
134	80	75	26	18	8	1	.	.	6	4,751		
164		75		22		1	.	.	.	.	—	Males, .
214		101		26		1	.	.	.	.	—	Females, .
378		176		48		2	.	.	13	8,520	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·4		2·		·6		.	.	.	.	.	.	Males,
4·5		2·1		·5		.	.	.	.	.	.	Females,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

FEMALES.													DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
38	116	149	222	122	97	70	34	10	2	.	.	860	Who could Read and Write, .
184	158	177	215	160	118	95	77	36	9	.	.	1,231	Who could Read only, . .
123	43	26	35	23	18	18	11	5	2	.	2	311	Who could neither Read nor Write
41	121	147	265	156	91	77	51	23	3	1	3	979	Who could Read and Write, .
117	70	76	136	104	64	75	32	24	7	.	1	706	Who could Read only, . .
65	8	14	25	5	11	14	9	1	3	.	.	155	Who could neither Read nor Write
79	237	296	487	278	188	147	85	33	5	1	3	1,839	Who could Read and Write, .
301	228	253	351	264	182	170	109	62	16	..	1	1,937	Who could Read only, . .
193	51	40	60	28	29	32	20	6	5	.	2	466	Who could neither Read nor Write
14	46	50	54	49	47	42	40	33	19	100	50	43	Who could Read and Write, .
52	44	43	39	46	46	49	51	61	62	.	17	46	Who could Read only, . .
34	10	7	7	5	7	9	9	6	19	.	33	11	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

RURAL DISTRICT.

CIVIC DISTRICT.

RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	17	53	73	73	77	72	70	69	62	57	100	.	56
	In 1851,	27	61	71	80	74	80	78	63	64	60	.	43	63
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	46	38	21	21	17	21	25	26	27	43	.	.	29
	In 1851,	43	31	22	16	19	16	14	30	21	20	.	.	26
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	37	9	6	6	6	7	5	5	11	.	.	.	13
	In 1851,	30	8	7	4	7	4	8	7	15	20	.	57	11

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural District.	Primary Schools,	7	4	10	14	17	19	14	16	14	12	2	.	2	1	1	.	133
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Civic District.	Primary Schools,	10	14	17	21	28	32	34	27	17	25	11	12	3	.	1	.	252
	Superior Schools,	.	.	1	1	2	4	2	4	3	7	5	5	5	.	3	.	42
Total,		17	18	28	36	47	55	50	47	34	44	18	17	10	1	5	.	427

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
11	32	46	40	41	34	29	28	22	29	.	.	34	In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
17	49	52	53	45	44	43	36	15	38	.	75	43	In 1851, }
55	55	46	52	51	55	59	59	61	57	.	.	52	In 1841, } Who could Read only.
53	42	41	42	48	48	48	55	72	50	.	25	46	In 1851, }
34	13	8	8	8	11	12	13	17	14	.	.	14	In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
30	9	7	5	7	8	9	9	13	12	.	.	11	In 1851, }

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
8	6	13	16	12	14	14	14	4	5	3	3	.	.	.	.	112	245	Primary Schools, } Rural District.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Superior Schools, }
19	12	15	21	21	20	25	14	10	4	5	3	3	.	.	.	172	424	Primary Schools, } Civic District.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	8	.	5	4	3	9	.	33	75	Superior Schools, }
27	18	28	37	33	35	40	29	15	17	8	11	7	3	9	.	317	744	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Armagh Barony,	Males,	276	963	1,500	1,786	1,499	1,136	724	698	585	701	506	596	355
	Females,	255	987	1,550	1,776	1,591	1,217	881	816	663	859	497	682	373
Fews, Lower, B.,	Males,	159	643	895	989	850	711	489	399	381	440	282	356	215
	Females,	159	559	895	967	928	837	530	470	393	478	293	362	209
Fews, Upper, B.,	Males,	246	976	1,554	1,643	1,224	891	589	582	476	611	387	545	295
	Females,	193	918	1,418	1,592	1,448	1,067	660	667	487	752	410	574	305
Oneilland, East, B.,	Males,	259	844	1,157	1,215	1,078	833	649	571	511	497	325	348	229
	Females,	276	802	1,117	1,171	1,169	983	686	609	516	494	309	358	200
Oneilland, West, B.,	Males,	471	1,560	2,259	2,397	2,211	1,881	1,226	1,029	891	959	665	800	538
	Females,	466	1,514	2,163	2,323	2,278	2,084	1,455	1,203	912	1,070	706	910	532
Orior, Lower, B.,	Males,	181	797	1,108	1,201	1,123	942	650	585	448	504	395	408	219
	Females,	185	725	1,117	1,154	1,112	940	655	559	464	559	368	429	227
Orior, Upper, B.,	Males,	332	1,217	1,819	1,993	1,526	1,175	848	843	611	724	433	649	327
	Females,	295	1,185	1,798	1,928	1,746	1,389	861	927	645	853	472	683	329
Tiranny B.,	Males,	111	451	634	745	624	476	351	295	252	296	200	320	163
	Females,	103	414	634	703	648	544	360	335	282	355	206	323	139
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	2,035	7,451	10,926	11,969	10,135	8,045	5,526	5,002	4,155	4,732	3,193	4,022	2,341
	Females,	1,932	7,104	10,697	11,614	10,920	9,061	6,088	5,591	4,362	5,420	3,261	4,321	2,319
Armagh Town,	Males,	103	368	452	520	568	373	251	269	218	245	176	206	96
	Females,	109	313	455	521	597	493	391	355	260	322	188	261	125
Lurgan T.,	Males,	80	175	237	244	227	165	133	153	116	139	85	93	35
	Females,	56	208	240	250	238	203	187	182	128	153	99	111	53
Newry T. (part of),	Males,	55	152	202	191	249	201	229	155	121	137	67	101	34
	Females,	46	138	197	192	221	228	189	139	88	144	76	101	35
Portadown T.,	Males,	59	142	197	185	174	142	123	126	86	104	58	56	36
	Females,	49	136	166	176	156	185	126	128	89	95	62	64	31
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	297	837	1,088	1,140	1,218	881	736	703	541	625	386	456	201
	Females,	260	795	1,058	1,139	1,212	1,109	893	804	565	714	425	537	244
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	2,332	8,288	12,014	13,109	11,353	8,926	6,262	5,705	4,696	5,357	3,579	4,478	2,542
	Females,	2,192	7,899	11,755	12,753	12,132	10,170	6,981	6,395	4,927	6,134	3,686	4,858	2,563
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		20,302		24,462		15,188		10,401		8,936		7,020	
	Females,		19,654		24,885		17,151		11,322		9,820		7,421	
	Both Sexes,	4,524	39,956		49,347		32,339		21,723		18,756		14,441	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.	Males,	2·4	21·2		25·6		15·9		10·9		9·3		7·3	
	Females,	2·2	19·6		24·8		17·1		11·3		9·8		7·4	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
432	175	172	88	43	19	8	5	1	18	12,286	25,473	Armagh Barony.
484	182	179	79	73	9	4	3	1	21	13,187		
236	133	115	51	38	12	5	1	.	9	7,409	15,149	Fews, Lower, B.
267	138	125	60	50	8	1	2	.	9	7,740		
420	189	144	65	74	15	11	2	.	9	10,948	22,399	Fews, Upper, B.
484	157	157	72	65	15	2	.	4	4	11,451		
217	133	98	59	33	9	5	1	.	6	9,077	18,425	Oneilland, East, B.
270	138	108	67	49	18	2	.	1	5	9,348		
525	295	209	115	83	23	12	3	.	28	18,180	37,280	Oneilland, West, B.
652	304	229	120	110	29	8	2	2	18	19,100		
311	122	140	57	41	14	6	4	.	12	9,268	18,532	Orior, Lower, B.
334	153	135	72	50	19	4	.	.	3	9,264		
480	201	176	78	74	11	9	2	2	3	13,533	27,789	Orior, Upper, B.
577	186	175	73	98	20	5	3	3	5	14,256		
233	95	80	42	39	7	6	2	.	8	5,430	11,004	Tiranny B.
249	79	97	36	41	10	3	3	1	9	5,574		
2,854	1,343	1,134	555	425	110	62	20	3	93	86,131	176,051	Total, Rural Districts.
3,317	1,337	1,205	579	536	128	29	13	12	74	89,920		
123	52	33	11	11	4	3	.	.	11	4,093	8,856	Armagh Town.
169	51	70	25	32	8	4	.	.	14	4,763		
46	23	10	6	7	1	.	.	.	8	1,983	4,211	Lurgan T.
53	20	19	15	9	1	.	1	.	2	2,228		
37	12	12	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	1,963	3,875	Newry T. (part of).
57	22	22	5	6	2	.	.	.	4	1,912		
23	16	11	2	2	1	.	.	.	4	1,547	3,091	Portadown T.
38	14	15	1	7	1	2	.	.	3	1,544		
229	103	66	22	22	6	3	.	.	26	9,586	20,033	Total, Civic Districts.
317	107	126	46	54	12	6	1	.	23	10,447		
3,083	1,446	1,200	577	447	116	65	20	3	119	95,717	196,084	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,634	1,444	1,331	625	590	140	35	14	12	97	100,367		
4,529		1,777		563		85		.	.	.	—	Males, .
5,078		1,956		730		49		.	.	.	—	Females, .
9,607		3,733		1,293		134		15	216	196,084	—	Both Sexes,
4·7		1·8		·6		·09		.	.	.	.	Males, .
5·1		1·9		·7		·05		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	864	3,617	4,491	7,093	4,815	3,741	3,134	1,951	815	222	32	30	30,805
	Who could Read only,	2,151	3,652	2,804	3,198	1,965	1,786	1,275	833	334	96	20	11	18,125
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,911	4,700	2,840	3,280	2,377	2,398	1,954	1,413	540	217	33	52	27,715
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	216	647	755	1,065	832	622	412	202	49	18	1	15	4,834
	Who could Read only,	290	239	214	272	212	195	89	58	15	.	.	2	1,586
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	582	254	249	280	200	194	156	72	24	10	2	9	2,032
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	1,080	4,264	5,246	8,158	5,647	4,363	3,546	2,153	864	240	33	45	35,639
	Who could Read only,	2,441	3,891	3,018	3,470	2,177	1,981	1,364	891	349	96	20	13	19,711
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	8,493	4,954	3,089	3,560	2,577	2,592	2,110	1,485	564	227	35	61	29,747
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	9	32	46	54	54	49	51	47	48	43	37	38	42
	Who could Read only,	20	30	27	23	21	22	19	20	20	17	23	11	23
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	71	38	27	23	25	29	30	33	32	40	40	51	35
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	34	51	50	50	49	47	45	42	42	39	35	39
	In 1851,	12	36	50	55	50	51	49	49	46	47	44	38	42
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	20	30	24	22	22	20	19	22	21	16	16	14	23
	In 1851,	22	29	24	21	22	20	20	19	18	21	12	11	23
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	72	36	25	28	28	31	34	33	37	42	45	51	38
	In 1851,	66	35	26	24	28	29	31	32	36	32	44	51	35

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	43	190	370	541	684	720	654	625	393	407	250	192	102	49	49	68	5,337
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	7	5	2	4	5	.	.	.	31
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	31	55	78	114	142	101	133	123	92	69	60	37	20	15	30	5	1,115
	Superior Schools,	1	1	3	6	10	13	12	14	12	25	26	27	26	20	21	1	218
Total,		75	246	451	661	839	834	802	764	504	526	338	260	153	84	120	74	6,731

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
657	2,458	3,226	4,701	2,307	1,764	1,259	761	314	90	11	12	17,760	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
2,105	4,065	4,084	5,685	3,713	3,071	2,274	1,438	572	198	8	15	27,228	Who could Read only, . .	
7,935	5,091	3,610	4,763	3,733	3,846	3,107	2,455	898	376	35	47	35,896	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
168	480	570	935	543	371	265	125	57	17	2	6	3,539	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
301	378	371	621	449	380	243	114	56	18	3	4	2,938	Who could Read only, . .	
589	281	271	446	377	388	273	185	59	31	2	13	2,915	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
825	2,938	3,796	5,636	3,050	2,135	1,524	886	371	107	13	18	21,299	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
2,406	4,443	4,455	6,306	4,162	3,451	2,517	1,552	628	216	11	19	30,166	Who could Read only, . .	
8,524	5,372	3,881	5,209	4,110	4,234	3,380	2,640	957	407	37	60	38,811	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	23	31	33	27	22	21	17	19	15	21	18	24	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
20	35	37	37	37	35	34	31	32	30	19	20	33	Who could Read only, . .	
73	42	32	30	36	43	45	52	49	55	60	62	43	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
5	20	28	21	20	17	15	14	16	19	9	16	18	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
9	25	32	30	23	21	18	19	16	21	14	18	24	In 1851,	
20	38	39	38	36	34	32	33	31	32	31	31	34	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
23	36	37	36	36	34	31	34	31	26	14	20	33	In 1851,	
75	42	33	41	44	49	53	53	53	49	60	53	48	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
68	39	31	34	41	45	51	47	53	53	72	62	43	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
42	158	350	463	515	495	479	458	269	332	178	157	53	46	50	108	4,158	9,495	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	3	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	14	45	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
20	51	60	66	99	95	80	72	47	48	34	20	13	12	20	4	741	1,886	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	4	6	5	7	6	6	9	10	6	7	11	6	1	1	23	108	326	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
62	213	416	535	622	597	567	539	329	387	222	188	78	59	72	135	5,021	11,752	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Castlerahan Barony,	Males,	240	1,157	1,920	2,115	1,819	1,313	732	786	593	774	477	660	394
	Females,	248	1,157	1,889	2,072	1,833	1,226	695	773	642	862	417	787	342
Clankee B.,	Males,	251	970	1,780	2,103	1,747	1,196	709	631	534	721	480	719	365
	Females,	254	1,010	1,704	2,066	1,722	1,183	656	717	607	818	537	715	353
Clanmahon B.,	Males,	175	808	1,350	1,486	1,217	1,000	579	516	369	562	321	551	276
	Females,	174	808	1,286	1,444	1,301	838	515	594	407	626	324	587	239
Loughtee, Lower, B.	Males,	77	317	593	660	617	474	273	236	218	235	162	270	116
	Females,	88	348	587	668	619	357	212	264	228	295	169	286	110
Loughtee, Upper, B.,	Males,	226	1,049	1,720	1,934	1,587	1,168	705	676	502	668	360	612	308
	Females,	200	952	1,524	1,878	1,624	1,038	626	702	504	722	415	651	288
Tullygarvey B.,	Males,	224	857	1,576	1,872	1,502	1,112	642	586	502	629	448	628	300
	Females,	211	871	1,500	1,868	1,598	1,134	640	650	527	742	481	695	299
Tullyhaw B.,	Males,	210	895	1,459	1,583	1,305	1,054	535	531	404	540	279	511	217
	Females,	214	945	1,411	1,481	1,356	887	521	592	400	596	297	481	200
Tullyhunco B.,	Males,	127	593	948	1,071	900	647	392	389	293	404	247	367	184
	Females,	138	610	1,027	1,113	973	589	363	405	306	397	262	409	161
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,530	6,646	11,346	12,824	10,694	7,964	4,567	4,351	3,415	4,533	2,774	4,318	2,160
	Females,	1,527	6,701	10,928	12,590	11,026	7,252	4,228	4,697	3,621	5,058	2,902	4,611	1,992
Belturbet Town,	Males,	22	91	117	139	114	100	89	57	41	65	32	44	26
	Females,	23	88	109	126	136	133	73	63	45	81	33	51	24
Cavan T.,	Males,	34	99	165	211	209	180	124	97	85	90	66	83	41
	Females,	32	107	175	178	237	215	115	117	91	137	57	82	38
Cootehill T.,	Males,	23	72	155	144	131	98	58	62	51	63	31	56	22
	Females,	20	76	126	109	162	103	90	78	66	81	51	43	20
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	79	262	437	494	454	378	271	216	177	218	129	183	89
	Females,	75	271	410	413	535	451	278	258	202	299	141	176	82
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,609	6,908	11,783	13,318	11,148	8,342	4,838	4,567	3,592	4,751	2,903	4,501	2,249
	Females,	1,602	6,972	11,338	13,003	11,561	7,703	4,506	4,955	3,823	5,357	3,043	4,787	2,074
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	18,691		24,466		13,180		8,159		7,654		6,750	
	Females,	.	18,310		24,564		12,209		8,778		8,400		6,861	
	Both Sexes,	3,211	37,001		49,030		25,389		16,937		16,054		13,611	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·9	21·6		28·3		15·2		9·4		8·8		7·8	
	Females,	1·8	21·0		28·1		14·0		10·0		9·6		7·8	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
462	186	196	67	60	13	3	3	3	3	13,976	28,097	Castlerahan Barony.
629	154	205	59	88	14	9	10	5	5	14,121		
457	195	175	64	64	13	6	3	2	.	13,185	26,606	Clankee B.
535	168	217	48	77	17	8	3	1	5	13,421		
369	132	144	46	47	11	6	1	2	4	9,972	19,952	Clanmahon B.
447	121	144	35	58	11	7	5	4	5	9,980		
147	65	74	26	21	6	2	.	.	2	4,591	9,191	Loughtee, Lower, B.
170	60	76	26	26	7	1	1	2	.	4,600		
429	157	166	55	51	15	6	4	.	3	12,401	24,406	Loughtee, Upper, B.
468	126	132	47	77	13	5	1	2	10	12,005		
388	157	153	63	53	11	3	1	1	5	11,713	23,850	Tullygarvey B.
473	150	145	59	67	15	5	2	1	4	12,137		
291	120	132	48	38	6	3	1	.	6	10,168	20,207	Tullyhaw B.
313	104	132	43	41	13	3	1	2	6	10,039		
217	88	83	41	34	11	2	2	1	4	7,045	14,342	Tullyhunco B.
273	98	87	32	40	8	3	1	.	2	7,297		
2,760	1,100	1,123	410	368	86	31	15	9	27	83,051	166,651	Total, Rural Districts.
3,308	981	1,138	349	474	98	41	24	17	37	83,600		
26	4	17	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	989	2,054	Belturbet Town.
40	15	17	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1,065		
44	14	5	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	1,556	3,254	Cavan T.
59	20	21	6	6	3	2	.	.	.	1,698		
10	8	11	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	1,006	2,105	Cootehill T.
34	13	14	7	4	.	.	2	.	.	1,099		
80	26	33	16	9	.	.	.	.	.	3,551	7,413	Total, Civic Districts.
133	48	52	17	14	3	2	2	.	.	3,862		
2,840	1,126	1,156	426	377	86	31	15	9	27	86,602	174,064	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,441	1,029	1,190	366	488	101	43	26	17	37	87,462		
3,966		1,582		463		46		.	.	.	—	Males, .
4,470		1,556		589		69		.	.	.	—	Females, .
8,436		3,138		1,052		115		26	64	174,064	—	Both Sexes,
4·6		1·8		·5		·05		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·1		1·8		·7		·08		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write, .	742	4,189	4,926	6,861	4,308	3,637	3,231	1,671	674	172	20	10	30,441
	Who could Read only, . .	1,987	3,516	2,480	2,484	1,378	1,303	998	584	222	65	11	1	15,029
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	8,617	5,119	3,288	3,186	2,080	2,367	2,249	1,605	637	217	24	16	29,405
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write, .	64	232	252	417	252	216	164	69	17	4	.	.	1,687
	Who could Read only, . .	101	105	64	80	45	50	36	11	10	1	.	.	503
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	272	157	138	152	96	81	72	26	22	4	.	.	1,020
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write, .	806	4,421	5,178	7,278	4,560	3,853	3,395	1,740	691	176	20	10	32,128
	Who could Read only, . .	2,088	3,621	2,544	2,564	1,423	1,353	1,034	595	232	66	11	1	15,532
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	8,889	5,276	3,426	3,338	2,176	2,448	2,321	1,631	659	221	24	16	30,425
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write, .	7	33	46	55	56	50	50	44	44	38	36	37	41
	Who could Read only, . .	18	27	23	20	17	18	15	15	15	14	20	4	20
	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	75	40	31	25	27	32	35	41	41	48	44	59	39
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15, . . .		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write, . .	In 1841,	7	33	48	47	50	46	40	39	35	36	30	20	37
	In 1851,	10	37	51	57	51	51	46	45	41	39	32	37	41
Who could Read only, . . .	In 1841,	15	28	25	21	19	15	14	14	14	16	7	20	20
	In 1851,	20	26	21	17	18	16	15	15	13	17	26	4	20
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	78	39	27	32	31	39	46	47	51	48	63	60	43
	In 1851,	70	37	28	26	31	33	39	40	46	44	42	59	39

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools, . .	25	140	276	537	619	669	725	825	528	607	345	314	122	76	102	11	5,921
	Superior Schools, . .	.	.	.	1	5	1	6	12	14	21	23	21	16	19	27	.	166
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools, . .	2	11	18	37	27	51	38	50	36	46	24	28	16	8	52	1	445
	Superior Schools, . .	1	.	.	2	5	2	3	2	2	7	9	11	3	3	16	.	66
Total, . .		28	151	294	577	656	723	772	889	580	681	401	374	157	106	197	12	6,598

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
671	3,109	3,724	3,628	1,893	1,379	964	477	170	58	9	5	16,079	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,938	4,036	3,646	4,000	2,623	1,979	1,301	677	223	67	8	4	20,502	Who could Read only,	
8,319	5,454	3,656	3,852	3,801	4,602	4,338	3,135	1,094	447	65	28	38,791	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
66	148	243	319	165	134	75	61	17	3	3	.	1,234	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
93	101	137	179	120	94	50	34	19	2	.	.	829	Who could Read only,	
251	164	155	231	175	212	133	86	33	12	1	.	1,453	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
737	3,248	3,967	3,947	2,059	1,513	1,039	538	187	61	12	5	17,313	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
2,031	4,137	3,783	4,179	2,743	2,073	1,351	711	242	69	8	4	21,331	Who could Read only,	
8,570	5,618	3,811	4,083	3,976	4,814	4,471	3,221	1,127	459	66	28	40,244	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	25	34	32	24	18	15	12	12	10	14	13	22	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
18	32	33	34	31	24	20	16	16	12	9	11	27	Who could Read only,	
76	43	33	34	45	57	65	72	72	78	77	76	51	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
4	18	21	15	14	11	9	10	10	15	4	12	14	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
9	28	33	27	19	16	13	13	12	12	17	13	22	In 1851,	
15	35	38	29	23	18	15	14	14	17	14	25	26	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
20	32	34	32	26	21	16	16	14	12	11	11	27	In 1851,	
81	47	41	56	63	71	76	76	76	68	82	63	60	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
71	40	33	41	55	63	71	71	74	76	72	76	51	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
38	93	214	433	513	656	666	760	456	714	330	324	122	90	61	7	5,477	11,398	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	1	2	1	2	3	1	7	5	8	3	3	1	2	3	.	42	208	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
5	13	16	24	36	24	29	45	27	34	28	17	14	6	20	2	340	785	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	.	.	1	1	3	.	2	5	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	19	85	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
43	107	232	459	552	686	696	814	493	758	364	345	138	98	84	9	5,878	12,476	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Banagh Barony,	Males,	404	1,657	2,522	2,708	2,402	1,502	850	941	742	924	565	871	366
	Females,	424	1,674	2,626	2,635	2,702	1,948	1,062	1,202	825	1,187	608	876	420
Boylagh B.,	Males,	256	1,047	1,548	1,559	1,257	911	555	617	422	564	327	495	178
	Females,	247	1,003	1,501	1,514	1,451	1,091	714	721	448	670	314	460	213
Inishowen, East, B.,	Males,	331	1,421	2,074	2,332	1,918	1,487	826	849	612	871	496	852	364
	Females,	276	1,460	2,111	2,144	1,932	1,382	863	985	732	1,038	574	859	370
Inishowen, West, B.,	Males,	128	756	1,034	1,123	991	771	446	385	356	457	324	426	205
	Females,	150	683	972	1,062	1,033	740	466	493	380	518	313	475	184
Kilmacrenan B.,	Males,	640	2,697	4,155	4,487	3,723	2,706	1,580	1,694	1,264	1,888	1,047	1,535	679
	Females,	630	2,669	4,050	4,415	4,032	2,832	1,744	1,982	1,414	2,045	1,115	1,454	649
Raphoe B.,	Males,	480	2,196	3,330	3,760	3,488	2,493	1,475	1,298	1,112	1,482	1,008	1,378	665
	Females,	494	2,090	3,261	3,539	3,308	2,459	1,504	1,514	1,173	1,749	1,041	1,372	711
Tirhugh B.,	Males,	242	1,147	1,732	1,977	1,704	1,268	702	747	581	701	525	665	377
	Females,	248	1,089	1,759	1,821	1,766	1,367	894	879	631	847	525	753	339
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	2,481	10,921	16,395	17,946	15,483	11,138	6,434	6,531	5,089	6,887	4,292	6,222	2,834
	Females,	2,469	10,668	16,280	17,130	16,224	11,819	7,247	7,776	5,603	8,054	4,490	6,249	2,886
Ballyshannon Town,	Males,	33	134	250	303	218	139	96	92	84	92	71	87	41
	Females,	37	161	237	329	304	228	132	141	114	139	84	113	57
Lifford T. (part of Strabane),	Males,	8	19	40	46	75	63	33	35	25	31	25	25	15
	Females,	6	15	26	45	48	50	34	24	20	21	17	18	10
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	41	153	290	349	293	202	129	127	109	123	96	112	56
	Females,	43	176	263	374	352	278	166	165	134	160	101	131	67
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	2,522	11,074	16,685	18,295	15,776	11,340	6,563	6,658	5,198	7,010	4,388	6,334	2,890
	Females,	2,512	10,844	16,543	17,504	16,576	12,097	7,413	7,941	5,737	8,214	4,591	6,380	2,953
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		27,759		34,071		17,903		11,856		11,398		9,224	
	Females,		27,387		34,080		19,510		13,678		12,805		9,333	
	Both Sexes,	5,034	55,146		68,151		37,413		25,534		24,203		18,557	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·0	22·3		27·3		14·4		9·5		9·1		7·4	
	Females,	1·9	21·		26·1		15·		10·5		9·8		7·1	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
610	254	244	109	115	17	10	6	1	3	17,823	37,526	BANAGH BARONY.
724	251	270	98	135	13	15	6	2	.	19,703		
337	102	142	51	59	11	15	5	4	16	10,478	21,642	BOYLAGH B.
419	105	138	41	77	11	14	2	7	3	11,164		
591	196	250	98	111	16	8	4	.	5	15,712	31,933	INISHOWEN, EAST, B.
720	205	259	94	162	22	19	3	4	7	16,221		
309	117	122	54	44	15	2	1	.	.	8,066	16,311	INISHOWEN, WEST, B.
354	119	153	66	63	10	3	3	3	2	8,245		
1,043	385	484	164	186	41	24	6	5	42	30,475	62,046	KILMACRENAN B.
1,231	404	468	165	199	30	16	7	10	10	31,571		
976	375	462	204	182	40	19	5	3	14	26,445	53,186	RAPHOE B.
1,148	394	515	175	210	45	20	5	3	11	26,741		
429	207	243	100	70	26	7	6	4	2	13,462	27,625	TIRHUGH B.
546	218	243	80	110	25	14	3	3	3	14,163		
4,295	1,636	1,947	780	767	166	85	33	17	82	122,461	250,269	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
5,142	1,696	2,046	719	956	156	101	29	32	36	127,868		
45	32	24	17	8	4	.	1	.	.	1,771	4,032	BALLYSHANNON TOWN.
82	31	43	9	13	4	.	1	1	1	2,261		
18	17	10	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	491	857	LIFFORD T. (PART OF STRABANE).
17	4	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	366		
63	49	34	17	10	4	1	1	.	3	2,262	4,889	TOTAL CIVIC DISTRICTS.
99	35	49	11	15	5	.	1	1	1	2,627		
4,358	1,685	1,981	797	777	170	86	34	17	85	124,723	255,158	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
5,241	1,731	2,095	730	971	161	101	30	33	37	130,435		
6,043		2,778		947		120		.	.	.	—	MALES, .
6,972		2,825		1,132		131		.	.	.	—	FEMALES, .
13,015		5,603		2,079		251		50	122	255,158	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·8		2·2		·8		·1		.	.	.	.	MALES,
5·3		2·2		·9		·1		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	911	4,244	5,075	6,893	4,353	3,630	2,927	1,776	837	247	34	9	30,936
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	2,854	4,717	3,519	3,192	1,885	1,896	1,391	765	343	132	13	2	20,709
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	12,630	8,985	6,889	7,487	5,382	5,653	4,738	3,390	1,547	554	88	71	57,414
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	36	138	131	196	129	113	96	54	26	9	1	.	929
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	91	99	77	56	32	30	24	14	9	1	.	.	433
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	163	112	85	79	75	76	48	44	16	4	1	3	706
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	947	4,382	5,206	7,089	4,482	3,743	3,023	1,830	863	256	35	9	31,865
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	2,945	4,816	3,596	3,248	1,917	1,926	1,415	779	352	133	13	2	21,142
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	12,793	9,097	6,974	7,566	5,457	5,729	4,786	3,434	1,563	558	89	74	58,120
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	6	24	33	40	38	33	33	30	31	27	26	11	29
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	17	26	23	18	16	17	15	13	13	14	9	2	19
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	77	50	44	42	46	50	52	57	56	59	65	87	52
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males.												
		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	23	35	34	33	32	29	31	31	29	21	14	26
	In 1851,	8	27	36	33	34	33	31	32	30	25	29	11	29
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	24	21	17	17	14	13	13	13	16	18	7	18
	In 1851,	19	26	21	17	17	16	13	13	13	15	16	2	19
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	79	53	44	49	50	54	58	56	56	55	61	79	56
	In 1851,	73	47	43	45	49	51	56	55	57	60	55	87	52

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males.																
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	30	180	430	799	943	1,055	974	1,053	636	864	486	499	244	175	208	37	8,613
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	1	5	6	6	5	9	2	11	6	9	4	9	21	.	94
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	7	4	20	23	39	28	28	23	18	32	25	21	13	11	75	1	368
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	3	1	5	5	2	2	1	.	24
Total,	37	184	451	828	988	1,090	1,008	1,087	659	908	522	534	263	197	305	38	9,099

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
705	2,887	3,561	3,924	1,967	1,380	1,027	626	292	88	21	1	16,479	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
2,630	4,848	4,542	4,978	3,204	2,629	1,724	1,157	530	193	19	5	26,459	Who could Read only,	
12,945	9,395	8,121	10,164	8,208	8,535	6,384	5,055	1,943	831	122	30	71,733	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
24	92	144	196	95	67	46	27	16	4	.	.	711	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
71	135	105	126	96	67	51	25	10	1	1	.	688	Who could Read only,	
168	147	103	122	108	127	101	82	34	15	1	1	1,009	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
729	2,979	3,705	4,120	2,062	1,447	1,073	653	308	92	21	1	17,190	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
2,701	4,983	4,647	5,104	3,300	2,696	1,775	1,182	540	194	20	5	27,147	Who could Read only,	
13,113	9,542	8,224	10,286	8,316	8,662	6,485	5,137	1,977	846	123	31	72,742	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
5	17	22	21	15	11	12	9	11	8	13	3	15	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
16	28	28	26	24	21	19	17	19	17	12	13	23	Who could Read only,	
79	55	50	53	61	68	69	74	70	75	75	84	62	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
4	14	15	11	10	9	8	9	9	5	7	7	10	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
6	19	22	16	13	12	10	11	10	13	15	3	15	In 1851,	
15	28	28	24	21	21	18	20	20	22	6	12	23	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
18	29	26	25	22	20	17	19	18	18	10	13	23	In 1851,	
81	58	57	65	69	70	74	71	71	73	87	81	67	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
76	52	52	59	65	68	73	70	72	69	75	84	62	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Females.	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.				
32	198	406	621	740	866	768	815	463	717	332	326	172	125	127	8	6,716	15,329	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	1	.	.	1	5	.	1	4	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	19	113	Superior Schools,	
3	11	22	30	26	17	26	25	19	15	15	16	2	3	16	.	246	614	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	9	33	Superior Schools,	
35	210	428	651	767	890	795	842	488	737	348	346	174	128	143	8	6,990	16,089	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Ards, Lower, Barony,	Males,	233	863	1,106	1,144	979	681	494	419	386	398	299	353	193
	Females,	188	796	1,096	1,007	1,034	905	675	567	464	531	316	386	226
Ards, Upper, B.,	Males,	176	615	824	809	702	531	433	379	320	311	222	282	206
	Females,	182	562	826	799	743	748	589	491	374	369	295	396	220
Castlereagh, Lr., B.,	Males,	258	955	1,217	1,237	1,160	920	665	585	524	576	361	443	273
	Females,	252	891	1,286	1,268	1,260	1,145	838	749	642	633	394	522	299
Castlereagh, Up., B.,	Males,	359	1,287	1,659	1,795	1,527	1,253	883	785	788	723	485	644	349
	Females,	375	1,247	1,606	1,680	1,722	1,521	1,140	991	786	787	508	728	420
Dufferin B.,	Males,	59	305	425	454	430	313	217	197	169	173	134	170	104
	Females,	73	300	405	505	503	440	272	236	222	223	171	219	111
Iveagh, Lower, (lr. part) B.,	Males,	309	1,216	1,583	1,641	1,456	1,246	846	788	686	741	469	608	319
	Females,	313	1,075	1,629	1,682	1,583	1,382	1,005	926	686	708	482	655	343
Iveagh, Lower, (up. part) B.,	Males,	516	1,587	2,343	2,381	2,119	1,738	1,289	1,093	907	984	666	816	396
	Females,	465	1,537	2,117	2,228	2,231	1,985	1,419	1,160	922	1,026	672	775	425
Iveagh, Upper, (lr. part) B.,	Males,	359	1,585	2,353	2,596	2,226	1,641	1,108	1,043	817	1,059	750	1,018	567
	Females,	373	1,587	2,256	2,447	2,342	2,104	1,356	1,287	942	1,176	782	1,076	578
Iveagh, Upper, (up. part) B.,	Males,	320	1,309	1,922	2,088	1,635	1,244	873	857	721	798	574	766	352
	Females,	299	1,216	1,885	1,929	1,929	1,600	1,098	963	809	883	674	796	414
Kinelarty B.,	Males,	174	701	1,007	999	928	736	516	475	408	434	337	419	212
	Females,	179	768	985	1,069	1,038	900	633	570	464	483	332	481	253
Lecale, Lower, B.,	Males,	97	426	547	522	494	488	362	327	304	313	222	267	204
	Females,	94	375	520	549	563	554	468	398	311	302	196	328	185
Lecale, Upper, B.,	Males,	109	416	654	717	673	441	322	280	274	341	244	295	164
	Females,	106	416	595	687	696	625	443	403	313	399	267	358	187
Lordship of Newry, B.,	Males,	93	389	503	531	447	358	254	245	195	247	199	181	110
	Females,	94	341	484	519	481	415	275	285	192	275	151	207	114
Mourne B.,	Males,	145	588	900	963	699	533	354	320	303	335	248	341	202
	Females,	159	593	872	874	901	800	514	421	325	417	276	356	203
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	3,207	12,242	17,043	17,877	15,475	12,123	8,616	7,793	6,802	7,433	5,210	6,603	3,651
	Females,	3,152	11,704	16,562	17,243	17,026	15,124	10,725	9,447	7,472	8,212	5,516	7,283	3,978
Banbridge Town,	Males,	38	160	204	201	207	157	114	97	93	84	65	64	35
	Females,	44	147	161	217	215	201	133	104	96	123	74	71	33
Bangor T.,	Males,	27	126	186	182	104	65	63	65	80	60	34	54	27
	Females,	37	149	177	171	184	181	146	114	120	91	72	70	44
Donaghadee T.,	Males,	35	130	161	178	131	65	48	45	50	53	46	52	33
	Females,	34	95	170	161	215	205	158	133	107	109	77	84	52
Downpatrick T.,	Males,	40	169	220	219	195	163	139	130	114	112	82	96	49
	Females,	42	172	209	230	257	239	191	181	126	144	79	124	56
Gilford T.,	Males,	27	105	149	213	241	132	89	50	50	59	43	39	20
	Females,	32	97	141	220	297	247	104	70	86	73	56	74	31
Lisburn T. (part of),	Males,	9	26	27	24	17	22	20	18	6	10	6	8	7
	Females,	4	23	20	14	23	36	27	10	11	15	7	17	8
Newry T.,	Males,	149	405	567	530	504	415	354	325	247	286	184	208	112
	Females,	108	416	509	539	622	557	435	355	300	327	206	265	108
Newtownards T.,	Males,	152	469	602	673	545	373	319	281	218	221	140	198	102
	Females,	173	429	583	592	678	630	501	375	330	311	174	243	142
Portaferry T.,	Males,	23	105	125	106	94	51	49	63	40	40	22	49	34
	Females,	28	83	102	116	117	166	99	87	62	62	58	75	38
Rathfriland T.,	Males,	31	64	114	124	87	73	64	51	52	52	40	50	18
	Females,	23	90	135	119	124	142	108	87	61	63	32	64	22
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	531	1,759	2,355	2,450	2,125	1,516	1,259	1,125	950	977	662	818	437
	Females,	525	1,701	2,207	2,379	2,732	2,604	1,902	1,516	1,299	1,318	835	1,087	534
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	3,738	14,001	19,398	20,327	17,600	13,639	9,875	8,918	7,752	8,410	5,872	7,421	4,088
	Females,	3,677	13,405	18,769	19,622	19,758	17,728	12,627	10,963	8,771	9,530	6,351	8,370	4,512
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	33,399		37,927		23,514		16,670		14,282		11,509	
	Females,	.	32,174		39,380		30,355		19,734		15,881		12,882	
	Both Sexes,	7,415	65,573		77,307		53,869		36,404		30,163		24,391	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·4	21·9		24·8		15·9		10·9		9·3		7·6	
	Females,	2·2	19·1		23·4		18·1		11·8		9·4		7·7	

☞ The Town of Ballymacarrett being situated within the Municipal Boundary of Belfast, although in the County of Down, its population amounting

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
226	131	97	59	53	12	1	.	.	2	8,129	17,093	ARDS, LOWER, BARONY.
287	193	126	69	42	28	5	1	.	2	8,964		
186	120	104	56	35	11	4	2	.	4	6,332	13,576	ARDS, UPPER, B.
271	148	117	52	45	9	5	2	1	.	7,244		
293	178	123	59	55	13	5	.	.	6	9,906	20,994	CASTLEREAGH, LOWER, B.
335	195	172	107	62	17	14	2	.	5	11,088		
446	244	201	95	69	28	5	2	1	8	13,636	28,359	CASTLEREAGH, UPPER, B.
493	261	229	107	89	20	5	4	1	3	14,723		
116	68	67	28	21	7	.	2	.	.	3,459	7,504	DUFFERIN B.
130	82	75	41	28	6	2	1	.	.	4,045		
385	200	179	82	58	12	12	3	.	1	12,340	26,364	IVEAGH, LOWER, (LOWER PART) B.
453	196	200	93	76	17	14	1	.	5	13,524		
437	224	195	106	64	21	9	7	.	13	17,911	36,075	IVEAGH, LOWER, (UPPER PART) B.
506	228	238	106	80	25	9	2	.	8	18,164		
651	346	333	175	122	42	14	1	1	26	18,833	39,139	IVEAGH, UPPER, (LOWER PART) B.
659	333	391	174	169	41	16	4	2	11	20,306		
466	220	238	90	95	32	7	3	.	9	14,619	30,468	IVEAGH, UPPER, (UPPER PART) B.
560	249	262	135	97	24	10	8	4	5	15,849		
319	137	129	53	65	19	6	.	1	3	8,078	17,050	KINELARTY B.
323	158	133	86	92	15	4	2	1	3	8,972		
180	125	105	54	31	10	4	3	.	1	5,086	10,467	LECALE, LOWER, B.
228	92	116	43	38	12	7	1	.	1	5,381		
195	102	109	45	37	7	3	.	.	1	5,429	11,540	LECALE, UPPER, B.
284	108	118	43	43	12	2	3	1	2	6,111		
116	69	49	35	15	7	4	.	1	3	4,051	8,245	LORDSHIP OF NEWRY B.
149	62	53	38	42	6	5	1	1	4	4,194		
261	105	99	59	23	3	4	.	.	.	6,485	13,825	MOURNE B.
298	123	103	43	38	19	1	2	1	1	7,340		
4,277	2,269	2,028	996	743	224	78	23	4	77	134,794	280,699	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
5,176	2,423	2,333	1,137	941	251	99	34	12	50	145,905		
29	18	6	3	5	1	1	.	.	3	1,585	3,301	BANBRIDGE TOWN.
45	19	20	5	4	2	.	.	.	2	1,716		
30	19	14	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	1,147	2,849	BANGOR T.
54	35	33	9	9	3	1	.	.	2	1,702		
30	15	11	9	3	.	1	.	.	.	1,096	2,821	DONAGHADEE T.
50	28	20	13	8	5	1	.	.	.	1,725		
58	30	26	9	9	2	.	.	.	.	1,862	4,098	DOWNPATRICK T.
79	39	35	9	16	4	1	3	.	.	2,236		
17	3	3	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	1,247	2,814	GILFORD T.
19	3	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	1,567		
4	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	211	436	LISBURN T. (PART OF).
4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	225		
102	38	42	17	3	3	.	.	.	6	4,497	9,598	NEWRY T.
172	74	53	28	18	4	1	.	.	4	5,101		
124	60	47	28	7	4	1	1	.	.	4,565	10,074	NEWTOWNARDS T.
155	74	68	28	16	5	2	.	.	.	5,509		
29	16	18	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	872	2,074	PORTAFERRY T.
49	17	25	10	1	4	2	.	.	1	1,202		
36	11	8	8	1	1	1	.	.	1	887	2,053	RATHFRILAND T.
42	18	18	6	4	1	4	1	.	2	1,166		
459	212	177	88	40	13	5	1	.	10	17,969	40,118	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
669	310	284	108	82	28	12	5	.	12	22,149		
4,736	2,481	2,205	1,084	783	237	83	24	4	87	152,763	320,817	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
5,845	2,733	2,617	1,245	1,023	279	111	39	12	62	168,054		
7,217		3,289		1,020		107		.	.	.	—	MALES, .
8,583		3,862		1,302		150		.	.	.	—	FEMALES, .
15,800		7,151		2,322		257		16	149	320,817	—	BOTH SEXES,
5·0		2·1		·6		·07		.	.	.	—	MALES,
5·1		2·3		·8		·09		.	.	.	—	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

to 7,937 persons, have been included in the Returns of that Town, and are, consequently, omitted in the Tables of this County. (*See page* 112.)

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	2,167	7,504	8,700	13,564	9,751	8,131	6,495	4,044	1,881	545	60	17	62,859
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	5,503	6,190	4,321	4,492	2,939	2,582	2,098	1,315	584	228	13	7	30,272
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	9,373	4,183	2,454	2,683	1,905	1,930	1,661	1,187	559	194	32	53	26,214
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	419	1,255	1,293	1,920	1,426	1,098	829	470	195	37	1	3	8,946
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	838	741	515	516	385	298	212	110	37	5	4	2	3,663
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	1,098	454	317	339	264	243	214	91	33	11	1	5	3,070
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	2,586	8,759	9,993	15,484	11,177	9,229	7,324	4,514	2,076	582	61	20	71,805
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	6,341	6,931	4,836	5,008	3,324	2,880	2,310	1,425	621	233	17	9	33,935
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	10,471	4,637	2,771	3,022	2,169	2,173	1,875	1,278	592	205	33	58	29,284
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	13	43	57	66	67	65	64	62	63	57	55	23	53
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	33	34	27	21	20	20	20	20	19	23	15	10	25
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	54	23	16	13	13	15	16	18	18	20	30	67	22
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	12	44	63	66	65	63	61	62	58	48	41	39	51
	In 1851,	17	47	61	65	66	64	64	64	60	59	55	23	53
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	32	35	23	20	19	20	20	20	22	28	9	15	25
	In 1851,	33	33	24	21	20	20	19	19	20	19	18	10	25
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	56	21	14	14	16	17	19	18	20	24	50	46	24
	In 1851,	50	20	15	14	14	16	17	17	20	22	27	67	22

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	80	360	754	1,019	1,145	1,248	1,148	1,038	740	687	429	314	134	89	77	12	9,274
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	2	2	4	4	7	7	12	8	11	8	7	8	4	3	1	88
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	39	111	179	247	313	272	253	285	179	189	142	116	50	23	72	17	2,487
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	1	1	4	9	11	22	21	27	19	31	13	9	5	3	1	177
Total,	119	474	936	1,274	1,471	1,538	1,430	1,356	954	906	610	450	201	121	155	31	12,026

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
1,816	5,469	7,220	11,734	6,773	4,638	3,685	2,133	951	276	34	9	44,738	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
5,320	7,248	6,801	9,913	6,770	5,525	4,370	2,956	1,405	463	56	9	50,836	Who could Read only, . .	Rural Districts.
9,426	4,526	3,005	4,202	3,376	3,565	3,206	2,515	1,114	453	55	32	35,475	Who could neither Read nor Write,	Rural Districts.
319	872	1,217	2,148	1,249	862	598	339	135	42	2	2	7,785	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
849	990	1,028	1,634	971	779	605	357	160	41	7	1	7,422	Who could Read only, . .	Civic Districts.
1,039	517	497	724	595	512	418	293	97	27	8	9	4,716	Who could neither Read nor Write,	Civic Districts.
2,135	6,341	8,437	13,882	8,022	5,500	4,283	2,472	1,086	318	36	11	52,523	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
6,169	8,238	7,829	11,547	7,741	6,304	4,975	3,313	1,565	504	63	10	58,258	Who could Read only, . .	Rural and Civic Districts.
10,465	5,043	3,492	4,926	3,971	4,077	3,624	2,798	1,211	480	63	41	40,191	Who could neither Read nor Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
11	32	43	46	41	34	33	29	28	24	22	18	35	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
33	42	39	38	39	40	39	38	41	39	39	16	38	Who could Read only, . .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
56	26	18	16	20	26	28	33	31	37	39	66	27	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
9	28	38	33	30	28	24	24	19	21	11	16	28	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
14	35	44	43	36	34	31	28	26	27	17	18	35	In 1851,	Who could Read and Write.
32	46	42	43	43	42	43	45	46	46	35	24	41	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
35	42	39	38	40	39	38	41	40	41	1	16	38	In 1851,	Who could Read only.
59	26	20	24	27	30	33	31	35	33	54	60	31	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
51	23	17	19	24	27	31	31	34	32	52	66	27	In 1851,	Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.			
86	312	605	848	804	821	770	670	397	428	168	142	45	35	34	4	6,169	15,443	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	1	4	4	10	8	7	3	11	11	5	5	3	2	.	74	162	Superior Schools,	Rural Districts.
55	116	143	213	248	214	216	206	86	130	77	43	25	23	54	15	1,864	4,351	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	1	2	3	14	7	15	13	9	11	8	8	7	1	2	1	102	279	Superior Schools,	Civic Districts.
141	429	751	1,068	1,070	1,052	1,009	896	495	580	264	198	82	62	92	20	8,209	20,235	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Clanawley Barony,	Males,	136	638	1,001	1,089	982	727	441	409	319	337	234	373	175
	Females,	14	584	947	985	878	668	426	411	315	443	257	374	182
Clankelly B.,	Males,	100	420	663	812	723	519	286	277	232	320	202	304	134
	Females,	116	401	621	760	739	565	324	339	258	353	221	301	142
Coole B.,	Males,	54	203	360	368	380	258	184	145	120	162	97	161	63
	Females,	38	231	322	361	338	302	187	172	131	190	89	157	69
Knockninny B.,	Males,	72	332	532	668	574	442	261	255	188	230	130	228	105
	Females,	95	347	597	634	613	410	233	237	179	249	153	240	105
Lurg B.,	Males,	196	852	1,307	1,563	1,282	966	536	488	412	531	336	517	242
	Females,	154	819	1,251	1,493	1,314	1,045	572	581	432	613	424	505	258
Magheraboy B.,	Males,	148	582	880	1,007	893	678	398	402	293	373	274	359	173
	Females,	150	556	948	1,033	974	755	435	401	336	454	269	416	174
Magherastephana B.	Males,	136	664	1,026	1,283	1,066	825	494	444	337	517	325	433	206
	Females,	150	586	1,031	1,182	1,161	899	496	502	401	563	356	536	207
Tirkennedy B.,	Males,	204	669	1,073	1,328	1,094	834	460	444	402	440	314	389	203
	Females,	185	637	1,093	1,234	1,132	845	522	492	440	565	324	459	243
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,046	4,360	6,842	8,118	6,994	5,249	3,060	2,864	2,303	2,910	1,912	2,764	1,301
	Females,	1,037	4,161	6,810	7,682	7,149	5,489	3,195	3,135	2,542	3,430	2,093	2,988	1,380
Enniskillen Town,	Males,	65	211	297	348	392	235	173	144	145	204	115	142	74
	Females,	78	209	319	331	403	367	239	209	225	206	148	166	83
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,111	4,571	7,139	8,466	7,386	5,484	3,233	3,008	2,448	3,114	2,027	2,906	1,375
	Females,	1,115	4,370	7,129	8,013	7,552	5,856	3,434	3,344	2,767	3,636	2,241	3,154	1,463
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	11,710		15,852		8,717		5,456		5,141		4,281	
	Females,	.	11,499		15,565		9,290		6,111		5,877		4,617	
	Both Sexes,	2,226	23,209		31,417		18,007		11,567		11,018		8,898	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·9	20·6		27·9		15·3		9·6		9·0		7·5	
	Females,	1·9	19·4		26·3		15·7		10·3		9·9		7·8	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
243	118	115	52	37	8	6	2	2	2	7,446	14,708	Clanawley Barony.
300	116	106	50	49	9	6	2	3	2	7,262		
173	81	95	25	29	5	3	2	2	2	5,409	10,998	Clankelly B.
209	70	86	33	37	4	4	2	2	2	5,589		
99	37	38	31	18	4	3	1	.	3	2,789	5,664	Coole B.
141	45	49	21	24	2	2	1	.	3	2,875		
127	48	67	23	17	5	4	2	.	7	4,317	8,741	Knockninny B.
153	56	61	30	20	6	5	.	.	1	4,424		
341	126	158	57	52	9	11	1	1	6	9,990	20,386	Lurg B.
412	142	155	59	92	12	8	1	1	3	10,396		
231	98	123	61	25	16	4	2	.	4	7,024	14,550	Magheraboy B.
273	111	120	44	47	15	8	2	2	3	7,526		
292	127	134	78	65	20	7	3	1	11	8,494	17,373	Magherastephana B.
359	135	145	60	74	19	6	4	.	7	8,879		
318	152	154	62	52	11	8	3	1	25	8,640	17,678	Tirkennedy B.
385	141	163	65	64	13	11	3	1	21	9,038		
1,824	787	884	389	295	78	46	16	7	60	54,109	110,098	Total, Rural Districts.
2,232	816	885	362	407	80	50	15	9	42	55,989		
74	31	30	14	11	2	2	.	2	9	2,720	5,949	Enniskillen Town.
114	34	47	17	17	3	1	2	1	10	3,229		
1,898	818	914	403	306	80	48	16	9	69	56,829	116,047	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
2,346	850	932	379	424	83	51	17	10	52	59,218		
2,716		1,317		386		64		.	.	.	—	Males,
3,196		1,311		507		68		.	.	.	—	Females,
5,912		2,628		893		132		19	121	116,047	—	Both Sexes,
4·8		2·3		·7		·1		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·4		2·2		·8		·1		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	628	2,913	3,405	4,798	3,007	2,661	2,238	1,369	660	166	27	20	21,912
	Who could Read only,	1,168	2,217	1,724	1,695	1,028	908	684	411	183	69	7	11	10,105
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,046	2,988	1,865	1,816	1,132	1,253	1,143	811	430	138	35	29	16,686
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	61	187	240	282	204	208	136	63	31	4	2	5	1,423
	Who could Read only,	79	72	72	66	47	51	36	17	3	1	.	4	448
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	157	89	80	60	38	60	44	25	10	8	2	.	573
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could read and Write,	689	3,100	3,645	5,080	3,211	2,869	2,374	1,452	691	170	29	25	23,335
	Who could read only,	1,247	2,289	1,796	1,761	1,075	959	720	428	186	70	7	15	10,553
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,203	3,077	1,945	1,876	1,170	1,313	1,187	836	440	146	37	29	17,259
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	10	37	50	58	59	56	55	53	53	44	40	36	46
	Who could Read only,	17	27	24	20	20	19	17	16	14	18	9	22	20
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	73	36	26	22	21	25	28	31	33	38	51	42	34
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1833 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	7	35	52	51	54	51	46	44	41	43	32	30	40
	In 1851,	13	40	54	60	56	55	55	53	50	42	48	36	45
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	16	27	24	23	19	18	15	16	18	20	13	19	21
	In 1851,	20	26	22	19	19	17	15	15	16	11	9	22	21
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	77	38	24	26	27	31	39	40	41	37	55	51	39
	In 1851,	67	34	24	21	25	27	30	32	34	47	43	42	34

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	28	121	243	419	519	581	566	589	419	527	309	297	115	81	65	40	4,919
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	4	11	5	14	.	41
Civic District.	Primary Schools,	.	8	18	37	36	39	27	30	30	16	15	11	11	9	135	.	422
	Superior Schools,	2	5	3	7	3	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	29
Total,		30	134	264	463	558	622	597	620	450	546	327	312	138	96	214	40	5,411

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
461	1,979	2,410	2,973	1,445	1,179	875	497	204	51	9	8	12,091	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,273	2,573	2,768	3,421	2,208	1,857	1,254	703	287	105	15	7	16,471	Who could Read only, . .	
5,076	3,130	1,971	2,290	2,024	2,487	2,239	1,848	756	331	50	27	22,229	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
64	155	179	262	199	119	89	51	22	7	2	5	1,154	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
104	84	124	188	116	108	69	42	11	4	.	1	851	Who could Read only, . .	
151	92	100	156	119	127	91	55	31	9	2	4	937	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
525	2,134	2,589	3,235	1,644	1,298	964	548	226	58	11	13	13,245	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,377	2,657	2,892	3,609	2,324	1,965	1,323	745	298	109	15	8	17,322	Who could Read only, . .	
5,227	3,222	2,071	2,446	2,143	2,614	2,330	1,903	787	340	52	31	23,166	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
7	27	34	35	27	22	21	17	17	11	14	25	25	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
19	33	38	39	38	33	29	23	23	22	19	15	32	Who could Read only, . .	
74	40	28	26	35	45	50	60	60	67	67	60	43	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
5	20	24	19	18	16	12	15	11	13	12	11	17	In 1841, } Who could Read and Write.
10	29	35	29	23	22	19	17	14	16	8	25	25	In 1851, }
16	36	42	39	32	26	23	22	20	24	17	21	31	In 1841, } Who could Read only.
21	34	39	39	34	31	23	24	22	20	17	15	32	In 1851, }
79	44	34	42	50	58	65	63	69	63	71	68	52	In 1841, } Who could neither Read nor Write.
69	37	26	32	43	47	58	59	64	64	75	60	43	In 1851, }

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
20	110	225	319	436	445	397	410	261	322	204	172	85	55	39	26	3,546	8,465	Primary Schools, } Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	Superior Schools, }
3	8	19	31	22	49	34	41	16	26	14	12	6	4	10	.	295	717	Primary Schools, } Civic Districts.
.	1	1	4	5	11	6	6	3	8	4	6	3	1	6	.	65	94	Superior Schools, }
23	119	245	354	463	505	437	457	300	356	222	190	94	60	55	26	3,906	9,317	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Coleraine Barony,	Males,	266	1,115	1,627	1,697	1,606	1,083	658	657	550	665	520	663	353
	Females,	272	1,103	1,540	1,715	1,634	1,261	796	821	619	828	578	713	374
Keenaght B.,	Males,	230	1,086	1,570	1,715	1,525	1,170	676	671	517	698	487	665	341
	Females,	223	1,077	1,574	1,661	1,504	1,160	779	731	596	885	566	717	352
Loughinsholin,	Males,	725	2,966	4,545	5,025	4,442	3,171	1,897	1,824	1,508	1,941	1,256	1,813	946
	Females,	697	2,787	4,355	4,802	4,638	3,638	2,326	2,175	1,688	2,230	1,430	2,002	906
N. E. Liberties of Coleraine,	Males,	56	253	345	369	428	301	211	159	137	157	120	161	108
	Females,	60	269	369	376	395	370	238	222	190	198	144	182	110
N.W. Liberties of Londonderry,	Males,	48	188	294	375	305	232	151	147	117	124	85	126	51
	Females,	51	205	304	303	284	248	165	157	159	131	106	135	79
Tirkeeran B.,	Males,	237	1,095	1,608	1,826	1,718	1,328	735	714	580	787	515	629	330
	Females,	273	1,092	1,586	1,682	1,644	1,342	767	773	657	826	559	705	366
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,564	6,703	9,989	11,007	10,024	7,285	4,328	4,172	3,409	4,372	2,983	4,057	2,129
	Females,	1,576	6,533	9,728	10,539	10,099	8,019	5,071	4,879	3,909	5,093	3,383	4,454	2,187
Coleraine Town,	Males,	91	282	392	378	351	219	162	172	143	181	102	159	82
	Females,	78	270	392	391	413	337	233	208	160	208	152	174	75
Londonderry T.,	Males,	241	800	1,036	1,138	1,219	1,075	732	660	512	684	406	423	159
	Females,	225	812	1,096	1,100	1,357	1,224	862	704	560	678	446	507	196
Newtownlimavaddy,	Males,	40	140	198	203	192	115	77	80	69	101	68	70	31
	Females,	23	151	217	170	202	142	109	87	118	117	79	79	40
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	372	1,222	1,626	1,719	1,762	1,409	971	912	724	966	576	652	272
	Females,	326	1,233	1,705	1,661	1,972	1,703	1,204	999	858	1,003	677	760	311
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,936	7,925	11,615	12,726	11,786	8,694	5,299	5,084	4,133	5,338	3,559	4,709	2,401
	Females,	1,902	7,766	11,433	12,200	12,071	9,722	6,275	5,878	4,767	6,101	4,060	5,214	2,498
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	19,540		24,512		13,993		9,217		8,897		7,110	
	Females,	.	19,199		24,271		15,997		10,645		10,161		7,712	
	Both Sexes,	3,838	38,739		48,783		29,990		19,862		19,058		14,822	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·1	21·0		26·4		15·0		9·9		9·6		7·6	
	Females,	1·9	19·4		24·6		16·2		10·8		10·3		7·8	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
396	249	211	119	86	28	9	1	.	13	12,572	26,130	Coleraine Barony.
506	249	263	105	127	24	13	1	2	14	13,558		
473	250	253	105	94	26	13	4	.	15	12,584	25,811	Keenaght B.
578	230	281	111	125	40	19	5	.	13	13,227		
1,218	575	579	268	212	72	28	11	.	16	35,038	71,974	Loghinsholin B.
1,375	586	617	240	305	73	36	6	5	19	36,936		
120	48	58	25	17	8	4	.	.	.	3,087	6,535	N. E. Liberties of Coleraine.
133	55	66	31	27	8	.	2	1	2	3,448		
83	23	43	13	18	2	2	.	.	6	2,433	5,008	N. W. Liberties of Londonderry.
115	33	35	22	27	4	5	4	.	3	2,575		
510	206	251	100	105	29	10	6	3	14	13,326	26,910	Tirkeeran B.
562	197	243	99	128	29	20	2	4	18	13,574		
2,800	1,351	1,395	630	532	165	66	22	3	64	79,050	162,368	Total, Rural Districts.
3,269	1,350	1,505	608	739	178	93	20	12	69	83,318		
64	40	30	12	12	3	1	.	.	8	2,884	6,262	Coleraine Town.
99	51	52	29	19	7	2	.	1	7	3,378		
253	93	102	34	31	5	2	1	.	47	9,653	20,187	Londonderry T.
341	132	141	34	70	10	9	2	.	26	10,534		
45	35	14	11	12	3	.	.	.	4	1,508	3,205	Newtownlimavaddy T.
62	35	32	11	14	3	3	.	.	3	1,697		
362	168	146	57	55	11	3	1	.	59	14,045	29,654	Total, Civic Districts.
502	218	225	74	103	20	14	2	1	38	15,609		
3,162	1,519	1,541	687	587	176	69	23	3	123	93,095	192,022	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,771	1,568	1,730	682	842	198	107	22	13	107	98,927		
4,681		2,228		763		92		.	.	.	—	Males,
5,339		2,412		1,040		129		.	.	.	—	Females,
10,020		4,640		1,803		221		16	230	192,022	—	Both Sexes,
5·0		2·4		·8		·1		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·4		2·4		1·		·1		·01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

[Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	883	3,721	4,613	6,470	4,393	3,859	3,143	2,071	1,008	328	45	14	30,553
	Who could Read only,	3,237	4,142	3,354	3,133	1,898	1,967	1,612	1,018	530	177	21	17	21,106
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,869	3,144	2,052	2,010	1,290	1,529	1,431	1,062	487	192	25	33	19,124
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	275	863	1,070	1,523	1,096	899	541	288	118	34	.	16	6,723
	Who could Read only,	543	463	333	386	270	315	179	95	30	9	1	6	2,630
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	808	393	359	471	270	328	204	147	55	23	3	37	3,098
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	1,158	4,584	5,688	7,993	5,489	4,758	3,684	2,359	1,126	362	45	30	37,276
	Who could Read only,	3,780	4,605	3,687	3,519	2,168	2,282	1,791	1,113	560	186	22	23	23,736
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,677	3,537	2,411	2,481	1,560	1,857	1,635	1,209	542	215	28	70	22,222
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	10	36	48	57	60	53	52	50	51	48	47	24	45
	Who could Read only,	33	36	31	25	23	26	25	24	25	24	23	19	28
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	57	28	21	18	17	21	23	26	24	26	30	57	27
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	11	38	57	58	55	53	50	49	47	46	20	28	44
	In 1851,	13	39	52	60	55	52	52	51	50	50	35	24	45
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	35	42	29	25	26	24	25	27	28	29	20	14	31
	In 1851,	34	35	28	24	25	26	23	25	24	24	18	19	28
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	54	20	14	17	19	23	25	24	25	25	60	58	25
	In 1851,	53	26	20	16	20	22	25	24	26	26	47	57	27

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts,	Primary Schools,	36	176	412	702	727	761	794	827	557	580	307	282	136	103	208	12	6,620
	Superior Schools,	.	.	3	.	6	2	5	6	2	1	2	.	3	1	5	.	36
Civic Districts,	Primary Schools,	22	63	104	128	154	195	179	211	112	119	75	76	25	21	44	1	1,529
	Superior Schools,	.	1	1	.	13	12	12	25	20	28	40	30	30	17	31	.	260
Total,		58	240	520	830	900	970	990	1,069	691	728	424	388	194	142	288	13	8,445

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
728	2,829	3,663	4,744	2,430	1,842	1,341	783	346	126	18	6	18,856	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
3,212	4,726	4,483	5,731	3,975	3,945	2,810	1,921	927	339	45	15	32,129	Who could Read only,	
5,788	2,984	1,953	2,615	2,383	2,694	2,490	1,915	840	452	62	48	24,224	Who could neither Read nor Write	
232	677	832	1,306	738	518	329	198	94	24	3	12	4,963	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
590	530	670	932	615	582	370	224	94	37	8	8	4,710	Who could Read only,	
883	404	470	669	504	580	372	298	111	62	6	18	4,377	Who could neither Read nor Write	
960	3,506	4,495	6,050	3,168	2,360	1,670	981	440	150	21	18	23,819	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
3,802	5,306	5,153	6,663	4,590	4,527	3,180	2,145	1,021	376	53	23	36,839	Who could Read only,	
6,671	3,388	2,423	3,284	2,887	3,274	2,862	2,213	951	514	68	66	28,601	Who could neither Read nor Write	
9	29	37	38	30	23	22	18	18	14	15	17	27	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
33	43	43	42	43	45	41	40	42	36	37	21	41	Who could Read only,	
58	28	20	20	27	32	37	42	40	50	48	62	32	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
8	24	30	23	20	17	15	13	12	16	.	12	20	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
11	31	38	33	25	23	19	19	16	17	17	17	27	In 1851,
37	53	50	50	48	46	45	47	47	43	38	24	47	In 1841, Who could Read only.
35	44	42	43	44	42	40	42	38	37	33	21	41	In 1851,
55	23	20	27	32	37	40	40	41	41	62	64	33	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
54	25	20	24	31	35	41	39	46	46	50	62	32	In 1851,

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females		
33	177	385	595	676	710	628	604	366	424	220	197	81	51	65	11	5,223	11,843	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	1	3	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	46	Superior Schools,
20	89	109	134	162	187	147	144	85	109	51	33	16	11	22	28	1,338	2,867	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	.	5	13	15	15	19	19	18	17	13	18	19	8	19	.	203	463	Superior Schools,
53	257	499	743	856	914	794	768	470	551	289	248	117	70	106	39	6,774	15,219	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Cremorne Barony,	Males,	306	1,344	2,269	2,722	2,363	1,699	1,051	974	792	970	654	960	499
	Females,	282	1,354	2,185	2,593	2,534	1,819	1,116	1,077	833	1,162	736	1,013	468
Dartree B.,	Males,	246	920	1,495	1,764	1,561	1,054	719	626	524	704	424	671	320
	Females,	234	870	1,502	1,685	1,642	1,291	790	813	626	796	473	710	330
Farney B.,	Males,	255	1,098	1,838	1,883	1,603	1,101	701	766	600	786	453	723	376
	Females,	229	1,058	1,803	1,962	1,699	1,247	774	936	678	923	462	714	344
Monaghan B.,	Males,	245	1,031	1,622	1,771	1,632	1,231	714	696	612	816	470	766	354
	Females,	176	1,034	1,633	1,770	1,658	1,315	865	913	631	878	521	820	332
Trough B.,	Males,	112	471	735	816	827	658	467	404	312	392	208	359	172
	Females,	111	510	770	855	805	708	463	397	317	394	257	363	178
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	1,164	4,864	7,959	8,956	7,986	5,743	3,652	3,466	2,840	3,668	2,209	3,479	1,721
	Females,	1,032	4,626	7,893	8,865	8,338	6,380	4,008	4,136	3,085	4,173	2,449	3,620	1,652
Carrickmacross Town,	Males,	33	136	278	426	267	151	87	78	77	77	62	89	55
	Females,	39	134	258	476	326	182	108	115	96	160	83	131	46
Castleblaney T.,	Males,	30	82	129	110	128	81	60	61	61	60	43	64	26
	Females,	21	84	119	157	129	110	73	74	61	69	51	61	20
Clones T.,	Males,	21	76	111	146	125	99	66	70	40	63	45	56	27
	Females,	26	71	118	189	190	137	96	85	59	92	49	68	31
Monaghan T.,	Males,	39	136	224	318	295	184	124	117	114	100	69	103	52
	Females,	33	133	180	326	302	220	150	168	113	154	83	124	43
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	123	430	742	1,000	835	515	337	326	292	300	219	312	160
	Females,	119	422	675	1,148	947	649	427	442	329	475	266	384	140
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,287	5,294	8,701	9,956	8,821	6,258	3,989	3,792	3,132	3,968	2,428	3,791	1,881
	Females,	1,151	5,248	8,568	10,013	9,285	7,029	4,435	4,578	3,414	4,648	2,715	4,004	1,792
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		13,995		18,777		10,247		6,924		6,396		5,672	
	Females,		13,816		19,298		11,464		7,992		7,363		5,796	
	Both Sexes,	2,438	27,811		38,075		21,711		14,916		13,759		11,468	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	1·9	20·3		27·3		14·9		10·1		9·3		8·2	
	Females,	1·6	18·9		26·4		15·7		10·9		10·1		7·9	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
671	273	281	106	97	34	15	5	4	2	18,091	36,851	Cremorne Barony.
787	261	291	89	102	24	9	4	1	.	18,760		
420	162	183	74	65	19	12	4	5	4	11,976	24,808	Dartree B.
514	174	192	69	87	25	5	2	1	1	12,832		
521	181	194	60	73	12	5	3	1	5	13,238	27,253	Farney B.
671	186	171	49	78	10	7	4	3	7	14,015		
508	212	190	81	69	18	10	3	1	1	13,053	26,806	Monaghan B.
613	165	238	68	92	19	5	2	3	2	13,753		
269	106	101	52	41	14	5	3	.	1	6,525	13,248	Trough B.
279	106	115	44	36	6	5	2	2	.	6,723		
2,389	934	949	373	345	97	47	18	11	13	62,883	128,966	Total Rural Districts.
2,864	892	1 007	319	395	84	31	14	10	10	66,083		
69	32	26	9	2	2	1	1	.	1	1,979	4,268	Carrickmacross Town.
87	12	16	5	8	2	.	.	1	4	2,289		
18	13	6	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	980	2,084	Castleblayney T.
45	9	11	3	4	1	1	.	.	1	1,104		
26	14	10	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	1,004	2,326	Clones T.
52	25	11	10	9	2	.	.	1	1	1,322		
52	17	14	6	9	4	4	.	.	.	1,981	4,179	Monaghan T.
71	24	37	13	19	3	.	2	.	.	2,198		
165	76	56	25	14	8	7	1	.	1	5,944	12,857	Total Civic Districts.
255	70	75	31	40	8	1	2	2	6	6,913		
2,554	1,010	1,005	398	359	105	54	19	11	14	68,027	141,823	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,119	962	1,082	350	435	92	32	16	12	16	72,996		
3,564		1,403		464		73		.	.	.	—	Males, .
4,081		1,432		527		48		.	.	.	—	Females, .
7,645		2,835		991		121		23	30	141,823	—	Both Sexes,
5·2		2·		·7		·1		·01	.	.	.	Males,
5·6		2·		·7		·06		·02	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	551	2,805	3,609	4,993	3,436	2,849	2,531	1,476	591	156	20	2	23,069
	Who could Read only,	1,622	2,771	2,172	2,214	1,288	1,319	1,004	589	240	70	15	4	13,308
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	5,786	3,380	2,205	2,188	1,582	1,709	1,615	1,258	491	216	41	7	20,478
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	100	373	444	546	405	299	243	94	24	11	4	1	2,544
	Who could Read only,	190	307	165	103	87	74	76	34	11	6	.	.	1,055
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	452	320	226	201	126	146	153	113	46	5	4	.	1,792
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	651	3,178	4,053	5,539	3,841	3,148	2,824	1,570	615	167	24	3	25,613
	Who could Read only,	1,812	3,078	2,337	2,319	1,375	1,393	1,080	623	251	76	15	4	14,363
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,238	3,700	2,431	2,389	1,708	1,855	1,768	1,371	537	221	45	7	22,270
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	7	32	46	54	55	49	50	44	44	36	28	21	41
	Who could Read only,	21	31	26	23	20	22	19	18	18	16	18	29	23
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	72	37	28	23	25	29	31	38	38	48	54	50	36
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	30	47	48	49	45	39	40	35	30	38	29	36
	In 1851,	10	36	49	55	51	50	46	45	41	38	13	21	41
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	14	27	24	22	20	17	17	16	19	18	12	16	20
	In 1851,	23	30	25	21	21	20	17	18	16	16	25	29	23
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	80	43	29	30	31	38	44	44	46	52	50	55	44
	In 1851,	67	34	26	24	28	30	37	37	43	46	62	50	36

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	13	107	247	422	500	596	524	520	342	387	247	171	89	47	70	1	4,284
	Superior Schools,	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	19	.	29
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	7	16	34	30	53	55	95	141	68	105	83	41	30	16	36	13	823
	Superior Schools,	.	1	2	2	2	3	6	12	17	12	12	14	15	11	19	.	128
Total,		20	124	284	454	556	654	627	673	429	504	343	228	136	74	144	14	5,264

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
414	1,795	2,379	2,878	1,467	1,015	816	417	189	51	12	.	11,433	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,523	3,183	3,283	4,152	2,680	2,172	1,446	808	302	103	4	2	19,658	Who could Read only,	
5,956	3,887	2,676	3,358	3,074	3,435	3,010	2,531	835	325	39	8	29,134	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
83	403	326	428	272	178	124	72	18	9	1	1	1,915	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
167	399	308	277	182	168	126	67	24	10	1	3	1,732	Who could Read only,	
425	346	313	371	317	395	274	186	64	29	3	2	2,725	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
497	2,198	2,705	3,306	1,739	1,193	940	489	207	60	13	1	13,348	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,690	3,582	3,591	4,429	2,862	2,340	1,572	875	326	113	5	5	21,390	Who could Read only,	
6,381	4,233	2,989	3,729	3,391	3,830	3,284	2,717	899	354	42	10	31,859	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
6	22	29	29	22	16	16	12	14	11	22	6	20	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
20	36	39	39	36	32	27	21	23	22	8	31	32	Who could Read only,	
74	42	32	32	42	52	57	67	63	67	70	63	48	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1833 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
4	15	19	14	13	12	9	11	11	13	7	14	13	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
8	24	29	24	17	17	13	14	14	20	17	6	20	In 1851,	
13	34	38	33	29	24	21	22	21	16	19	17	28	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
22	37	39	37	33	29	22	23	21	21	13	31	32	In 1851,	
83	51	43	53	58	64	70	67	69	71	74	69	59	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
70	39	32	39	50	54	65	63	65	59	70	63	48	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.			
24	106	201	330	333	423	405	398	230	271	157	130	66	36	47	.	3,157	7,441	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	35	Superior Schools,	
3	18	25	34	52	38	78	120	114	141	103	70	19	8	21	63	907	1,730	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	1	.	2	1	6	2	4	7	4	4	2	3	1	1	.	38	166	Superior Schools,	
27	125	227	366	387	468	487	522	351	416	265	202	88	45	69	63	4,108	9,372	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Clogher Barony,	Males,	282	1,249	1,918	2,215	1,956	1,462	820	783	623	850	580	751	400
	Females,	270	1,166	1,832	2,156	2,052	1,470	854	903	690	905	667	820	374
Dungannon, Lr., B.,	Males,	181	675	1,033	1,071	974	756	506	413	391	419	289	423	216
	Females,	151	653	1,002	1,077	1,028	776	535	480	407	489	301	453	200
Dungannon, Middle, B.,	Males,	523	1,663	2,763	3,235	2,863	2,188	1,485	1,293	1,046	1,402	878	1,253	692
	Females,	475	1,724	2,780	3,163	2,976	2,647	1,590	1,468	1,102	1,476	998	1,283	669
Dungannon, Up., B.,	Males,	282	1,085	1,872	2,060	1,809	1,340	845	704	650	823	627	748	407
	Females,	293	1,166	1,760	2,015	1,903	1,565	904	866	756	947	589	802	447
Omagh, East, B.,	Males,	338	1,624	2,545	3,047	2,654	2,097	1,089	1,015	810	1,109	727	1,087	489
	Females,	346	1,582	2,372	2,872	2,675	1,846	1,086	1,106	883	1,201	810	1,076	523
Omagh, West, B.,	Males,	199	786	1,226	1,364	1,257	945	514	457	391	508	377	429	234
	Females,	191	790	1,176	1,346	1,216	882	523	509	401	594	370	453	203
Strabane, Lower, B.,	Males,	313	1,320	2,074	2,251	2,245	1,654	962	850	741	928	655	837	389
	Females,	322	1,308	1,965	2,149	2,150	1,630	997	920	796	978	714	892	389
Strabane, Upper, B.,	Males,	234	1,003	1,503	1,744	1,487	1,064	621	532	438	572	426	583	272
	Females,	222	1,010	1,480	1,682	1,543	953	562	624	454	700	425	580	254
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	2,352	9,605	14,934	16,987	15,245	11,506	6,842	6,047	5,090	6,611	4,559	6,111	3,099
	Females,	2,270	9,399	14,367	16,460	15,543	11,769	7,051	6,876	5,489	7,290	4,874	6,359	3,059
Cookstown Town,	Males,	21	105	165	226	189	124	82	89	78	76	52	68	29
	Females,	30	118	155	157	209	158	113	113	91	97	77	96	46
Dungannon T.,	Males,	41	147	191	222	238	173	125	117	91	112	55	94	51
	Females,	42	141	188	257	263	235	154	149	122	152	92	101	53
Omagh T.,	Males,	36	113	179	195	264	161	112	108	101	108	67	76	32
	Females,	36	134	156	181	243	218	126	102	92	132	74	70	36
Strabane T.,	Males,	44	171	256	271	280	209	129	128	117	121	89	101	44
	Females,	45	151	220	276	298	239	155	134	138	160	83	117	36
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	142	536	791	914	971	667	448	442	387	417	263	339	156
	Females,	153	544	719	871	1,013	850	548	498	443	541	326	384	171
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	2,494	10,141	15,725	17,901	16,216	12,173	7,290	6,489	5,477	7,028	4,822	6,450	3,255
	Females,	2,423	9,943	15,086	17,331	16,556	12,619	7,599	7,374	5,932	7,831	5,200	6,743	3,230
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		25,866		34,117		19,463		11,966		11,850		9,705	
	Females,		25,029		33,887		20,218		13,306		13,031		9,973	
	Both Sexes,	4,917	50,895		68,004		39,681		25,272		24,881		19,678	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.	Males,	2·	20·5		27		15·4		9·5		9·4		7·7	
	Females,	1·9	19·3		26·2		15·6		10·3		10·1		7·7	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN YEARS.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
585	210	272	116	108	33	13	6	3	.	15,235	30,820	Clogher Barony.
665	222	271	91	133	22	11	3	8	.	15,585		
287	120	136	54	50	12	3	2	2	.	8,013	16,297	Dungannon, Lower, B.
327	131	143	55	53	16	3	3	1	.	8,284		
819	353	338	161	120	33	16	4	4	1	23,333	47,856	Dungannon, Middle, B.
986	390	385	158	198	29	14	4	4	4	24,523		
505	274	238	140	117	31	13	4	2	3	14,579	29,944	Dungannon, Upper, B.
589	226	289	104	100	18	9	6	5	6	15,365		
728	294	355	155	156	31	14	4	.	.	20,368	40,586	Omagh, East, B.
840	277	365	139	164	27	17	7	4	.	20,218		
327	137	146	84	70	12	12	2	.	1	9,478	18,920	Omagh, West, B.
358	113	160	58	73	18	4	.	2	2	9,442		
624	259	307	147	126	30	10	1	1	2	16,726	33,640	Strabane, Lower, B.
730	301	311	150	155	31	11	8	3	4	16,914		
447	156	189	93	95	20	6	3	.	5	11,493	23,042	Strabane, Upper, B.
447	169	202	87	98	33	11	5	1	7	11,549		
4,322	1,803	1,961	950	842	202	87	26	12	12	119,225	241,105	Total, Rural Districts.
4,942	1,829	2,126	842	974	194	80	36	28	23	121,880		
50	19	12	10	5	.	.	1	.	.	1,401	2,993	Cookstown T.
49	26	27	12	11	4	1	1	1	.	1,592		
54	27	15	6	4	2	1	.	.	.	1,766	3,854	Dungannon T.
66	28	24	6	10	3	1	1	.	.	2,088		
30	24	17	7	11	.	1	1	.	2	1,645	3,383	Omagh T.
57	28	19	10	12	5	1	.	.	6	1,738		
62	24	23	12	8	1	1	.	2	.	2,093	4,326	Strabane T.
86	29	31	14	14	3	2	.	2	.	2,233		
196	94	67	35	28	3	3	2	2	2	6,905	14,556	Total, Civic Districts.
258	111	101	42	47	15	5	2	3	6	7,651		
4,518	1,897	2,048	985	870	205	90	28	14	14	126,130	255,661	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
5,200	1,940	2,227	884	1,021	209	85	33	31	29	129,531		
6,415		3,033		1,075		118		.	.	.	—	Males, .
7,140		3,111		1,230		123		.	.	.	—	Females, .
13,555		6,144		2,305		241		45	43	255,661	—	Both Sexes,
5·1		2·4		·9		·09		·01	.	.	.	Males, .
5·5		2·4		·9		·09		·02	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	1,278	5,529	6,814	9,863	6,017	5,389	4,528	2,752	1,352	416	51	3	43,992
	Who could Read only,	3,368	5,345	4,187	4,358	2,478	2,543	1,938	1,202	566	217	16	1	26,299
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	10,288	6,113	4,244	4,127	2,642	3,238	2,744	2,091	1,013	411	53	8	36,977
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	127	498	597	748	558	390	270	178	52	16	3	2	3,439
	Who could Read only,	204	184	171	187	134	129	84	44	22	7	.	.	1,166
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	460	232	203	180	137	161	141	68	28	8	4	.	1,622
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	1,405	6,027	7,411	10,611	6,575	5,779	4,798	2,930	1,404	432	54	5	47,431
	Who could Read only,	3,572	5,529	4,358	4,545	2,612	2,672	2,022	1,326	588	224	16	1	27,465
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	10,748	6,345	4,447	4,307	2,779	3,399	2,885	2,159	1,041	419	62	8	38,599
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	9	34	46	55	55	49	49	46	46	40	41	36	42
	Who could Read only,	23	31	27	23	22	22	21	21	20	21	12	7	24
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	68	35	27	22	23	29	30	33	34	39	47	57	34
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	7	33	49	49	50	47	43	44	43	41	29	26	38
	In 1851,	12	37	50	56	50	51	47	48	43	45	38	36	42
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	19	31	26	24	23	21	20	19	18	20	14	13	23
	In 1851,	24	30	25	22	22	21	20	20	20	15	9	7	24
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	74	36	25	27	27	32	37	37	39	39	57	61	39
	In 1851,	64	33	25	22	28	28	33	32	37	40	53	57	34

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	45	247	474	812	951	1,028	1,013	971	570	745	424	410	167	117	131	182	8,287
	Superior Schools,	.	2	2	3	2	7	5	5	2	12	3	2	3	3	1	.	52
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	11	32	56	52	66	90	69	83	49	67	45	29	17	14	108	2	790
	Superior Schools,	.	2	9	12	14	11	14	21	30	30	37	32	16	10	11	7	256
TOTAL,		56	283	541	879	1,033	1,136	1,101	1,080	651	854	509	473	203	144	251	191	9,385

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
1,012	3,890	4,778	5,973	3,047	2,202	1,666	983	455	131	19	2	24,156	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
3,166	6,314	6,442	7,602	4,752	4,346	3,123	2,001	844	280	28	6	38,904	Who could Read only,	
10,189	6,256	4,323	5,245	4,566	5,616	4,629	3,787	1,669	757	97	15	47,149	Who could neither Read nor Write	
98	348	448	631	369	281	169	111	50	17	.	1	2,526	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
211	292	353	447	289	263	156	96	39	15	4	2	2,167	Who could Read only,	
410	231	212	317	283	323	230	162	54	30	6	3	2,261	Who could neither Read nor Write	
1,110	4,238	5,226	6,607	3,416	2,483	1,835	1,094	505	148	19	3	26,684	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
3,377	6,606	6,795	8,049	5,041	4,609	3,279	2,097	883	295	32	8	41,071	Who could Read only,	
10,599	6,487	4,535	5,562	4,849	5,939	4,859	3,949	1,723	787	103	18	49,410	Who could neither Read nor Write	
7	25	32	33	26	19	18	15	16	12	13	10	23	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
23	38	41	40	38	35	33	30	29	24	20	28	35	Who could Read only,	
70	37	27	27	36	46	49	55	55	64	67	62	42	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
5	18	23	17	15	14	12	12	10	13	10	15	15	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
9	27	33	28	21	19	16	17	13	16	5	10	23	In 1851,	
18	40	43	39	36	32	28	30	30	28	18	18	34	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
25	39	40	39	36	34	30	29	26	29	11	28	35	In 1851,	
77	42	34	44	49	54	60	58	60	59	72	67	51	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
66	34	27	33	43	47	54	54	61	55	84	62	42	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.			
57	230	445	722	792	851	810	792	470	558	302	253	142	88	103	60	6,675	14,962	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	2	1	1	1	5	4	7	5	3	4	4	4	1	1	.	43	95	Superior Schools,	
9	33	65	80	81	88	75	86	59	70	31	35	23	13	51	5	804	1,594	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	1	4	8	7	11	9	14	7	13	15	7	8	7	9	.	115	371	Superior Schools,	
66	266	515	811	881	955	898	899	541	644	352	299	172	109	164	65	7,637	17,022	Total.	

I.—TABLE OF Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

DISTRICTS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	18,146	73,361	109,794	120,634	105,652	79,638	50,209	46,550	38,597	47,068	31,254	43,017	22,114
	Females,	17,728	71,003	107,377	116,789	110,924	87,515	56,331	53,863	42,088	53,381	33,382	45,929	22,677
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	3,560	10,969	14,628	15,812	15,414	11,727	8,871	7,916	6,611	7,275	4,605	5,474	2,604
	Females,	3,441	10,916	14,415	15,740	17,474	15,973	11,797	9,925	8,072	8,702	5,372	6,699	3,076
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	21,706	84,330	124,422	136,446	121,066	91,365	59,080	54,466	45,208	54,343	35,859	48,491	24,718
	Females,	21,169	81,919	121,792	132,529	128,398	103,488	68,128	63,788	50,160	62,083	38,754	52,628	25,753
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,		208,752		257,512		150,445		99,674		90,202		73,209	
	Females,		203,711		260,927		171,616		113,948		100,837		78,381	
	BOTH SEXES,	42,875	412,463		518,439		322,061		213,622		191,039		151,590	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·2	21·4		26·4		15·4		10·2		9·3		7·5	
	Females,	2·	19·7		25·2		16·6		11·		9·8		7·6	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	9,851	40,886	49,251	72,222	47,978	40,511	33,773	20,508	9,351	2,700	351	130	327,512
	Who could Read only,	27,187	38,327	26,821	28,974	17,451	16,542	12,795	7,899	3,574	1,227	142	56	182,995
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	72,756	41,421	27,580	28,651	19,718	21,269	18,563	13,528	6,039	2,257	356	352	252,490
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	2,437	8,092	9,722	14,374	10,201	7,635	5,161	2,604	899	219	16	59	61,419
	Who could Read only,	4,905	4,455	3,137	3,449	2,420	2,237	1,400	713	254	50	5	14	23,039
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,286	3,265	2,555	2,775	1,906	2,008	1,517	893	333	104	22	157	22,821
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	12,288	48,978	58,973	86,596	58,179	48,146	38,934	23,112	10,250	2,919	367	189	388,931
	Who could Read only,	32,092	42,782	31,958	32,423	19,871	18,779	14,195	8,612	3,828	1,277	147	70	206,034
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	80,042	44,686	30,135	31,426	21,624	23,277	20,080	14,421	6,372	2,361	378	509	275,311
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	10	36	49	58	58	53	53	50	50	45	41	25	45
	Who could Read only,	26	31	26	21	20	21	19	19	19	19	17	9	24
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	64	33	25	21	22	26	28	31	31	36	42	66	31
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Districts.
28,860	13,075	13,099	5,865	4,881	1,303	585	192	72	538	854,504	1,749,708	Rural Districts.
34,062	13,377	14,128	5,756	6,192	1,367	598	206	140	391	895,204		
2,853	1,357	1,052	434	291	82	31	8	4	230	121,808	262,173	Civic Districts.
3,953	1,676	1,586	612	545	160	60	23	11	137	140,365		
31,713	14,432	14,151	6,299	5,172	1,385	616	200	76	768	976,312	2,011,881	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
38,015	15,053	15,714	6,368	6,737	1,527	658	229	151	528	1,035,569		
46,145		20,450		6,557		816		.	.	.	—	Males, .
53,068		22,082		8,264		887		.	.	.	—	Females, .
99,213		42,532		14,821		1,703		227	1,296	2,011,881	—	Both Sexes,
4·7		2·1		·7		·08		.	.	.	.	Males, .
5·1		2·1		·8		·08		·01	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Total Females.	Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.		
7,919	29,164	37,211	50,267	26,739	19,278	14,699	8,362	3,698	1,099	163	47	198,646	Who could Read and Write, .
26,567	43,985	42,524	54,349	35,948	30,648	22,554	14,361	6,373	2,183	222	75	279,789	Who could Read only, . .
72,891	43,640	31,189	39,230	33,264	36,837	31,353	24,716	9,813	4,277	559	269	328,038	Who could neither Read nor Write,
1,950	6,048	7,831	13,425	8,019	5,225	3,459	1,823	760	213	22	38	48,813	Who could Read and Write, .
5,012	5,907	6,217	9,356	5,978	4,824	3,372	1,843	759	204	31	24	43,527	Who could Read only, . .
7,453	3,785	3,426	4,989	4,000	4,025	2,944	1,963	679	288	41	75	33,668	Who could neither Read nor Write,
9,869	35,212	45,042	63,692	34,758	24,503	18,158	10,185	4,458	1,312	185	85	247,459	Who could Read and Write, .
31,579	49,892	48,741	63,705	41,926	35,472	25,926	16,204	7,132	2,387	253	99	323,316	Who could Read only, . .
80,344	47,425	34,615	44,219	37,264	40,862	34,297	26,679	10,492	4,565	600	344	361,706	Who could neither Read nor Write,
8	26	35	37	30	24	23	19	20	16	13	16	26	Who could Read and Write, .
26	38	38	37	37	35	33	31	32	29	24	19	35	Who could Read only, . .
66	36	27	26	33	41	44	50	48	55	58	65	39	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

Rural Districts.

Civic Districts.

Rural and Civic Districts.

Proportion per cent. in each Degree.

III.—TABLE showing the NUMBER and AGES of the Population Five Years old and upwards who could Read and Ages in the Census

DISTRICTS AND PERIODS.	5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
MALES WHO COULD READ AND WRITE.													
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1841,	14,352	46,912	99,476	66,450	53,954	36,611	24,862	12,480	4,964	659	92	248	361,060
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1851,	16,192	44,048	90,145	54,790	44,313	37,003	23,610	12,129	4,330	744	78	130	327,512
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	2,959	6,942	14,587	10,321	7,640	4,658	2,831	1,177	405	51	8	58	51,637
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	3,774	8,642	17,414	11,656	8,882	5,990	3,205	1,374	369	49	5	59	61,419
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	17,311	53,854	114,063	76,771	61,594	41,269	27,693	13,657	5,369	710	100	306	412,697
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	19,966	52,690	107,559	66,446	53,195	42,993	26,815	13,503	4,699	793	83	189	388,931
MALES WHO COULD READ ONLY.													
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1841,	40,409	45,194	49,356	28,998	21,953	14,309	10,017	5,161	2,236	329	44	142	218,148
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1851,	35,562	36,466	43,656	19,946	17,778	14,026	8,685	4,559	1,735	293	33	56	182,995
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	5,065	3,601	3,875	2,484	1,971	1,273	773	325	134	27	4	7	19,539
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	5,902	4,189	4,834	2,700	2,453	1,641	855	350	85	15	1	14	23,039
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	45,474	48,795	53,231	31,482	23,924	15,582	10,790	5,486	2,370	356	48	149	237,687
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	41,464	40,655	48,690	22,646	20,231	15,667	9,540	4,909	1,820	308	34	70	206,034
MALES WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.													
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1841,	124,706	47,936	47,634	34,705	28,423	22,851	18,837	9,045	3,899	595	145	514	339,290
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1851,	83,231	37,177	43,099	21,413	21,989	19,492	14,703	7,295	3,089	559	91	352	252,490
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	7,597	2,342	2,562	1,961	1,718	1,406	1,042	443	184	28	10	76	19,369
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	8,072	3,029	3,999	2,141	2,136	1,653	989	458	158	24	5	157	22,821
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	132,303	50,278	50,196	36,666	30,141	24,257	19,879	9,488	4,083	623	155	590	358,659
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	91,303	40,206	47,098	23,554	24,125	21,145	15,692	7,753	3,247	583	96	509	275,311

IV.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.	5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
	MALES.												
Who could Read and Write, In 1841,	9	35	52	53	53	51	47	48	45	42	33	29	41
Who could Read and Write, In 1851,	13	40	53	59	54	54	52	51	48	47	39	25	45
Who could Read only, In 1841,	23	32	25	22	21	19	19	19	20	21	16	14	24
Who could Read only, In 1851,	27	30	24	20	21	20	18	19	19	18	16	9	24
Who could neither Read nor Write, In 1841,	68	33	23	25	26	30	34	33	35	37	51	57	35
Who could neither Read nor Write, In 1851,	60	30	23	21	25	26	30	30	33	35	45	66	31

V.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
	NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES.																
RURAL DISTRICTS. Primary Schools,	387	1,837	3,859	6,183	7,098	7,700	7,422	7,362	4,786	5,387	3,142	2,739	1,203	806	991	393	61,295
RURAL DISTRICTS. Superior Schools,	.	4	11	17	29	26	36	52	43	76	56	57	57	44	92	5	605
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Primary Schools,	224	583	939	1,254	1,483	1,522	1,525	1,666	1,088	1,116	736	540	257	179	1,043	102	14,257
CIVIC DISTRICTS. Superior Schools,	6	16	41	70	99	118	139	203	226	235	284	238	172	125	176	10	2,160
TOTAL,	617	2,442	4,850	7,524	8,709	9,366	9,122	9,283	6,143	6,814	4,218	3,574	1,689	1,154	2,302	510	78,317

Write,—Read only,—or who could neither Read nor Write in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Districts and Periods.
Females who could Read and Write.													
9,313	26,485	54,847	29,653	20,490	13,446	8,000	3,840	1,536	258	27	109	168,004	In 1841, Rural Districts.
12,591	31,330	66,137	32,841	22,057	16,603	10,085	4,819	1,724	322	40	47	198,646	In 1851, Rural Districts.
2,053	4,852	12,287	7,835	4,986	2,900	1,763	834	314	56	3	58	37,941	In 1841, Civic Districts.
3,003	6,380	15,500	9,720	6,330	4,177	2,252	1,023	333	53	4	38	48,813	In 1851, Civic Districts.
11,366	31,337	67,134	37,488	25,476	16,346	9,763	4,674	1,850	314	30	167	205,945	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
15,594	37,760	81,637	42,561	28,387	20,780	12,337	5,842	2,057	375	44	85	247,459	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could Read only.													
39,297	55,025	89,330	57,931	40,799	27,235	18,521	9,195	4,092	569	76	252	342,322	In 1841, Rural Districts.
35,187	43,819	73,031	40,346	33,535	25,611	16,118	8,297	3,193	475	52	75	279,789	In 1851, Rural Districts.
5,584	5,475	10,168	6,746	4,974	3,194	2,174	937	433	67	7	46	39,805	In 1841, Civic Districts.
6,190	5,916	11,515	6,787	5,623	3,889	2,172	1,021	319	61	10	24	43,527	In 1851, Civic Districts.
44,881	60,500	99,498	64,677	45,773	30,429	20,695	10,132	4,525	636	83	298	382,127	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
41,377	49,735	84,596	47,133	39,158	29,500	18,290	9,318	3,512	536	62	99	323,316	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could neither Read nor Write.													
126,417	53,246	72,243	61,855	51,442	40,116	31,455	13,587	6,316	890	229	679	458,475	In 1841, Rural Districts.
83,917	39,094	53,171	34,694	37,698	33,399	27,041	12,221	5,488	849	199	267	328,038	In 1851, Rural Districts.
8,208	3,042	4,942	4,218	3,727	2,742	2,129	903	480	81	26	85	30,583	In 1841, Civic Districts.
8,365	3,539	6,310	4,216	4,325	3,278	2,181	935	363	67	14	75	33,668	In 1851, Civic Districts.
134,625	56,288	77,185	66,073	55,169	42,858	33,584	14,490	6,796	971	255	764	489,058	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
92,282	42,633	59,481	38,910	42,023	36,677	29,222	13,156	5,851	916	213	342	361,706	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Degrees of Education.
Females.													
6	21	27	22	20	18	15	16	14	16	8	14	19	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
10	29	36	33	26	24	21	21	18	21	14	16	26	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
23	41	41	39	36	34	32	35	34	33	23	24	36	In 1841, Who could Read only.
28	38	37	36	36	34	30	33	31	29	19	19	35	In 1851, Who could Read only.
71	38	32	39	44	48	53	49	52	51	69	62	45	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
62	33	26	30	38	42	49	46	51	50	67	65	39	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.
Number and Ages of Females.																		
420	1,683	3,333	5,098	5,593	6,030	5,582	5,516	3,250	4,129	2,031	1,566	843	575	579	294	46,967	103,262	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	4	6	8	15	31	18	24	26	32	28	25	14	8	10	1	250	855	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
244	618	941	1,196	1,369	1,376	1,263	1,196	759	850	501	358	181	114	272	144	11,382	25,639	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
1	11	25	54	63	94	125	127	114	121	114	110	86	58	70	24	1,212	3,372	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
665	2,316	4,359	6,356	7,050	7,531	6,988	6,863	4,189	5,132	2,724	2,265	1,124	755	931	463	59,811	133,128	Total.

TABLE showing the Population of the PROVINCE OF ULSTER at every age, by Months and Years, as taken from the Family Returns.

AGES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		CIVIC DISTRICTS.		RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males and Females.
Months, 1	2,605	2,467	562	501	3,167	2,968	6,135
,, 2	1,699	1,632	329	355	2,028	1,987	4,015
,, 3	1,915	1,960	342	338	2,257	2,298	4,555
,, 4	1,301	1,193	274	256	1,575	1,449	3,024
,, 5	1,069	1,047	261	239	1,330	1,286	2,616
,, 6	2,781	2,790	412	377	3,193	3,167	6,360
,, 7	1,010	947	285	245	1,295	1,192	2,487
,, 8	1,263	1,168	284	287	1,547	1,455	3,002
,, 9	2,206	2,286	321	352	2,527	2,638	5,165
,, 10	1,214	1,212	284	270	1,498	1,482	2,980
,, 11	1,083	1,026	206	221	1,289	1,247	2,536
Total, under 1 year,	18,146	17,728	3,560	3,441	21,706	21,169	42,875
Years, 1	16,139	15,229	2,617	2,612	18,756	17,841	36,597
,, 2	20,364	19,640	3,186	3,188	23,550	22,828	46,378
,, 3	16,089	15,838	2,441	2,474	18,530	18,312	36,842
,, 4	20,769	20,296	2,725	2,642	23,494	22,938	46,432
,, 5	21,321	20,596	2,807	2,804	24,128	23,400	47,528
,, 6	22,165	21,689	2,916	2,836	25,081	24,525	49,606
,, 7	22,474	21,601	3,076	2,927	25,550	24,528	50,078
,, 8	22,802	22,922	2,958	2,884	25,760	25,806	51,566
,, 9	21,032	20,569	2,871	2,964	23,903	23,533	47,436
,, 10	25,191	24,318	3,120	3,143	28,311	27,461	55,772
,, 11	18,760	18,492	2,636	2,608	21,396	21,100	42,496
,, 12	28,196	27,199	3,333	3,413	31,529	30,612	62,141
,, 13	20,940	20,003	3,007	3,002	23,947	23,005	46,952
,, 14	27,547	26,777	3,716	3,574	31,263	30,351	61,614
,, 15	22,248	21,822	3,168	3,238	25,416	25,060	50,476
,, 16	25,194	25,970	3,510	3,722	28,704	29,692	58,396
,, 17	18,509	19,641	2,760	3,246	21,269	22,887	44,156
,, 18	24,408	26,722	3,402	4,142	27,810	30,864	58,674
,, 19	15,293	16,769	2,574	3,126	17,867	19,895	37,762
,, 20	25,568	29,053	3,257	4,554	28,825	33,607	62,432
,, 21	13,126	13,408	2,174	2,577	15,300	15,985	31,285
,, 22	16,230	17,538	2,277	3,326	18,507	20,864	39,371
,, 23	10,961	11,972	1,847	2,568	12,808	14,540	27,348
,, 24	13,753	15,544	2,172	2,948	15,925	18,492	34,417
,, 25	14,058	15,772	2,274	3,116	16,332	18,888	35,220
,, 26	11,949	13,639	2,048	2,823	13,997	16,462	30,459
,, 27	7,815	8,586	1,521	1,872	9,336	10,458	19,794
,, 28	11,478	12,708	1,899	2,595	13,377	15,303	28,680
,, 29	4,909	5,626	1,129	1,391	6,038	7,017	13,055
,, 30	22,602	26,804	3,336	4,556	25,938	31,360	57,298
,, 31	4,216	4,306	884	1,012	5,100	5,318	10,418
,, 32	7,623	9,039	1,374	1,582	8,997	10,621	19,618
,, 33	5,091	5,518	996	1,179	6,087	6,697	12,784
,, 34	7,018	8,196	1,326	1,596	8,344	9,792	18,136
,, 35	13,448	13,459	1,984	2,117	15,432	15,576	31,008
,, 36	9,156	10,312	1,572	2,107	10,728	12,419	23,147
,, 37	4,788	5,220	944	1,124	5,732	6,344	12,076
,, 38	7,670	8,797	1,287	1,697	8,957	10,494	19,451
,, 39	3,535	4,300	824	1,027	4,359	5,327	9,686
,, 40	28,657	31,993	3,889	4,831	32,546	36,824	69,370
,, 41	3,399	3,789	751	803	4,150	4,592	8,742
,, 42	6,277	7,179	1,041	1,184	7,318	8,363	15,681
,, 43	3,634	4,361	756	831	4,390	5,192	9,582
,, 44	5,101	6,059	838	1,053	5,939	7,112	13,051
,, 45	11,963	11,270	1,569	1,621	13,472	12,891	26,363
,, 46	6,218	7,017	961	1,148	7,179	8,165	15,344
,, 47	3,794	4,257	603	711	4,397	4,968	9,365
,, 48	6,331	7,480	941	1,241	7,272	8,721	15,993
,, 49	3,008	3,358	531	651	3,539	4,009	7,548
,, 50	24,677	26,365	2,778	3,559	27,455	29,924	57,379
,, 51	3,456	3,557	544	592	4,000	4,149	8,149
,, 52	6,173	6,572	897	1,033	7,070	7,605	14,675
,, 53	4,095	4,145	622	726	4,717	4,871	9,588
,, 54	4,616	5,290	633	789	5,249	6,079	11,328
,, 55	8,113	7,572	793	924	8,906	8,496	17,402
,, 56	5,563	5,844	717	871	6,280	6,715	12,995
,, 57	2,701	2,806	369	399	3,070	3,205	6,275
,, 58	3,842	4,379	460	555	4,302	4,934	9,236
,, 59	1,895	2,076	265	327	2,160	2,403	4,563
,, 60	18,203	22,601	1,605	2,389	19,808	24,990	44,798
,, 61	1,865	1,961	271	282	2,136	2,243	4,379
,, 62	2,885	3,343	350	459	3,235	3,802	7,037
,, 63	2,840	2,791	323	388	3,163	3,179	6,342
,, 64	3,067	3,366	304	435	3,371	3,801	7,172
,, 65	4,137	4,087	376	496	4,513	4,583	9,096
,, 66	3,379	3,573	351	416	3,730	3,989	7,719
,, 67	2,211	2,036	227	288	2,438	2,324	4,762
,, 68	2,255	2,519	278	325	2,533	2,844	5,377
,, 69	1,093	1,162	125	151	1,218	1,313	2,531
,, 70	7,555	8,892	532	902	8,087	9,794	17,881
,, 71	1,049	919	119	140	1,168	1,059	2,227
,, 72	1,837	1,755	151	209	1,988	1,964	3,952
,, 73	1,271	1,155	122	154	1,393	1,309	2,702
,, 74	1,387	1,407	128	181	1,515	1,588	3,103
,, 75	1,946	1,919	141	197	2,087	2,116	4,203
,, 76	1,459	1,435	112	165	1,571	1,600	3,171
,, 77	863	754	72	71	935	825	1,760
,, 78	1,077	1,117	81	114	1,158	1,231	2,389
,, 79	520	531	28	65	548	596	1,144
,, 80	2,910	4,143	165	349	3,075	4,492	7,567
,, 81	441	396	34	44	475	440	915
,, 82	582	635	29	59	611	694	1,305
,, 83	311	349	25	39	336	388	724
,, 84	637	669	38	54	675	723	1,398
,, 85	354	381	29	47	383	428	811
,, 86	346	381	17	37	363	418	781
,, 87	226	222	16	26	242	250	492
,, 88	245	243	15	24	260	272	532
,, 89	132	135	5	24	137	159	296
,, 90	326	359	17	28	343	387	730
,, 91	83	63	3	5	86	68	154
,, 92	81	74	6	15	87	89	176
,, 93	46	45	3	6	49	51	100
,, 94	49	57	2	6	51	63	114
,, 95	61	57	1	6	62	63	125
,, 96	58	58	2	4	60	62	122
,, 97	22	19	1	5	23	24	47
,, 98	25	39	1	4	26	43	69
,, 99	26	33	3	4	29	37	66
,, 100 and upwards	72	140	4	11	76	151	227
Unspecified,	538	391	230	137	768	528	1,296
Total, .	854,504	895,204	121,808	140,365	976,312	1035569	2011881

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

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SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT, ... 178

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Town of Galway,	Males,	241	850	1,151	1,300	1,386	1,130	774	815	599	702	357	497	202
	Females,	258	818	1,222	1,664	1,662	1,543	1,046	1,178	763	1,023	471	641	256
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	2,001		2,686		1,904		1,414		1,059		699	
	Females,	.	2,040		3,326		2,589		1,941		1,494		897	
	Both Sexes,	499	4,041		6,012		4,493		3,355		2,553		1,596	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·3	19·1		25·6		18·2		13·5		10·1		6·7	
	Females,	1·9	15·4		25·		19·5		14·6		11·2		6·8	

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Civic District.	Who could Read and Write,	120	475	599	921	674	421	282	119	33	6	1	2	3,653
	Who could Read only,	284	295	167	162	104	107	39	22	7	1	.	1	1,189
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	747	530	620	821	636	531	378	227	43	16	1	4	4,554
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	10	36	43	48	48	40	40	32	40	26	50	29	39
	Who could Read only,	25	23	12	9	7	10	6	6	8	4	.	14	13
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	65	41	45	43	45	50	54	62	52	70	50	57	48
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 20th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	12	49	53	49	47	49	43	48	43	25	.	23	43
	In 1851,	14	40	45	49	42	40	37	41	17	75	.	30	39
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	15	15	10	8	7	6	6	6	11	.	.	.	10
	In 1851,	25	19	10	8	9	7	6	8	6	.	.	14	13
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	73	36	37	43	46	45	51	46	46	71	100	77	47
	In 1851,	61	41	45	43	49	53	57	51	77	25	.	56	48

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Primary Schools,	4	9	22	67	76	110	117	134	72	107	93	99	70	57	40	2	1,080
Superior Schools,	1	4	4	3	9	4	9	8	8	15	13	18	12	15	8	13	144
Total,	5	13	26	70	85	114	126	142	80	122	106	117	82	72	48	16	1,224

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Towns.
272	96	68	15	20	3	2	.	.	7	10,487	23,787	Males, — Town of Galway.
441	99	105	24	52	9	6	4	1	14	13,300		Females, — Town of Galway.
368		83		23		2		.	.	.	—	Males, — Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
540		129		61		10		.	.	.	—	Females, — Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
908		212		84		12		1	21	23,787	—	Both Sexes, — Ages in Periods of 10 Years.
3·5		·8		·2		·02		.	.	.	.	Males, — Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.
4·1		1·		·4		·08		.	.	.	.	Females, — Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
97	392	499	709	447	264	188	98	32	11	2	.	2,759	Who could Read and Write, — Civic District.
252	468	247	351	207	116	86	45	10	4	2	.	1,788	Who could Read only, — Civic District.
873	804	916	1,529	1,287	1,094	623	397	87	46	7	14	7,677	Who could neither Read nor Write. — Civic District.
8	24	30	27	23	19	21	18	25	18	18	.	22	Who could Read and Write, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
21	28	15	14	11	8	10	8	8	7	18	.	15	Who could Read only, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
71	48	55	59	66	73	69	74	67	75	64	100	63	Who could neither Read nor Write, — Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
9	33	33	26	24	21	17	29	21	20	.	40	25	In 1841, — Who could Read and Write.
11	26	28	26	18	22	20	25	19	23	25	.	22	In 1851, — Who could Read and Write.
17	22	18	13	10	9	8	8	3	.	25	20	15	In 1841, — Who could Read only.
23	24	14	12	8	9	8	9	7	23	.	.	15	In 1851, — Who could Read only.
74	45	49	61	66	70	75	63	76	80	75	40	60	In 1841, — Who could neither Read nor Write.
66	50	58	62	74	69	72	66	73	54	75	100	63	In 1851, — Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Females.	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.			
1	6	15	35	51	85	117	129	111	229	213	169	57	34	25	1	1,278	2,358	Primary Schools.
.	.	4	4	3	4	7	6	4	6	2	6	3	3	2	.	54	198	Superior Schools.
1	6	19	39	54	89	124	135	115	235	215	175	60	37	27	1	1,332	2,556	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Aran Barony,	Males,	35	160	209	248	213	197	105	129	76	97	63	73	34
	Females,	42	127	206	249	187	169	109	102	67	95	56	72	31
Athenry B.,	Males,	58	225	343	435	389	303	212	199	111	208	106	163	62
	Females,	45	181	351	374	353	260	172	191	145	244	99	161	74
Ballymoe B.,	Males,	241	947	1,581	1,561	1,392	914	555	621	476	650	316	553	216
	Females,	221	890	1,379	1,588	1,347	976	538	739	491	724	340	538	245
Ballynahinch B.,	Males,	263	1,031	1,579	1,888	1,632	1,122	647	743	452	759	299	503	167
	Females,	259	922	1,511	1,812	1,706	1,248	710	908	578	972	350	582	199
Clare B.,	Males,	255	953	1,817	2,288	2,012	1,475	783	795	488	861	462	694	260
	Females,	262	977	1,788	2,349	2,229	1,552	885	897	623	1,040	510	832	293
Clonmacnowen B.,	Males,	95	330	533	579	577	480	247	245	160	251	112	212	76
	Females,	81	282	474	511	531	329	242	256	162	275	140	206	66
Dunkellin B.,	Males,	152	584	1,093	1,223	1,228	975	530	585	364	572	263	441	155
	Females,	134	623	1,051	1,104	1,122	941	566	657	377	618	302	545	153
Dunmore B.,	Males,	195	756	1,287	1,359	1,182	884	484	586	381	644	230	462	146
	Females,	210	722	1,224	1,301	1,134	851	501	693	434	613	256	470	173
Galway B.,	Males,	116	348	749	1,263	825	523	288	310	207	328	132	212	85
	Females,	110	335	539	626	556	533	331	364	257	306	167	212	108
Kilconnell B.,	Males,	115	419	772	867	785	603	375	368	270	362	200	295	122
	Females,	128	396	717	727	752	505	289	397	269	373	180	305	127
Killian B.,	Males,	107	458	720	927	836	615	357	318	232	329	192	302	125
	Females,	106	412	761	801	744	576	321	378	220	403	196	349	147
Kiltartan B.,	Males,	167	554	921	1,058	1,015	726	424	460	285	481	240	340	145
	Females,	138	487	913	947	941	705	455	514	342	605	236	438	128
Leitrim B.,	Males,	189	700	1,259	1,411	1,379	1,084	613	583	458	532	310	492	180
	Females,	152	715	1,210	1,300	1,268	911	588	644	423	677	316	551	255
Longford B.,	Males,	178	777	1,262	1,477	1,541	1,066	696	674	487	608	347	544	248
	Females,	171	757	1,342	1,487	1,532	985	580	698	481	713	405	625	254
Loughrea B.,	Males,	59	291	502	571	721	399	212	265	151	281	153	224	64
	Females,	72	295	488	554	670	420	236	329	207	351	149	223	77
Moycullen B.,	Males,	240	787	1,474	1,675	1,538	1,094	714	748	482	673	253	436	187
	Females,	220	784	1,559	1,672	1,339	1,150	652	774	530	661	313	489	212
Ross B.,	Males,	93	325	535	530	509	333	246	269	181	216	106	150	74
	Females,	94	327	528	569	452	365	260	303	194	213	114	150	93
Tiaquin B.,	Males,	255	808	1,396	1,525	1,469	1,100	614	676	460	637	332	519	199
	Females,	222	787	1,290	1,497	1,362	995	630	739	517	657	299	564	251
Total Rural Districts,	Males,	2,813	10,453	18,032	20,885	19,243	13,893	8,102	8,574	5,721	8,489	4,116	6,615	2,545
	Females,	2,667	10,019	17,331	19,468	18,225	13,471	8,065	9,583	6,317	9,540	4,428	7,312	2,889
Ballinasloe Town (part of),	Males,	50	154	372	607	296	208	136	142	89	114	68	94	40
	Females,	42	140	359	574	553	325	176	222	116	201	81	132	32
Gort T.,	Males,	38	118	278	486	391	158	99	82	70	85	49	66	31
	Females,	35	120	263	650	442	350	188	191	128	266	77	126	59
Loughrea T.,	Males,	39	150	348	554	314	121	92	106	117	126	64	81	41
	Females,	45	144	356	737	288	234	158	207	129	209	93	120	47
Tuam T.,	Males,	72	190	251	293	305	229	128	154	122	145	80	116	46
	Females,	51	164	239	325	360	265	173	211	158	191	111	144	56
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	199	612	1,249	1,940	1,306	716	455	484	398	470	261	357	158
	Females,	173	568	1,217	2,286	1,643	1,174	695	831	531	867	362	522	171
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	3,012	11,065	19,281	22,825	20,549	14,609	8,557	9,058	6,119	8,959	4,377	6,972	2,703
	Females,	2,840	10,587	18,548	21,754	19,868	14,645	8,760	10,414	6,848	10,407	4,790	7,834	3,063
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		30,346		43,374		23,166		15,177		13,336		9,675	
	Females,		29,135		41,622		23,405		17,262		15,197		10,397	
	Both Sexes,	5,852	59,481		84,996		46,571		32,439		28,533		20,072	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·1	20·7		29·6		15·8		10·3		9·1		6·6	
	Females,	1·9	19·3		27·5		15·5		11·4		10·		7·2	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
44	11	14	2	7	1	.	.	.	.	1,718	3,339	ARAN BARONY.
72	18	8	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	1,621		
91	37	28	6	11	1	1	.	.	.	2,989	5,858	ATHENRY B.
131	26	39	5	11	4	1	2	.	.	2,869		
307	97	99	41	23	11	2	2	.	1	10,606	21,385	BALLYMOE B.
445	106	124	31	45	2	5	3	2	.	10,779		
361	104	98	24	37	7	.	3	1	4	11,724	24,356	BALLYNAHINCH B.
548	97	130	29	57	7	2	.	5	.	12,632		
480	149	143	43	36	5	3	4	7	2	14,015	29,302	CLARE B.
598	142	167	48	61	13	10	7	2	2	15,287		
160	51	38	18	16	4	.	1	.	1	4,186	8,037	CLONMACNOWEN B.
171	33	54	14	19	1	1	1	.	2	3,851		
294	68	77	19	20	5	3	1	.	.	8,652	17,475	DUNKELLIN B.
421	70	78	18	31	1	7	2	1	1	8,823		
304	89	83	30	30	2	.	1	1	2	9,138	18,419	DUNMORE B.
421	73	122	22	46	5	6	2	2	.	9,281		
145	36	24	7	15	2	1	.	.	3	5,619	10,359	GALWAY B.
175	44	35	11	25	4	.	2	.	.	4,740		
224	57	69	21	16	5	1	1	1	.	5,948	11,565	KILCONNELL B.
252	67	72	24	23	8	1	1	2	2	5,617		
193	73	61	15	7	1	2	1	.	.	5,871	11,693	KILLIAN B.
241	45	74	17	23	3	3	2	.	.	5,822		
209	69	61	22	29	5	4	1	1	1	7,218	14,554	KILTARTAN B.
281	67	74	20	37	1	4	2	1	.	7,336		
345	110	144	32	27	7	4	1	.	2	9,862	19,669	LEITRIM B.
452	97	135	39	53	6	7	5	2	1	9,807		
361	127	108	35	39	4	2	3	.	5	10,589	21,473	LONGFORD B.
491	109	134	36	63	7	6	2	4	2	10,884		
144	30	48	20	16	2	1	1	.	1	4,156	8,594	LOUGHREA B.
201	51	72	13	20	2	4	3	1	.	4,438		
305	89	111	26	39	3	3	2	1	1	10,881	21,979	MOYCULLEN B.
421	104	127	42	40	4	3	1	1	.	11,098		
104	40	33	13	17	.	1	.	1	.	3,776	7,691	ROSS B.
138	35	49	11	15	2	2	1	.	.	3,915		
372	102	111	38	36	2	3	.	2	3	10,659	21,346	TIAQUIN B.
548	111	121	32	41	9	5	4	1	5	10,687		
4,443	1,339	1,350	412	421	67	31	22	15	26	137,607	277,094	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
6,007	1,295	1,615	414	614	80	68	40	24	15	139,487		
51	14	16	9	3	1	.	.	1	1	2,466	5,577	BALLINASLOE TOWN (PART OF).
92	19	20	9	8	3	2	.	.	5	3,111		
55	11	13	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	2,039	5,048	GORT T.
84	17	19	5	7	2	.	.	.	.	3,009		
55	17	20	8	7	2	.	.	.	1	2,263	5,238	LOUGHREA T.
117	26	33	12	12	.	2	1	2	3	2,975		
66	36	23	9	6	.	2	.	.	.	2,273	4,940	TUAM T.
134	23	29	11	17	2	1	1	1	.	2,667		
227	78	72	33	18	3	2	.	1	2	9,041	20,803	TOTAL, CIVIC DISTRICTS.
427	85	101	37	44	7	5	2	3	8	11,762		
4,670	1,417	1,422	445	439	70	33	22	16	28	146,648	297,897	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
6,434	1,380	1,716	451	658	87	73	42	27	23	151,249		
6,087		1,867		509		55		.	.	.	—	MALES, .
7,814		2,167		745		115		.	.	.	—	FEMALES, .
13,901		4,034		1,254		170		43	51	297,897	—	BOTH SEXES, .
4·1		1·3		·3		·04		·01	.	.	.	MALES,
5·2		1·4		·5		·08		·02	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	885	4,250	5,552	7,413	4,485	3,286	2,589	1,417	469	86	13	2	30,447
	Who could Read only,	1,738	3,338	2,080	1,939	1,094	807	507	273	73	27	3	1	11,880
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	15,409	13,297	11,611	12,643	8,716	8,512	6,064	4,092	1,220	375	52	23	82,014
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	117	599	593	642	490	321	239	132	49	10	1	.	3,193
	Who could Read only,	173	427	156	116	75	64	47	17	5	1	1	1	1,083
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	959	914	557	413	317	346	229	156	51	10	1	1	3,954
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	1,002	4,849	6,145	8,055	4,975	3,607	2,828	1,549	518	96	14	2	33,640
	Who could Read only,	1,911	3,765	2,236	2,055	1,169	871	554	290	78	28	4	2	12,963
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	16,368	14,211	12,168	13,056	9,033	8,858	6,293	4,248	1,271	385	53	24	85,968
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	5	21	30	35	33	27	29	25	28	19	20	7	25
	Who could Read only,	10	17	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	5	6	7	10
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	85	62	59	56	59	66	65	70	68	76	74	86	65
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	4	21	27	24	24	24	20	23	18	18	20	21	20
	In 1851,	7	24	32	34	28	29	27	29	24	25	19	7	25
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	8	13	10	8	8	6	5	5	4	5	.	9	9
	In 1851,	11	15	10	8	7	6	5	5	4	11	.	7	10
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	88	66	63	68	68	70	75	72	78	77	80	70	71
	In 1851,	82	61	58	58	65	65	68	66	72	64	81	86	65

IV.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	25	116	259	487	676	874	922	1,305	879	1,261	807	978	302	233	169	20	9,313
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	4	6	7	3	12	6	7	65	116
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Primary Schools,	19	33	50	79	92	125	153	189	151	323	219	223	52	28	20	13	1,769
	Superior Schools,	.	.	5	11	11	8	12	5	6	6	3	4	6	4	31	10	122
TOTAL,		44	149	314	578	779	1,007	1,088	1,503	1,040	1,596	1,036	1,208	372	273	227	108	11,322

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
646	2,848	3,277	3,399	1,925	1,341	858	466	136	56	5	1	14,958	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,508	2,832	2,415	2,320	1,326	889	560	303	77	24	10	.	12,264	Who could Read only,	
15,177	13,788	12,533	15,817	12,649	11,738	8,783	6,533	1,816	614	117	14	99,579	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
113	531	429	542	344	202	162	95	27	10	2	1	2,449	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
196	445	290	231	170	138	63	42	16	3	.	.	1,594	Who could Read only,	
908	1,310	933	1,096	848	889	471	375	95	38	8	7	6,978	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
759	3,379	3,697	3,941	2,269	1,543	1,020	561	163	66	7	2	17,407	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,704	3,277	2,705	2,551	1,496	1,027	623	345	93	27	10	.	13,858	Who could Read only,	
16,085	15,098	13,466	16,913	13,497	12,627	9,254	6,908	1,911	652	125	21	106,557	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
4	16	18	17	13	10	9	7	8	9	5	9	13	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
9	15	14	11	9	7	6	4	4	4	7	.	10	Who could Read only,	
87	69	68	72	78	83	85	89	88	87	88	91	77	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1833 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
3	11	12	8	8	8	5	7	7	6	3	5	8	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
5	17	18	14	11	10	8	9	8	13	4	9	13	In 1851,	
6	12	11	8	6	5	4	4	4	3	1	5	8	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
10	15	12	10	7	6	4	4	4	6	10	.	10	In 1851,	
91	77	77	84	86	87	91	89	89	91	96	90	84	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
85	68	70	76	82	84	83	87	88	81	86	91	77	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
19	103	233	452	581	699	722	1,104	700	1,076	633	707	294	232	232	49	7,836	17,149	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	1	2	1	4	.	3	2	4	1	1	.	.	19	137	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
15	26	50	92	87	109	164	273	186	412	241	260	149	63	5	21	2,173	3,942	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
.	.	5	4	8	2	8	8	4	9	11	4	6	.	1	.	70	192	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
34	129	288	546	677	812	895	1,389	890	1,500	887	995	450	296	238	70	10,098	21,420	Total.

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

BARONIES.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
CARRIGALLEN BARONY,	Males,	223	857	1,467	1,646	1,393	997	547	528	430	587	329	526	219
	Females,	202	863	1,462	1,552	1,357	833	529	556	455	674	312	542	194
DRUMAHAIRE B.,	Males,	290	1,275	2,070	2,070	1,893	1,417	838	811	685	723	424	611	247
	Females,	329	1,276	2,109	2,149	1,842	1,351	801	933	604	790	441	612	248
LEITRIM B.,	Males,	253	881	1,671	1,752	1,585	1,129	626	556	457	649	363	561	251
	Females,	248	905	1,551	1,736	1,512	952	492	689	488	736	359	552	222
MOHILL B.,	Males,	225	832	1,597	1,770	1,450	1,076	664	616	467	605	358	577	239
	Females,	244	825	1,491	1,780	1,364	1,002	510	657	489	708	338	622	235
ROSCLOGHER B.,	Males,	207	846	1,335	1,377	1,127	813	468	479	432	464	287	420	155
	Females,	177	824	1,303	1,269	1,172	823	514	585	431	545	273	415	198
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	1,198	4,691	8,140	8,615	7,448	5,432	3,143	2,990	2,471	3,028	1,761	2,695	1,111
	Females,	1,200	4,693	7,916	8,486	7,247	4,961	2,846	3,420	2,467	3,453	1,723	2,743	1,097
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,		12,831		16,063		8,575		5,461		4,789		3,806	
	Females,		12,609		15,733		7,807		5,887		5,176		3,840	
	BOTH SEXES,	2,398	25,440		31,796		16,382		11,348		9,965		7,646	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·1	22·9		28·6		15·3		9·7		8·5		6·8	
	Females,	2·1	22·6		28·2		14·0		10·5		9·3		6·9	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES.
286	111	118	51	30	6	2	2	2	3	10,360	20,454	CARRIGALLEN BARONY.
318	79	88	27	36	8	4	1	.	2	10,094		
378	151	151	61	59	12	6	6	4	7	14,189	28,561	DRUMAHAIRE B.
447	136	171	47	67	5	3	2	3	6	14,372		
345	131	123	36	25	5	3	1	1	8	11,412	22,527	LEITRIM B.
351	116	112	29	39	6	4	3	1	12	11,115		
308	136	129	48	52	6	3	1	.	4	11,163	22,155	MOHILL B.
371	134	123	49	34	7	3	1	1	4	10,992		
254	100	121	41	43	5	6	1	1	5	8,987	18,200	ROSCLOGHER B.
322	97	132	57	59	4	3	1	1	8	9,213		
1,571	629	642	237	209	34	20	11	8	27	56,111	111,897	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
1,809	562	626	209	235	30	17	8	6	32	55,786		
2,200		879		243		31		.	.	.	—	Males, .
2,371		835		265		25		.	.	.	—	Females, .
4,571		1,714		508		56		14	59	111,897	—	BOTH SEXES,
3·9		1·6		·4		·05		.	.	.	.	Males,
4·2		1·5		·5		·04		.	.	.	.	Females,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males.												
	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	442	2,379	3,129	4,454	2,705	2,156	1,785	940	371	77	14	8	18,460
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,177	2,266	1,656	1,512	905	799	544	242	93	28	.	3	9,225
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,521	3,970	2,663	2,609	1,851	1,834	1,477	1,018	415	138	25	16	22,537
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	5	26	42	52	49	45	47	43	42	32	36	30	37
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	15	26	22	18	17	17	14	11	11	11	.	11	18
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	80	46	36	30	34	38	39	46	47	57	64	59	45
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males.												
		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	33	46	45	47	45	38	35	34	40	41	12	35
	In 1851,	8	31	47	51	46	47	45	44	35	48	24	10	37
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	13	25	21	19	17	13	11	10	8	9	4	14	18
	In 1851,	17	26	20	17	17	15	11	11	11	9	.	4	18
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	81	42	33	36	36	42	51	55	58	51	55	74	47
	In 1851,	75	43	33	32	37	38	44	45	54	43	76	86	45

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools.	Number and Ages of Males.																
	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	6	52	183	314	405	511	505	593	339	396	249	237	83	57	92	41	4,063
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	1	2	.	3	1	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	14
Total,	6	52	184	316	405	514	506	595	340	397	250	237	84	57	93	41	4,077

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
362	1,859	2,021	2,009	1,056	752	494	240	105	32	1	9	8,940	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
1,148	2,446	2,144	2,285	1,476	1,001	544	262	63	24	1	1	11,395	Who could Read only, . .	
6,406	4,181	3,082	3,513	3,355	3,423	2,802	1,869	667	209	29	22	29,558	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
5	22	28	26	18	15	13	10	13	12	3	28	18	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
14	29	30	29	25	19	14	11	7	9	3	3	23	Who could Read only, . .	
81	49	42	45	57	66	73	79	80	79	94	69	59	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
3	16	13	12	11	10	3	10	7	17	24	9	12	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
6	25	27	20	15	14	10	12	11	15	8	11	18	In 1851,	
11	29	30	24	19	14	10	9	8	3	.	12	21	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
17	29	30	26	22	15	12	9	8	8	.	1	23	In 1851,	
86	55	52	64	70	76	82	81	85	80	76	79	67	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
77	46	43	54	63	71	78	79	81	77	92	88	59	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
10	64	142	313	328	445	371	509	315	455	247	206	98	61	42	33	3,639	7,702	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
1	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	12	26	Superior Schools,	
11	64	142	316	328	447	371	511	316	456	248	207	98	61	42	33	3,651	7,728	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Burrishoole Barony,	Males,	252	930	1,675	2,116	1,518	1,107	689	764	430	793	270	562	170
	Females,	237	909	1,556	2,059	1,655	1,170	680	887	488	898	354	586	250
Carra B.,	Males,	269	973	1,868	2,560	1,919	1,310	729	742	522	841	419	639	264
	Females,	255	910	1,712	2,190	1,838	1,421	668	921	635	1,010	445	776	319
Clanmorris B.,	Males,	192	787	1,430	1,641	1,375	858	488	504	388	621	250	461	171
	Females,	189	720	1,371	1,601	1,293	874	461	691	471	633	292	481	179
Costello B.,	Males,	508	1,992	3,122	3,206	2,675	2,069	1,235	1,275	806	1,302	526	1,068	436
	Females,	511	1,944	2,965	3,185	2,724	2,101	1,171	1,437	829	1,276	592	1,032	406
Erris B.,	Males,	179	705	1,290	1,634	1,320	886	512	513	327	562	237	452	176
	Females,	190	700	1,286	1,657	1,383	971	571	664	418	720	272	468	197
Gallen B.,	Males,	366	1,426	2,326	2,750	2,141	1,667	952	956	554	995	443	795	342
	Females,	356	1,395	2,251	2,619	2,230	1,794	955	1,043	709	1,090	529	871	373
Kilmaine B.,	Males,	249	988	1,880	2,354	1,988	1,364	728	837	493	880	326	634	234
	Females,	286	953	1,807	2,391	2,098	1,518	865	970	633	1,034	419	784	271
Murrisk B.,	Males,	202	720	1,377	1,808	1,371	922	522	601	345	608	263	446	158
	Females,	202	750	1,411	1,398	1,521	1,027	568	721	445	791	314	567	207
Tirawley B.,	Males,	310	1,364	2,521	3,215	2,769	1,852	1,000	896	603	1,045	529	975	458
	Females,	306	1,289	2,417	3,102	2,773	1,998	954	1,128	827	1,362	616	1,079	449
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	2,527	9,885	17,489	21,284	17,076	12,035	6,855	7,088	4,468	7,647	3,263	6,032	2,409
	Females,	2,532	9,570	16,776	20,202	17,515	12,874	6,893	8,462	5,455	8,814	3,833	6,644	2,651
Ballina Town (part of),	Males,	43	175	296	415	326	195	158	137	102	123	82	135	54
	Females,	49	204	284	327	410	360	179	226	111	245	98	163	58
Ballinrobe T.,	Males,	20	62	148	135	148	106	68	64	51	86	23	43	24
	Females,	14	90	123	144	158	122	87	94	50	66	34	67	23
Castlebar T.,	Males,	59	174	283	235	220	192	136	119	92	102	67	105	46
	Females,	53	150	304	630	332	251	160	149	101	154	81	109	47
Westport T.,	Males,	44	154	233	276	255	159	120	97	90	135	63	91	40
	Females,	56	160	294	470	303	266	151	159	128	123	70	108	56
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	166	565	960	1,061	949	652	482	417	335	446	235	374	164
	Females,	172	604	1,005	1,571	1,203	999	577	628	390	588	283	447	184
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	2,693	10,450	18,449	22,345	18,025	12,687	7,337	7,505	4,803	8,093	3,498	6,406	2,573
	Females,	2,704	10,174	17,781	21,773	18,718	13,873	7,470	9,090	5,845	9,402	4,116	7,091	2,835
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	28,899		40,370		20,024		12,308		11,591		8,979	
	Females,	.	27,955		40,491		21,343		14,935		13,518		9,926	
	Both Sexes,	5,397	56,854		80,861		41,367		27,243		25,109		18,905	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·	21·7		30·3		15·		9·2		8·7		6·7	
	Females,	1·9	19·8		28·7		15·1		10·6		9·6		7·	

the Number One Year old and upwards, in periods of Five and Ten Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
433	108	116	37	61	6	5	4	2	6	12,054	24,728	Burrishoole Barony.
560	93	153	39	79	4	5	7	3	2	12,674		
471	138	146	48	53	12	3	.	1	5	13,932	28,055	Carra B.
612	149	142	43	54	6	7	5	2	3	14,123		
327	105	119	21	36	4	3	2	2	9	9,794	19,784	Clanmorris B.
424	106	116	31	44	2	3	.	1	7	9,990		
761	204	224	78	62	15	15	1	1	15	21,596	43,210	Costello B.
806	196	239	62	98	11	7	3	4	15	21,614		
356	107	83	29	25	5	6	2	1	2	9,409	19,630	Erris B.
423	89	117	29	49	7	5	.	3	2	10,221		
583	150	210	53	65	5	6	4	2	.	16,791	34,327	Gallen B.
772	173	226	51	76	13	7	1	1	1	17,536		
439	115	117	25	42	9	9	.	2	2	13,715	28,821	Kilmaine B.
669	128	152	41	68	9	5	2	1	2	15,106		
302	83	73	28	31	4	3	2	1	.	9,870	20,613	Murrisk B.
493	93	127	34	60	6	4	3	1	.	10,743		
693	225	227	68	75	7	4	3	2	5	18,846	38,765	Tirawley B.
898	231	284	57	110	13	12	5	6	3	19,919		
4,365	1,235	1,315	387	450	67	54	18	14	44	126,007	257,933	Total, Rural Districts.
5,657	1,258	1,556	367	638	71	55	26	22	35	131,926		
92	38	39	7	6	3	2	.	.	1	2,429	5,402	Ballina Town (part of).
142	39	38	17	13	3	1	3	.	3	2,973		
26	4	3	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	1,017	2,162	Ballinrobe T.
46	12	5	3	3	2	1	.	.	1	1,145		
58	27	12	6	3	1	1	.	.	1	1,939	4,632	Castlebar T.
89	29	22	8	19	.	1	.	2	2	2,693		
60	22	19	9	3	1	1	.	.	.	1,872	4,370	Westport T.
75	31	24	8	12	3	.	.	.	1	2,498		
236	91	73	26	12	5	4	1	.	3	7,257	16,566	Total, Civic Districts.
352	111	89	36	47	8	3	3	2	7	9,309		
4,601	1,326	1,388	413	462	72	58	19	14	47	133,264	274,499	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
6,009	1,369	1,645	423	685	79	58	29	24	42	141,235		
5,927		1,801		534		77		.	.	.	—	Males, .
7,378		2,068		764		87		.	.	.	—	Females, .
13,305		3,869		1,298		164		38	89	274,499	—	Both Sexes,
4·5		1·4		·4		·06		·01	.	.	—	Males,
5·2		1·5		·5		·06		.02	.	.	—	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	716	3,468	4,198	5,754	3,333	2,556	2,111	1,214	346	76	17	10	23,799
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,664	3,402	2,191	2,023	1,047	897	648	364	109	23	4	1	12,373
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	15,109	14,414	10,687	11,113	7,176	7,457	5,682	4,022	1,247	418	65	33	77,423
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	131	424	490	691	436	317	258	136	49	6	2	2	2,942
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	159	189	125	99	75	54	50	31	6	2	.	.	790
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	670	448	334	344	241	310	230	160	44	9	3	1	2,794
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could read and Write,	847	3,892	4,688	6,445	3,769	2,873	2,369	1,350	395	82	19	12	26,741
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could read only,	1,823	3,591	2,316	2,122	1,122	951	698	395	115	25	4	1	13,163
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	15,779	14,862	11,021	11,457	7,417	7,767	5,912	4,182	1,291	427	68	34	80,217
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	5	17	26	32	31	25	26	23	22	15	21	26	22
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	10	16	13	11	9	8	8	7	6	5	4	2	11
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	85	67	61	57	60	67	66	70	72	80	75	72	67
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	3	17	25	23	24	24	19	20	18	20	18	9	18
	In 1851,	6	20	29	31	26	27	24	24	19	24	17	26	22
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	9	14	11	9	8	7	6	5	4	4	.	3	10
	In 1851,	11	16	12	10	8	8	7	6	5	4	7	2	11
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	88	69	64	68	68	69	75	75	78	76	82	88	72
	In 1851,	83	64	59	59	66	65	69	70	76	72	76	72	67

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	9	68	194	417	609	741	721	1,124	598	1,216	659	714	245	173	158	17	7,663
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	11
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	16	13	39	60	84	100	78	111	75	101	54	60	19	23	12	.	845
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	1	3	4	4	5	2	2	6	7	8	4	4	4	.	54
Total,	25	81	234	480	698	847	805	1,237	675	1,323	721	782	270	200	178	17	8,573

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
543	2,151	2,304	2,414	1,308	819	619	307	86	29	9	1	10,590	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,427	2,876	2,252	2,012	1,112	802	457	236	76	15	1	.	11,266	Who could Read only,	
14,806	15,175	12,959	15,341	11,497	11,026	8,219	6,372	1,781	665	93	34	97,968	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
114	355	424	571	310	187	144	85	29	8	1	.	2,228	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
202	319	214	251	132	115	81	41	9	2	1	.	1,367	Who could Read only,	
689	897	565	754	576	569	406	337	87	45	6	7	4,938	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
657	2,506	2,728	2,985	1,618	1,006	763	392	115	37	10	1	12,818	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,629	3,195	2,466	2,263	1,244	917	538	277	85	17	2	.	12,633	Who could Read only,	
15,495	16,072	13,524	16,095	12,073	11,595	8,625	6,709	1,868	710	99	41	102,906	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
4	11	15	14	11	7	8	5	6	5	9	2	10	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
9	15	13	11	8	7	5	4	4	2	2	.	10	Who could Read only,	
87	74	72	75	81	86	87	91	90	93	89	98	80	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
2	9	9	7	6	5	4	4	5	6	1	5	6	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
5	13	14	12	8	8	6	7	5	8	4	2	10	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
6	11	11	7	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	1	8	In 1841, Who could Read only.
10	15	12	9	7	6	4	4	4	1	4	.	10	In 1851, Who could Read only.
92	80	80	86	89	90	92	93	92	91	96	94	86	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
85	72	74	79	85	86	90	89	91	91	92	98	80	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Females.	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.				
3	75	137	347	439	531	664	947	533	880	592	561	223	159	190	6	6,342	14,005	Primary Schools,	Rural Districts.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	14	Superior Schools,	
12	34	37	50	63	112	117	209	150	300	169	222	44	29	36	11	1,690	2,535	Primary Schools,	Civic Districts.
.	1	2	4	3	3	4	4	3	9	5	8	6	3	1	.	61	115	Superior Schools,	
20	111	226	402	510	651	785	1,251	686	1,189	766	791	273	191	227	17	8,096	16,669	Total.	

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Athlone Barony,	Males,	392	1,306	2,172	2,427	2,263	1,703	996	908	617	959	544	858	421
	Females,	317	1,288	2,130	2,649	2,198	1,443	852	1,009	668	1,081	545	982	379
Ballintober, N., B.,	Males,	115	398	738	750	665	516	278	274	215	336	152	261	107
	Females,	81	396	695	718	651	424	283	300	245	356	170	305	111
Ballintober, S., B.,	Males,	117	504	868	1,044	919	598	344	365	234	377	209	345	140
	Females,	127	469	833	965	799	554	285	387	266	442	225	308	166
Ballymoe B.,	Males,	73	219	365	366	331	196	101	131	116	140	90	107	54
	Females,	47	195	345	343	291	170	92	187	111	183	94	107	50
Boyle B.,	Males,	288	1,055	1,867	1,856	1,666	1,251	665	671	457	697	350	635	234
	Females,	294	1,001	1,676	1,876	1,583	1,100	584	773	542	776	388	622	231
Castlereagh B.,	Males,	256	948	1,488	1,769	1,437	1,002	533	553	447	614	326	491	239
	Females,	248	905	1,568	1,688	1,447	951	559	684	483	744	386	535	243
Frenchpark B.	Males,	287	938	1,435	1,617	1,411	1,083	642	609	463	592	295	509	181
	Females,	264	869	1,472	1,561	1,306	1,038	601	665	433	626	340	524	187
Moycarn B.,	Males,	69	258	423	456	433	305	201	216	146	190	103	172	70
	Females,	71	251	404	404	393	270	165	242	146	223	108	167	67
Roscommon B.,	Males,	279	1,042	1,803	2,106	1,803	1,339	737	703	532	750	444	619	307
	Females,	285	998	1,738	2,066	1,820	1,196	696	872	627	884	430	751	291
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,876	6,668	11,159	12,391	10,928	7,993	4,497	4,430	3,227	4,655	2,513	3,997	1,753
	Females,	1,734	6,374	10,861	12,270	10,488	7,146	4,117	5,119	3,521	5,315	2,686	4,301	1,725
Athlone Town (part of),	Males,	47	103	159	150	135	106	106	95	68	87	52	67	32
	Females,	33	104	166	125	195	168	104	110	79	97	52	56	26
Ballinasloe T. (part of),	Males,	3	10	9	7	15	3	8	6	10	2	2	4	1
	Females,	1	11	12	9	7	7	12	7	3	6	3	3	3
Boyle T.,	Males,	39	119	223	307	208	125	73	82	65	84	49	75	37
	Females,	36	131	246	324	292	203	99	109	78	126	74	88	34
Roscommon T.,	Males,	54	137	277	507	367	200	111	107	79	128	76	90	45
	Females,	49	122	232	281	384	274	144	169	90	183	86	117	55
Total Civic Districts,	Males,	143	369	668	971	725	434	298	290	222	301	179	236	115
	Females,	119	368	656	739	878	652	359	395	250	412	215	264	118
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	2,019	7,037	11,827	13,362	11,653	8,427	4,795	4,720	3,449	4,956	2,692	4,233	1,868
	Females,	1,853	6,742	11,517	13,009	11,366	7,798	4,476	5,514	3,771	5,727	2,901	4,565	1,843
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,		18,864		25,015		13,222		8,169		7,648		6,101	
	Females,		18,259		24,375		12,274		9,285		8,628		6,408	
	Both Sexes,	3,872	37,123		49,390		25,496		17,454		16,276		12,509	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period,	Males,	2·3	21·8		29·0		15·3		9·4		8·8		7·1	
	Females,	2·1	21·0		28·0		14·1		10·7		9·9		7·4	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Baronies and Towns.
574	230	160	64	61	12	6	.	.	14	16,687	33,454	Athlone Barony.
639	188	193	51	76	11	4	3	1	10	16,767		
174	66	76	20	20	5	6	1	.	3	5,176	10,273	Ballintober, North, B.
181	71	65	16	15	3	3	2	.	4	5,097		
217	103	74	35	15	8	4	3	.	1	6,524	12,857	Ballintober, South, B.
289	89	75	22	29	1	2	.	.	.	6,333		
66	29	26	8	2	1	.	.	1	2	2,424	4,817	Ballymoe B.
106	22	24	11	11	.	2	.	.	2	2,393		
364	106	112	54	45	7	5	2	.	6	12,393	24,593	Boyle B.
422	111	126	28	53	8	4	1	.	1	12,200		
342	110	132	38	40	5	5	2	1	2	10,780	22,026	Castlereagh B.
449	105	141	22	66	7	6	3	2	4	11,246		
289	116	111	36	26	5	7	.	.	10	10,662	21,216	Frenchpark B.
356	109	134	21	33	2	.	1	.	12	10,554		
94	29	31	11	12	2	3	.	.	.	3,224	6,339	Moycarn B.
117	28	23	12	18	1	2	.	1	2	3,115		
412	153	157	53	48	10	3	4	2	3	13,309	26,885	Roscommon B.
526	148	145	42	43	10	3	2	2	1	13,576		
2,532	942	879	319	269	55	39	12	4	41	81,179	162,460	Total, Rural Districts.
3,135	871	926	225	344	43	26	12	6	36	81,231		
33	11	16	6	2	1	.	.	.	1	1,282	2,686	Athlone Town (part of).
47	16	21	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	1,404		
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	174	Ballinasloe T. (part of).
3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89		
39	13	15	6	7	.	1	.	.	.	1,567	3,501	Boyle T.
54	13	8	7	8	.	1	1	2	.	1,934		
59	25	15	5	3	2	.	.	.	11	2,298	4,615	Roscommon T.
72	23	20	1	7	.	2	2	.	4	2,317		
139	51	46	17	12	3	1	.	.	12	5,232	10,976	Total, Civic Districts.
176	52	51	11	16	.	4	3	2	4	5,744		
2,671	993	925	336	281	58	40	12	4	53	86,411	173,436	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
3,311	923	977	236	360	43	30	15	8	40	87,025		
3,664		1,261		339		52		.	.	.	—	Males, .
4,234		1,213		403		45		.	.	.	—	Females, .
7,898		2,474		742		97		12	93	173,436	—	Both Sexes,
4·2		1·5		·4		·1		.	.	.	.	Males, .
4·9		1·4		·5		·05		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.	Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Who could Read and Write,	549	2,952	3,971	6,005	3,366	2,673	2,061	1,094	399	82	19	10	23,181
Rural Districts. Who could Read only,	1,335	2,610	2,006	1,952	1,035	925	635	350	97	27	5	1	10,978
Rural Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	9,275	6,829	4,951	4,533	3,256	3,570	3,054	2,030	702	215	31	30	38,476
Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	84	365	337	427	350	266	185	93	31	6	1	1	2,146
Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	149	193	110	84	59	47	45	19	8	1	.	.	715
Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	435	413	278	221	103	167	121	78	24	8	.	11	1,859
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read and Write,	633	3,317	4,308	6,432	3,716	2,939	2,246	1,187	430	88	20	11	25,327
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could Read only,	1,484	2,803	2,116	2,036	1,094	972	680	369	105	28	5	1	11,693
Rural and Civic Districts. Who could neither Read nor Write,	9,710	7,242	5,229	4,754	3,359	3,737	3,175	2,108	726	223	31	41	40,335
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read and Write,	5	25	37	49	46	38	37	32	34	26	36	21	33
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could Read only,	13	21	18	15	13	13	11	10	8	8	9	2	15
Proportion per cent. in each Degree. Who could neither Read nor Write,	82	54	45	36	41	49	52	58	58	66	55	77	52
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,	1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	5	27	39	36	37	35	30	29	27	29	27	37	29
	In 1851,	8	28	43	48	40	38	35	34	31	32	27	21	33
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	12	21	18	15	13	11	10	9	8	7	.	8	15
	In 1851,	15	20	17	14	13	11	10	10	8	8	9	2	15
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	83	52	43	49	50	54	60	62	65	64	73	55	56
	In 1851,	77	52	40	38	47	51	55	56	61	60	64	77	52

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts. Primary Schools,	19	56	192	329	479	644	643	757	481	651	331	305	115	64	39	8	5,113
Rural Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	4	3	7	5	2	10	9	.	45
Civic Districts. Primary Schools,	8	15	18	32	50	79	77	144	74	150	62	80	26	26	31	2	874
Civic Districts. Superior Schools,	.	.	2	2	6	8	6	6	5	15	11	12	13	7	6	.	99
Total,	27	71	212	364	535	731	728	909	564	819	411	402	156	107	85	10	6,131

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
475	2,162	2,493	2,636	1,355	990	651	351	100	22	2	2	11,239	Who could Read and Write,	Rural Districts.
1,255	3,008	2,580	2,553	1,607	1,009	630	267	87	24	4	2	13,026	Who could Read only,	
9,131	7,100	5,415	6,074	5,678	6,002	4,745	3,388	964	341	38	32	48,908	Who could neither Read nor Write	
87	247	288	366	217	152	106	64	15	3	3	.	1,548	Who could Read and Write,	Civic Districts.
157	210	210	230	131	104	50	31	13	.	2	.	1,138	Who could Read only,	
412	282	380	415	297	371	226	133	34	13	4	4	2,571	Who could neither Read nor Write	
562	2,409	2,781	3,002	1,572	1,142	757	415	115	25	5	2	12,787	Who could Read and Write,	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,412	3,218	2,790	2,783	1,738	1,113	680	298	100	24	6	2	14,164	Who could Read only,	
9,543	7,382	5,795	6,489	5,975	6,373	4,971	3,521	998	354	42	36	51,479	Who could neither Read nor Write	
5	18	24	24	17	13	12	10	10	6	10	5	16	Who could Read and Write,	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
12	25	25	23	19	13	11	7	8	6	11	5	18	Who could Read only,	
83	57	51	53	64	74	77	83	82	88	79	90	66	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.												Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
3	14	16	11	11	10	8	9	9	10	3	26	11	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
6	21	24	19	14	13	11	10	8	14	11	5	16	In 1851,
10	23	23	16	12	9	6	5	6	7	7	4	16	In 1841, Who could Read only.
15	25	24	20	14	11	8	8	7	5	17	5	18	In 1851,
87	63	61	73	77	81	86	86	85	83	90	70	73	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
79	54	52	61	72	76	81	82	85	81	72	90	66	In 1851,

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
24	67	157	305	465	543	525	773	511	659	440	374	149	147	156	13	5,308	10,421	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	49	Superior Schools,
13	19	27	48	69	90	74	112	54	79	37	27	10	5	3	.	667	1,541	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
2	1	1	2	3	1	2	.	4	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	21	120	Superior Schools,
39	87	185	355	538	634	602	885	570	741	479	401	160	152	159	13	6,000	12,131	Total.

I.—Table of Ages, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

Baronies and Towns.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
Carbury Barony,	Males,	247	1,096	1,724	1,943	1,830	1,253	799	725	472	707	343	650	258
	Females,	249	1,089	1,781	1,835	1,962	1,387	781	842	579	854	433	704	261
Coolavin B.,	Males,	91	350	571	585	457	359	245	236	172	206	141	186	66
	Females,	90	363	585	580	503	349	232	272	166	219	131	180	68
Corran B.,	Males,	131	544	898	1,038	818	608	376	359	224	377	183	341	124
	Females,	125	558	884	919	818	691	376	383	263	416	210	384	140
Leyny B.,	Males,	292	1,174	1,722	1,828	1,570	1,163	694	723	445	743	355	652	233
	Females,	268	1,086	1,737	1,851	1,530	1,198	677	802	484	827	352	674	268
Tireragh B.,	Males,	208	881	1,643	1,898	1,603	1,198	594	597	404	656	316	586	235
	Females,	224	876	1,582	1,853	1,518	1,152	580	688	442	743	363	676	285
Tirerrill B.,	Males,	241	816	1,404	1,470	1,265	941	563	512	365	545	259	532	213
	Females,	170	796	1,351	1,409	1,305	915	494	603	421	651	276	573	217
Total, Rural Districts,	Males,	1,210	4,861	7,962	8,762	7,543	5,527	3,273	3,152	2,082	3,234	1,597	2,947	1,129
	Females,	1,126	4,768	7,920	8,447	7,636	5,692	3,140	3,590	2,355	3,710	1,765	3,191	1,239
Ardnaree Town (a Suburb of Sligo T.)	Males,	5	27	38	50	33	24	16	21	7	18	7	16	4
	Females,	4	33	42	32	35	24	15	18	12	29	8	22	8
Sligo T.,	Males,	131	438	617	702	628	477	350	315	264	319	146	270	105
	Females,	119	465	579	704	761	669	474	443	335	403	165	343	126
Total, Civic Districts,	Males,	136	465	655	752	661	501	366	336	271	337	153	286	109
	Females,	123	498	621	736	796	693	489	461	347	432	173	365	134
Total of Rural and Civic Districts,	Males,	1,346	5,326	8,617	9,514	8,204	6,028	3,639	3,488	2,353	3,571	1,750	3,233	1,238
	Females,	1,249	5,266	8,541	9,183	8,432	6,385	3,629	4,051	2,702	4,142	1,938	3,556	1,373
Ages in Periods of 10 Years,	Males,	.	13,943		17,718		9,667		5,841		5,321		4,471	
	Females,	.	13,807		17,615		10,014		6,753		6,080		4,929	
	Both Sexes,	2,595	27,750		35,333		19,681		12,594		11,401		9,400	
Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.	Males,	2·1	22·2		28·2		15·4		9·3		8·5		7·1	
	Females,	1·9	21·		26·9		15·3		10·3		9·3		7.5	

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	BARONIES AND TOWNS.
546	159	179	68	70	9	10	2	1	5	13,101	27,012	CARBURY BARONY.
610	143	213	54	105	10	15	2	.	2	13,911		
125	34	35	16	16	2	1	.	.	4	3,898	7,895	COOLAVIN B.
138	41	38	15	16	5	2	2	.	2	3,997		
233	72	77	24	23	3	5	2	.	.	6,462	13,173	CORRAN B.
308	80	76	29	41	3	3	1	1	2	6,711		
484	149	157	47	54	6	5	3	1	1	12,501	25,283	LEYNY B.
600	137	167	38	70	6	4	2	3	1	12,782		
464	156	147	45	66	12	4	5	2	11	11,731	23,741	TIRERAGH B.
542	148	176	44	86	6	10	3	2	11	12,010		
353	98	139	37	57	7	5	1	1	9	9,833	19,781	TIRERRILL B.
412	88	145	32	67	6	8	3	2	4	9,948		
2,205	668	734	237	286	39	30	13	5	30	57,526	116,885	TOTAL, RURAL DISTRICTS.
2,610	637	815	212	385	36	42	13	8	22	59,359		
7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	583	ARDNAREE TOWN (A SUBURB OF SLIGO T.)
10	2	4	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	305		
145	66	54	23	17	3	2	1	.	4	5,077	11,047	SLIGO T.
201	44	78	20	29	4	5	1	.	2	5,970		
152	67	58	23	17	3	2	1	.	4	5,355	11,630	TOTAL CIVIC DISTRICTS.
211	46	82	24	32	4	5	1	.	2	6,275		
2,357	735	792	260	303	42	32	14	5	34	62,881	128,515	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
2,821	683	897	236	417	40	47	14	8	24	65,634		
3,092		1,052		345		46		.	.	.	—	MALES,
3,504		1,133		457		61		.	.	.	—	FEMALES,
6,596		2,185		802		107		13	58	128,515	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·9		1·7		·5		·07		.	.	.	.	MALES,
5·3		1·7		·7		·09		.	.	.	.	FEMALES,

AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.

II.—Table showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

Districts, and Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	419	1,940	2,391	3,354	1,956	1,544	1,298	732	250	77	8	3	13,972
	Who could Read only,	957	1,720	1,157	1,134	562	465	355	226	69	17	1	3	6,666
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	6,586	5,102	3,995	4,312	2,716	2,822	2,423	1,915	652	231	39	24	30,817
Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	79	312	370	516	344	255	194	97	40	5	1	.	2,213
	Who could Read only,	158	182	120	120	93	62	48	17	11	4	.	.	815
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	418	258	171	231	170	173	153	105	30	11	2	4	1,726
Rural and Civic Districts.	Who could Read and Write,	498	2,252	2,761	3,870	2,300	1,799	1,492	829	290	82	9	3	16,185
	Who could Read only,	1,115	1,902	1,277	1,254	655	527	403	243	80	21	1	3	7,481
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	7,004	5,360	4,166	4,543	2,886	2,995	2,576	2,020	682	242	41	28	32,543
Proportion per cent. in each Degree.	Who could Read and Write,	6	24	34	40	39	34	33	27	27	24	18	9	29
	Who could Read only,	13	20	15	13	11	10	9	8	8	6	2	9	13
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	81	56	51	47	50	56	58	65	65	70	80	82	58
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

III.—Table showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree

Degrees of Education.		Males. 5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	6	26	34	32	33	30	23	24	21	27	16	14	26
	In 1851,	8	27	37	40	34	35	29	29	25	25	15	9	29
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	11	19	16	14	12	9	8	8	5	7	8	11	13
	In 1851,	15	19	14	12	10	9	8	8	7	4	.	9	13
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	83	55	50	54	55	61	69	68	74	66	76	75	61
	In 1851,	77	54	49	48	56	56	63	63	68	71	85	82	58

IV.—Table showing the Number and Ages of Persons

Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.		Number and Ages of Males. Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Males.
Rural Districts.	Primary Schools,	9	53	110	259	379	452	374	448	266	345	188	171	93	53	44	14	3,263
	Superior Schools,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	4
Civic Districts.	Primary Schools,	1	4	10	16	13	27	30	50	57	65	75	63	21	26	25	1	484
	Superior Schools,	1	.	4	3	3	5	8	8	4	8	4	1	.	.	.	30	79
Total,		11	57	124	278	395	484	412	506	327	419	267	235	119	80	71	45	3,830

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.												Districts, and Degrees of Education.	
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
342	1,449	1,848	1,970	918	642	445	240	76	29	7	4	8,000	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural Districts.
990	1,782	1,604	1,412	745	489	342	137	59	24	3	1	7,588	Who could Read only, . .	
6,538	5,216	4,184	5,450	4,252	4,344	3,643	2,870	892	368	55	17	37,877	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
69	254	352	455	265	172	128	49	33	8	2	.	1,787	Who could Read and Write, .	Civic Districts.
116	207	168	283	181	107	80	31	16	4	1	.	1,249	Who could Read only, . .	
496	275	256	439	362	326	291	177	57	24	3	2	2,618	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
411	1,703	2,200	2,425	1,213	814	573	289	109	37	9	4	9,787	Who could Read and Write, .	Rural and Civic Districts.
1,136	1,989	1,792	1,700	926	596	422	168	75	28	4	1	8,837	Who could Read only, . .	
6,994	5,491	4,440	5,889	4,614	4,670	3,934	3,047	949	392	56	19	40,495	Who could neither Read nor Write,	
5	18	26	24	16	13	12	8	10	8	13	17	17	Who could Read and Write, .	Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
13	22	21	17	14	10	8	5	6	6	6	4	15	Who could Read only, . .	
82	60	53	59	68	77	80	87	84	86	81	79	68	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...	
1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.				Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.	

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.	
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
3	14	16	12	10	8	7	7	7	11	17	12	11	In 1841,	Who could Read and Write.
6	21	25	20	14	12	9	10	8	14	6	17	17	In 1851,	
10	19	19	13	10	7	5	6	6	7	7	10	13	In 1841,	Who could Read only.
15	22	19	14	11	9	5	6	7	8	6	4	15	In 1851,	
87	67	65	75	80	85	88	87	87	82	76	78	76	In 1841,	Who could neither Read nor Write.
79	57	56	66	75	79	86	84	85	73	83	79	68	In 1851,	

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.	
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females		
11	51	123	280	313	422	360	492	336	457	274	271	190	149	243	15	3,992	7,255	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	Superior Schools,
.	5	7	12	13	18	23	31	36	42	32	24	11	8	11	318	594	1,075	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
1	1	1	3	2	7	5	8	3	10	11	1	9	5	.	35	102	181	Superior Schools,
12	57	131	295	328	447	388	531	375	509	317	296	210	162	259	368	4,685	8,515	Total.

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

DISTRICTS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	9,624	36,558	62,782	71,937	62,238	44,880	25,870	26,234	17,969	27,053	13,250	22,286	8,947
	Females,	9,259	35,424	60,804	68,873	61,111	44,144	25,061	30,174	20,115	30,832	14,435	24,191	9,601
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	885	2,861	4,683	6,024	5,027	3,433	2,375	2,342	1,825	2,256	1,188	1,750	748
	Females,	845	2,856	4,721	6,996	6,182	5,061	3,166	3,493	2,281	3,322	1,504	2,239	866
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	10,509	39,419	67,465	77,961	67,265	48,313	28,245	28,576	19,794	29,309	14,435	24,036	9,695
	Females,	10,104	38,280	65,525	75,869	67,293	49,205	28,227	33,667	22,396	34,154	15,939	26,430	10,467
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,	.	106,884		145,226		76,558		48,370		43,744		33,731	
	Females,	.	103,805		143,162		77,432		56,063		50,093		36,897	
	BOTH SEXES,	20,613	210,689		288,388		153,990		104,433		93,837		70,628	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·1	21·6		29·3		15·4		9·8		8·8		6·8	
	Females,	2·0	20·2		27·8		15·1		10·9		9·7		7·2	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES.												
		5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	3,011	14,989	19,241	26,980	15,845	12,215	9,844	5,397	1,835	398	71	33	109,859
	Who could Read only,	6,871	13,336	9,090	8,560	4,643	3,893	2,689	1,455	441	122	13	9	51,122
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	52,900	43,612	33,907	35,210	23,715	24,195	18,700	13,077	4,236	1,377	212	126	251,267
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	531	2,175	2,389	3,197	2,294	1,580	1,158	577	202	33	6	5	14,147
	Who could Read only,	923	1,286	678	581	406	334	229	106	37	9	1	2	4,592
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	3,229	2,563	1,960	2,030	1,467	1,527	1,111	726	192	54	7	21	14,887
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	3,542	17,164	21,630	30,177	18,139	13,795	11,002	5,974	2,037	431	77	38	124,006
	Who could Read only,	7,794	14,622	9,768	9,141	5,049	4,227	2,918	1,561	478	131	14	11	55,714
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	56,129	46,175	35,867	37,240	25,182	25,722	19,811	13,803	4,428	1,431	219	147	266,154
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	5	22	32	39	38	31	33	28	29	22	25	19	28
	Who could Read only,	12	19	15	12	10	10	8	7	7	6	4	6	12
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	83	59	53	49	52	59	59	65	64	72	71	75	60
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.	DISTRICTS.
15,116	4,813	4,920	1,592	1,635	262	174	76	46	168	458,430	926,269	RURAL DISTRICTS.
19,218	4,623	5,538	1,447	2,216	260	208	99	66	140	467,839		
1,026	383	317	114	79	17	11	2	1	28	37,372	83,762	CIVIC DISTRICTS.
1,607	393	428	132	191	28	23	13	8	85	46,390		
16,142	5,196	5,237	1,706	1,714	279	185	78	47	196	495,802	1,010,031	TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
20,825	5,016	5,966	1,579	2,407	288	231	112	74	175	514,229		
21,338		6,943		1,993		263		.	.	.	—	Males, . AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS.
25,841		7,545		2,695		343		.	.	.	—	Females, .
47,179		14,488		4,688		606		121	371	1,010,031	—	BOTH SEXES,
4·3		1·4		·4		·05		.	.	.	.	Males, PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD.
5·0		1·5		·5		·07		·01	.	.	.	Females,

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

FEMALES.													DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL FEMALES.	
2,368	10,469	11,943	12,428	6,592	4,544	3,067	1,604	503	168	24	17	53,727	Who could Read and Write, . RURAL DISTRICTS.
6,328	12,944	10,995	10,582	6,266	4,190	2,533	1,205	362	111	19	4	55,539	Who could Read only, . .
52,108	45,460	38,173	46,195	37,431	36,533	28,192	21,032	6,120	2,197	330	119	313,890	Who could neither Read nor Write,
480	1,779	1,983	2,643	1,583	997	728	391	136	40	10	1	10,771	Who could Read and Write, . CIVIC DISTRICTS.
953	1,649	1,149	1,351	821	580	360	190	64	13	6	.	7,136	Who could Read only, . .
3,288	3,568	3,050	4,233	3,370	3,249	2,017	1,419	360	166	28	34	24,782	Who could neither Read nor Write,
2,848	12,248	13,926	15,071	8,175	5,541	3,795	1,995	639	208	34	18	64,498	Who could Read and Write, . RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.
7,281	14,593	12,144	11,933	7,087	4,770	2,893	1,395	426	124	25	4	62,675	Who could Read only, . .
55,396	49,028	41,223	50,428	40,801	39,782	30,209	22,451	6,480	2,363	358	153	338,672	Who could neither Read nor Write,
4	16	21	20	14	11	10	8	8	8	8	10	14	Who could Read and Write, . PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.
11	19	18	15	13	10	8	5	6	4	6	2	13	Who could Read only, . .
85	65	61	65	73	79	82	87	86	88	86	88	73	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
1841 to 30th March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

III.—TABLE showing the NUMBER and AGES of the Population Five Years old and upwards who could Read and Write, Read only, or neither Read nor Write, in each of the Rural and Civic Districts, and in the Rural and Civic Districts combined, distinguishing the Ages in the Census

DISTRICTS AND PERIODS.	5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
MALES WHO COULD READ AND WRITE.													
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1841,	4,910	18,559	39,352	24,915	18,433	12,572	7,195	2,835	906	162	37	72	129,948
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1851,	5,149	16,493	34,750	19,490	13,449	10,723	6,430	2,559	658	107	18	33	109,859
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	818	2,106	4,239	3,026	2,082	1,405	838	299	94	11	5	23	14,946
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	850	2,329	4,033	2,621	1,929	1,266	750	282	68	12	2	5	14,147
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	5,728	20,665	43,591	27,941	20,515	13,977	8,033	3,134	1,000	173	42	95	144,894
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	5,999	18,822	38,783	22,111	15,378	11,989	7,180	2,841	726	119	20	38	124,006
MALES WHO COULD READ ONLY.													
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1841,	11,314	14,084	18,127	10,163	6,582	3,884	2,316	816	226	39	3	36	67,590
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1851,	10,020	12,223	13,423	5,757	4,204	3,021	1,653	609	173	27	3	9	51,122
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	979	744	866	547	375	207	115	47	20	3	.	3	3,906
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	1,252	1,096	965	452	370	256	136	47	14	2	.	2	4,592
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	12,293	14,828	18,993	10,710	6,957	4,091	2,431	863	246	42	3	39	71,496
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	11,272	13,319	14,388	6,209	4,574	3,277	1,789	656	187	29	3	11	55,714
MALES WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.													
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1841,	101,058	51,483	71,909	54,071	38,593	29,314	22,071	8,234	3,249	475	146	318	380,921
RURAL DISTRICTS, In 1851,	64,013	40,121	52,817	27,186	25,296	19,820	14,282	5,416	1,865	247	78	126	251,267
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	3,876	1,496	2,288	1,997	1,616	1,229	868	295	103	22	4	34	13,828
CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	3,839	2,382	3,006	1,661	1,610	1,202	789	282	83	11	1	21	14,887
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1841,	104,934	52,979	74,197	56,068	40,209	30,543	22,939	8,529	3,352	497	150	352	394,749
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS, In 1851,	67,852	42,503	55,823	28,847	26,906	21,022	15,071	5,698	1,948	258	79	147	266,154

IV.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards, in each Degree of Education, distinguishing the Ages in the Census

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.	5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
MALES.													
Who could Read and Write, In 1841,	5	23	32	30	30	29	24	25	22	24	21	20	24
Who could Read and Write, In 1851,	7	25	36	39	33	33	30	31	25	29	20	19	28
Who could Read only, In 1841,	10	17	14	11	10	8	7	7	5	6	2	8	12
Who could Read only, In 1851,	13	18	13	11	10	9	7	7	7	7	3	6	12
Who could neither Read nor Write, In 1841,	85	60	54	59	60	63	69	68	73	70	77	72	64
Who could neither Read nor Write, In 1851,	80	57	51	50	57	58	63	62	68	64	77	75	60

V.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES
NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES.																	
RURAL DISTRICTS, Primary Schools,	68	345	938	1,806	2,548	3,222	3,165	4,227	2,563	3,369	2,234	2,405	843	580	502	100	29,415
RURAL DISTRICTS, Superior Schools,	.	.	1	4	1	5	5	8	9	11	16	8	17	19	23	65	192
CIVIC DISTRICTS, Primary Schools,	48	74	139	254	315	441	455	628	429	746	593	525	188	160	126	19	5,052
CIVIC DISTRICTS, Superior Schools,	2	4	16	22	33	29	40	29	25	50	38	43	35	30	40	53	498
TOTAL,	118	423	1,094	2,086	2,897	3,697	3,665	4,892	3,026	4,676	2,791	2,981	1,083	789	702	237	35,157

Write,—Read only,—or who could neither Read nor Write, in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Districts and Periods.
Females who could Read and Write.													
2,728	8,855	16,133	7,429	4,975	2,992	1,596	606	233	48	16	35	45,646	In 1841, Rural Districts.
3,937	11,274	18,677	8,151	5,128	3,603	1,960	720	210	44	6	17	53,727	In 1851, Rural Districts.
555	1,535	3,400	1,903	1,228	756	453	198	68	11	.	30	10,137	In 1841, Civic Districts.
787	1,875	3,394	1,943	1,187	831	489	193	55	13	3	1	10,771	In 1851, Civic Districts.
3,283	10,390	19,533	9,332	6,203	3,748	2,049	804	301	59	16	65	55,783	In 1841, Civic and Rural Districts.
4,724	13,149	22,071	10,094	6,315	4,434	2,449	913	265	57	9	18	64,498	In 1851, Civic and Rural Districts.
Females who could Read only.													
8,593	13,462	21,663	10,455	5,553	2,895	1,528	452	161	19	8	23	64,832	In 1841, Rural Districts.
8,994	12,601	16,568	7,465	4,810	2,935	1,493	476	165	20	8	4	55,539	In 1851, Rural Districts.
974	1,060	1,886	1,084	574	362	227	89	26	8	2	16	6,308	In 1841, Civic Districts.
1,330	1,528	1,886	985	660	411	220	81	27	5	3	.	7,136	In 1851, Civic Districts.
9,567	14,522	23,549	11,539	6,127	3,257	1,755	541	207	27	10	39	71,140	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
10,324	14,129	18,454	8,450	5,470	3,346	1,713	557	192	25	11	4	62,675	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could neither Read nor write.													
102,812	58,587	97,304	75,360	54,363	37,890	28,425	9,420	3,637	532	240	421	468,991	In 1841, Rural Districts.
63,427	42,208	64,210	40,398	38,479	30,299	23,674	7,806	2,803	349	118	119	313,890	In 1851, Rural Districts.
3,948	2,022	4,333	3,756	2,963	2,213	1,597	547	219	55	19	51	21,723	In 1841, Civic Districts.
4,154	3,279	5,600	3,583	3,544	2,266	1,604	474	206	27	11	34	24,782	In 1851, Civic Districts.
106,760	60,609	101,637	79,116	57,326	40,103	30,022	9,967	3,856	587	259	472	490,714	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
67,581	45,487	69,810	43,981	42,023	32,565	25,278	8,280	3,009	376	129	153	338,672	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	Degrees of Education.
Females.													
3	12	14	9	9	8	6	7	7	9	6	11	9	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
6	18	20	16	12	11	8	9	8	12	6	10	14	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
8	17	16	12	9	7	5	5	5	4	3	7	12	In 1841, Who could Read only.
12	19	17	14	10	8	6	6	6	6	7	2	13	In 1851, Who could Read only.
89	71	70	79	82	85	89	88	88	87	91	82	79	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
82	63	63	70	78	81	86	85	86	82	87	88	73	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females	Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.
Number and Ages of Females.																		
72	369	342	1,697	2,126	2,640	2,642	3,825	2,395	3,527	2,186	2,119	954	748	868	116	27,117	56,532	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
1	1	.	4	2	4	2	7	2	5	3	5	1	1	.	.	38	230	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
41	99	136	237	288	414	495	844	537	1,062	692	722	271	139	80	351	6,399	11,451	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
3	3	13	17	19	22	26	26	18	36	31	19	25	11	4	35	308	806	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
117	454	991	1,955	2,435	3,080	3,165	4,702	2,952	4,630	2,912	2,865	1251	899	952	502	33,862	69,019	Total.

TABLE showing the Population of the PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT at every age, by Months and Years, as taken from the Family Returns.

AGES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		CIVIC DISTRICTS.		RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males and Females.
Months, 1	1,237	1,215	141	124	1,378	1,339	2,717
„ 2	796	776	84	82	880	858	1,738
„ 3	1,222	1,219	92	86	1,314	1,305	2,619
„ 4	607	561	67	52	674	613	1,287
„ 5	426	383	54	36	480	419	899
„ 6	2,287	2,323	144	141	2,431	2,464	4,895
„ 7	408	313	50	50	458	363	821
„ 8	348	360	57	64	405	424	829
„ 9	1,579	1,468	109	101	1,688	1,569	3,257
„ 10	398	355	48	69	446	424	870
„ 11	316	286	39	40	355	326	681
Total, under 1 year,	9,624	9,259	885	845	10,509	10,104	20,613
Years, 1	7,294	6,860	655	615	7,949	7,475	15,424
„ 2	10,394	10,105	850	896	11,244	11,001	22,245
„ 3	8,147	8,149	650	670	8,797	8,819	17,616
„ 4	10,723	10,310	706	675	11,429	10,985	22,414
„ 5	11,371	10,722	831	777	12,202	11,499	23,701
„ 6	12,989	12,615	853	907	13,842	13,522	27,364
„ 7	12,907	12,296	941	983	13,848	13,279	27,127
„ 8	13,829	13,631	1,013	1,020	14,842	14,651	29,493
„ 9	11,686	11,540	1,045	1,034	12,731	12,574	25,305
„ 10	16,400	15,554	1,258	1,550	17,658	17,104	34,762
„ 11	9,515	9,153	838	942	10,353	10,095	20,448
„ 12	17,839	17,193	1,535	1,856	19,374	19,049	38,423
„ 13	11,635	11,033	1,015	1,134	12,650	12,167	24,817
„ 14	16,548	15,940	1,378	1,514	17,926	17,454	35,380
„ 15	13,300	12,764	1,041	1,236	14,341	14,000	28,341
„ 16	16,379	15,907	1,296	1,352	17,675	17,259	34,934
„ 17	10,638	10,132	912	1,132	11,550	11,264	22,814
„ 18	14,413	15,023	1,100	1,449	15,513	16,472	31,985
„ 19	7,508	7,285	678	1,013	8,186	8,298	16,484
„ 20	16,204	18,439	1,093	2,000	17,297	20,439	37,736
„ 21	6,354	5,324	557	688	6,911	6,012	12,923
„ 22	8,831	8,010	675	934	9,506	8,944	18,450
„ 23	5,683	5,055	496	644	6,179	5,699	11,878
„ 24	7,808	7,316	612	795	8,420	8,111	16,531
„ 25	7,172	6,964	585	873	7,757	7,837	15,594
„ 26	6,454	6,400	596	757	7,050	7,157	14,207
„ 27	3,914	3,574	390	478	4,304	4,052	8,356
„ 28	6,248	5,997	529	696	6,777	6,693	13,470
„ 29	2,082	2,126	275	362	2,357	2,488	4,845
„ 30	14,867	17,699	1,190	2,012	16,057	19,711	35,768
„ 31	1,438	1,491	202	217	1,640	1,708	3,348
„ 32	4,579	5,059	380	532	4,959	5,591	10,550
„ 33	2,189	2,301	241	311	2,430	2,612	5,042
„ 34	3,161	3,624	329	421	3,490	4,045	7,535
„ 35	7,501	7,743	602	725	8,103	8,468	16,571
„ 36	4,573	5,357	501	689	5,074	6,046	11,120
„ 37	1,784	1,810	209	248	1,993	2,058	4,051
„ 38	3,012	3,731	338	419	3,350	4,150	7,500
„ 39	1,099	1,474	175	200	1,274	1,674	2,948
„ 40	19,813	22,791	1,518	2,449	21,331	25,240	46,571
„ 41	1,168	1,187	133	146	1,301	1,333	2,634
„ 42	2,534	2,880	230	278	2,764	3,158	5,922
„ 43	1,399	1,568	165	177	1,564	1,745	3,309
„ 44	2,139	2,406	210	272	2,349	2,678	5,027
Years, 45	5,428	5,213	430	513	5,858	5,726	11,584
„ 46	2,866	3,171	266	360	3,132	3,531	6,663
„ 47	1,397	1,410	151	175	1,548	1,585	3,133
„ 48	2,536	3,408	231	327	2,767	3,735	6,502
„ 49	1,023	1,233	107	129	1,130	1,362	2,492
„ 50	14,069	16,160	1,037	1,493	15,106	17,653	32,759
„ 51	1,151	1,077	117	110	1,268	1,187	2,455
„ 52	3,167	3,040	240	268	3,407	3,308	6,715
„ 53	1,973	1,801	176	168	2,149	1,969	4,118
„ 54	1,926	2,113	180	200	2,106	2,313	4,419
„ 55	3,456	3,424	219	278	3,675	3,702	7,377
„ 56	2,476	2,809	228	284	2,704	3,093	5,797
„ 57	998	924	89	81	1,087	1,005	2,092
„ 58	1,443	1,768	142	156	1,585	1,924	3,509
„ 59	574	676	70	67	644	743	1,387
„ 60	11,258	15,443	709	1,268	11,967	16,711	28,678
„ 61	596	625	51	54	647	679	1,326
„ 62	1,026	1,080	88	91	1,114	1,171	2,285
„ 63	1,053	873	93	92	1,146	965	2,111
„ 64	1,183	1,197	85	102	1,268	1,299	2,567
„ 65	1,758	1,732	120	118	1,878	1,850	3,728
„ 66	1,123	1,095	98	104	1,221	1,199	2,420
„ 67	747	651	68	60	815	711	1,526
„ 68	834	806	58	67	892	873	1,765
„ 69	351	339	39	44	390	383	773
„ 70	3,331	4,296	196	307	3,527	4,603	8,130
„ 71	244	181	25	21	269	202	471
„ 72	580	473	34	38	614	511	1,125
„ 73	373	260	32	24	405	284	689
„ 74	392	328	30	38	422	366	788
„ 75	609	573	31	45	640	618	1,258
„ 76	412	407	29	31	441	438	879
„ 77	193	145	17	18	210	163	373
„ 78	276	244	19	19	295	263	558
„ 79	102	78	18	19	120	97	217
„ 80	1,275	1,912	50	159	1,325	2,071	3,396
„ 81	72	51	3	1	75	52	127
„ 82	110	82	8	4	118	86	204
„ 83	51	54	2	7	53	61	114
„ 84	127	117	16	20	143	137	280
„ 85	78	88	3	10	81	98	179
„ 86	66	55	4	10	70	65	135
„ 87	55	40	4	3	59	43	102
„ 88	39	52	4	1	43	53	96
„ 89	24	25	2	4	26	29	55
„ 90	113	170	8	20	121	190	311
„ 91	11	5	2	.	13	5	18
„ 92	21	12	.	.	21	12	33
„ 93	15	10	1	1	16	11	27
„ 94	14	11	.	2	14	13	27
„ 95	23	33	.	3	23	36	59
„ 96	16	23	1	3	17	26	43
„ 97	11	16	.	3	11	19	30
„ 98	13	12	1	3	14	15	29
„ 99	13	15	.	1	13	16	29
„ 100 and upwards,	46	66	1	8	47	74	121
Unspecified,	168	140	28	35	196	175	371
Total, .	458,430	467,839	37,372	46,390	495,802	514,229	1010031

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

I.—TABLE OF AGES, showing the Number of Persons under One Year, also

DISTRICTS.		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.
RURAL DISTRICTS,	Males,	52,855	213,099	343,095	334,021	336,868	252,667	162,489	154,621	118,926	152,172	88,256	129,954	61,213
	Females,	50,714	206,231	332,298	365,147	334,451	260,523	165,645	173,114	127,477	171,349	92,270	141,746	64,126
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	14,598	46,872	66,096	72,942	67,538	52,534	40,179	38,700	31,545	35,238	21,362	26,383	12,298
	Females,	14,425	45,577	64,674	75,234	78,072	72,724	54,544	52,126	38,489	46,637	25,075	35,036	14,983
TOTAL OF RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Males,	67,453	259,971	409,191	456,963	404,406	306,201	202,668	193,321	150,471	187,410	109,618	156,337	73,511
	Females,	65,139	251,808	396,972	440,381	412,523	333,247	220,189	225,242	165,966	217,986	117,345	176,782	79,111
AGES IN PERIODS OF 10 YEARS,	Males,	.	669,162		861,369		508,869		343,792		297,028		229,848	
	Females,	.	648,780		852,904		553,436		391,298		335,331		255,893	
	Both Sexes,	132,592	1,317,942		1,714,273		1,062,305		735,090		632,359		485,741	
PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH 10 YEAR PERIOD,	Males,	2·1	21·0		27·0		15·9		10·8		9·3		7·2	
	Females,	1·9	19·3		25·4		16·5		11·7		10·0		7·6	

II.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of the Population Five Years old and upwards,

DISTRICTS, AND DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		MALES. 5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	25,544	116,687	141,109	207,415	134,789	106,699	86,527	50,187	20,423	5,203	696	278	895,562
	Who could Read only,	58,193	92,305	67,745	70,465	41,730	36,227	26,723	15,106	6,190	1,832	229	127	416,872
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	259,353	175,029	128,014	138,276	97,028	97,502	77,917	54,788	19,613	6,539	1,062	938	1,056,064
CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	10,213	35,968	41,063	63,095	47,115	35,103	23,546	11,920	4,159	806	116	174	273,278
	Who could Read only,	15,451	15,710	10,044	10,916	8,170	6,978	4,529	2,184	680	131	18	33	74,844
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	40,432	21,264	16,431	13,702	14,960	14,519	10,606	6,414	2,052	521	94	591	146,586
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.	Who could Read and Write,	35,757	152,655	182,172	270,510	181,904	141,802	110,073	62,107	24,582	6,014	812	452	1,168,840
	Who could Read only,	73,644	108,015	77,789	81,381	49,900	43,205	31,252	17,290	6,870	1,963	247	160	491,716
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	299,790	196,293	144,445	156,978	111,988	112,021	88,523	61,202	21,665	7,060	1,156	1529	1,202,650
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH DEGREE.	Who could Read and Write,	9	33	45	53	53	48	46	44	46	40	35	21	41
	Who could Read only,	18	24	19	16	14	14	14	12	13	13	15	8	17
	Who could neither Read nor Write,	73	43	36	31	33	38	38	44	41	47	50	71	42
Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15,		1841 to 30th March, 1851	1838 to 1842	1833 to 1837	1823 to 1827	1813 to 1817	1803 to 1807	1793 to 1797	1783 to 1787	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.		

the Number ONE YEAR old and upwards, in periods of FIVE and TEN Years.

60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total.	Total Males and Females.	Districts.
86,494	38,587	33,400	12,826	10,961	2,618	1,311	496	180	1,343	2,634,452	5,333,986	Rural Districts.
108,058	34,027	37,525	12,663	15,612	2,801	1,668	642	358	1,087	2,699,534		
14,469	6,049	4,918	1,973	1,158	300	140	61	27	798	556,178	1,218,400	Civic Districts.
22,682	7,474	7,470	2,553	2,789	616	339	143	90	498	662,222		
100,963	39,636	38,316	14,799	12,119	2,918	1,451	557	207	2,141	3,190,630	6,552,386	Total of Rural and Civic Districts.
130,740	41,501	44,995	15,216	18,371	3,417	2,007	785	448	1,585	3,361,756		
140,599		53,117		15,037		2,008		.	.	.	—	Males, .
172,241		60,211		21,788		2,792		.	.	.	—	Females, .
312,840		113,328		36,825		4,800		655	3,726	6,552,386	—	Both Sexes,
4·4		1·7		·5		·06		.	.	.	.	Males,
5·1		1·8		·6		·08		.	.	.	.	Females,

Ages in Periods of 10 Years.

Proportion per cent. at each 10 Year Period.

who could Read and Write,—Read only,—or could neither Read nor Write, in 1851.

Females.													Districts, and Degrees of Education.
5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	80 and under 90.	90 and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
21,357	87,386	105,083	134,066	73,230	49,629	36,585	19,887	7,825	2,307	369	145	537,869	Who could Read and Write,
56,125	99,605	91,058	114,170	75,263	53,925	41,647	24,109	9,466	3,029	348	124	573,869	Who could Read only, .
254,816	178,156	138,310	177,932	152,098	155,065	127,642	98,089	32,897	13077	1,951	818	1,330,851	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
													Rural Districts.
8,957	28,926	35,921	61,804	38,566	26,050	17,481	9,457	3,616	941	136	121	231,976	Who could Read and Write,
15,838	20,665	18,859	29,002	20,057	15,171	10,033	5,302	1,878	501	93	63	137,462	Who could Read only, .
39,879	25,643	23,292	36,462	31,994	30,491	22,505	15,397	4,529	1,933	343	314	232,782	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
													Civic Districts.
30,314	116,312	141,004	195,870	111,796	75,679	54,066	29,344	11,441	3,248	505	266	769,845	Who could Read and Write,
71,963	120,270	109,917	143,172	95,320	74,096	51,680	29,411	11,344	3,530	441	187	711,331	Who could Read only, .
294,695	203,799	161,602	214,394	184,092	185,556	150,147	113,486	37,426	15010	2,294	1132	1,563,633	Who could neither Read nor Write, ...
													Rural and Civic Districts.
8	27	34	35	29	23	21	17	19	15	15	17	25	Who could Read and Write,
18	27	27	26	24	22	20	17	19	16	14	12	24	Who could Read only, .
74	46	39	39	47	55	59	66	62	69	71	71	51	Who could neither Read nor Write, . .
													Proportion per cent. in each Degree.
1841 to 31st March, 1851		1838 to 1842	1828 to 1837	1818 to 1827	1808 to 1817	1798 to 1807	1788 to 1797	1778 to 1787	1768 to 1777	1767 and upwards.			Years in which the persons were respectively between the ages of 5 and 15.

III.—TABLE showing the NUMBER and AGES of the Population Five Years old and upwards who could Read and Write, Read only, or neither Read nor Write, distinguishing Ages in the Census

DISTRICTS AND PERIODS.		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
MALES WHO COULD READ AND WRITE.														
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	39,795	138,817	300,391	200,693	148,102	101,764	64,120	28,407	10,039	1,561	247	501	1,034,437
	In 1851,	43,319	126,099	257,781	158,169	118,890	94,729	59,013	27,301	8,429	1,389	165	278	895,562
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	13,406	32,914	70,780	52,474	37,656	24,076	14,390	5,499	1,717	269	50	391	253,622
	In 1851,	16,113	38,050	74,837	52,740	41,097	27,494	14,945	6,052	1,531	211	34	174	273,278
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	53,201	171,731	371,171	253,167	185,758	125,840	78,510	33,906	11,756	1,830	297	892	1,288,059
	In 1851,	59,432	164,149	332,618	210,909	159,987	122,223	73,958	33,353	9,960	1,600	199	452	1,168,840
MALES WHO COULD READ ONLY.														
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	89,092	103,083	129,378	76,477	51,658	32,281	20,820	9,266	3,492	542	90	227	516,406
	In 1851,	78,580	87,146	104,248	48,963	39,912	29,623	17,073	8,024	2,682	437	57	127	416,872
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	16,314	11,428	14,287	9,860	7,243	4,434	2,574	946	336	64	8	34	67,528
	In 1851,	19,275	14,137	15,345	9,097	7,853	5,208	2,661	970	223	37	5	33	74,844
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	105,406	114,511	143,665	86,337	58,901	36,715	23,394	10,212	3,828	606	98	261	583,934
	In 1851,	97,855	101,283	119,593	58,060	47,765	34,831	19,734	8,994	2,905	474	62	160	491,716
MALES WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.														
RURAL DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	453,426	196,156	253,777	196,402	142,772	111,918	84,552	34,576	13,781	2,254	608	1,432	1,491,654
	In 1851,	303,511	159,903	201,623	109,099	103,298	82,024	60,074	24,856	8,927	1,476	335	938	1,056,064
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	45,172	14,351	18,696	16,510	14,028	11,362	7,623	2,755	1,017	173	60	455	132,202
	In 1851,	45,967	19,242	25,945	16,485	15,876	11,438	7,246	2,824	827	110	35	591	146,586
RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS,	In 1841,	498,598	210,507	272,473	212,912	156,800	123,280	92,175	37,331	14,798	2,427	668	1,887	1,623,856
	In 1851,	349,478	179,145	227,568	125,584	119,174	93,462	67,320	27,680	9,754	1,586	370	1,529	1,202,650

IV.—TABLE showing the Proportion per cent. of the Population Five Years old and upwards in each Degree

DEGREES OF EDUCATION.		5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
MALES.														
Who could Read and Write,	In 1841,	8	35	47	46	46	44	40	42	39	38	28	29	37
	In 1851,	12	37	49	53	49	49	46	48	44	44	31	21	41
Who could Read only,	In 1841,	16	23	18	16	15	13	12	12	12	12	9	9	17
	In 1851,	19	23	18	15	15	14	12	13	13	13	10	8	17
Who could neither Read nor Write,	In 1841,	76	42	35	38	39	43	48	46	49	50	63	62	46
	In 1851,	69	40	33	32	36	37	42	39	43	43	59	71	42

V.—TABLE showing the Number and Ages of Persons

CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	TOTAL MALES.
NUMBER AND AGES OF MALES.																		
RURAL DISTRICTS,	Primary Schools,	908	3,645	8,323	14,334	17,881	20,799	21,078	24,882	16,776	21,802	13,038	13,021	4,967	3,319	3,405	1,135	189,313
	Superior Schools,	3	14	19	45	56	84	111	174	182	244	244	239	202	161	854	120	2,752
CIVIC DISTRICTS,	Primary Schools,	963	2,122	3,451	5,095	6,148	6,672	6,911	8,361	6,156	7,468	4,844	4,646	1,801	1,110	2,923	859	69,530
	Superior Schools,	16	73	188	282	367	450	600	809	824	935	906	876	700	489	829	798	9,142
TOTAL,		1,890	5,854	11,981	19,756	24,452	28,005	28,700	34,226	23,938	30,449	19,032	18,782	7,670	5,079	8,011	2,912	270,737

Write,—Read only,—or who could neither Read nor Write, in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Tables of 1841.

Females who could Read and Write.													Districts and Periods.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
26,194	80,547	165,579	85,504	54,789	35,133	20,169	8,595	3,277	621	103	284	480,795	In 1841, Rural Districts.
34,927	93,861	180,681	89,986	57,739	41,554	24,343	10,424	3,468	637	104	145	537,869	In 1851, Rural Districts.
9,842	24,654	64,323	40,641	26,258	16,054	9,345	4,053	1,412	269	36	415	197,302	In 1841, Civic Districts.
13,914	30,527	70,733	46,662	31,121	20,543	11,644	4,902	1,513	248	48	121	231,976	In 1851, Civic Districts.
36,036	105,201	229,902	126,145	81,047	51,187	29,514	12,648	4,689	890	139	699	678,097	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
48,841	124,388	251,414	136,648	88,860	62,097	35,987	15,326	4,981	885	152	266	769,845	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could Read only.													
80,088	116,992	203,890	122,602	78,589	49,004	29,962	13,058	5,420	782	131	325	700,843	In 1841, Rural Districts.
76,550	97,415	154,517	86,047	66,180	47,438	27,858	12,561	4,403	687	89	124	573,869	In 1851, Rural Districts.
17,039	16,797	34,655	24,213	16,311	10,076	5,932	2,361	897	160	32	127	128,600	In 1841, Civic Districts.
20,364	19,774	35,267	22,931	17,702	11,564	6,324	2,534	774	126	39	63	137,462	In 1851, Civic Districts.
97,127	133,789	238,545	146,815	94,900	59,080	35,894	15,419	6,317	942	163	452	829,443	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
96,914	117,189	189,784	108,978	83,882	59,002	34,182	15,095	5,177	813	128	187	711,331	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.
Females who could neither Read nor Write.													
459,363	221,519	350,645	291,491	221,051	168,747	129,201	48,029	20,564	3,126	1,131	1,756	1,916,623	In 1841, Rural Districts.
300,317	161,856	237,838	161,494	163,124	135,040	108,992	41,529	16,660	2,534	651	816	1,330,851	In 1851, Rural Districts.
47,293	19,762	39,496	37,510	30,985	23,450	17,066	5,961	2,710	498	186	570	225,587	In 1841, Civic Districts.
46,346	23,796	44,007	34,117	33,352	24,475	17,399	6,079	2,346	436	115	314	232,782	In 1851, Civic Districts.
506,656	241,281	390,141	329,001	252,036	192,297	146,267	53,990	23,274	3,624	1,317	2,326	2,142,210	In 1841, Rural and Civic Districts.
346,663	185,652	281,845	195,611	196,476	159,515	126,391	47,608	19,006	2,970	766	1,130	1,563,633	In 1851, Rural and Civic Districts.

of Education in 1841 and 1851, according to the Classification of Ages in the Census Tables of 1841.

Females.													Degrees of Education.
5 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 25.	26 to 35.	36 to 45.	46 to 55.	56 to 65.	66 to 75.	76 to 85.	86 to 95.	Above 95.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.	
6	22	27	21	19	17	14	15	14	16	9	20	18	In 1841, Who could Read and Write.
10	29	35	31	24	22	18	20	17	19	15	17	25	In 1851, Who could Read and Write.
15	28	28	24	22	19	17	19	18	17	10	13	23	In 1841, Who could Read only.
20	27	26	25	23	21	21	19	18	17	12	12	24	In 1851, Who could Read only.
79	50	45	55	59	64	69	66	68	67	81	67	59	In 1841, Who could neither Read nor Write.
70	44	39	44	53	57	61	61	65	64	73	71	51	In 1851, Who could neither Read nor Write.

attending Schools during the Week ending 12th April, 1851.

Number and Ages of Females.																Total Males and Females.	Classes of Schools in Rural and Civic Districts.
Under 4 years.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	Above 16.	Ages not specified.	Total Females.		
983	3,654	7,604	12,229	14,592	16,898	17,460	20,950	13,892	18,644	11,225	10,454	4,452	2,853	2,743	1,451	160,084	349,397	Primary Schools, Rural Districts.
2	12	15	33	39	72	63	76	78	98	84	107	71	63	69	18	900	3,652	Superior Schools, Rural Districts.
1,177	2,285	3,501	4,839	5,538	6,027	6,454	8,197	5,555	7,741	5,148	4,699	1,927	1,207	1,543	1,115	66,953	136,483	Primary Schools, Civic Districts.
15	62	160	253	366	424	495	573	491	591	526	528	435	251	265	273	5,708	14,850	Superior Schools, Civic Districts.
2,177	6,013	11,280	17,354	20,535	23,421	24,472	29,796	20,016	27,074	16,983	15,788	6,885	4,374	4,620	2,857	233,645	504,382	Total.

TABLE showing the Population of IRELAND at every Age, by Months and Years, as taken from the Family Returns.

AGES.	RURAL DISTRICTS.		CIVIC DISTRICTS.		RURAL AND CIVIC DISTRICTS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males and Females.
Months, 1	7,514	7,129	2,184	2,028	9,698	9,157	18,855
„ 2	4,652	4,430	1,332	1,359	5,984	5,789	11,773
„ 3	5,666	5,582	1,476	1,509	7,142	7,091	14,233
„ 4	3,601	3,374	1,158	1,117	4,759	4,491	9,250
„ 5	2,838	2,635	1,000	943	3,838	3,578	7,416
„ 6	8,968	8,965	1,765	1,742	10,733	10,707	21,440
„ 7	2,876	2,596	1,105	1,064	3,981	3,660	7,641
„ 8	3,297	3,088	1,199	1,211	4,496	4,299	8,795
„ 9	7,207	7,091	1,378	1,517	8,585	8,608	17,193
„ 10	3,363	3,213	1,134	1,108	4,497	4,321	8,818
„ 11	2,873	2,611	867	827	3,740	3,438	7,178
Total, under 1 year, .	52,855	50,714	14,598	14,425	67,453	65,139	132,592
Years, 1	43,289	40,982	11,228	10,693	54,517	51,675	106,192
„ 2	58,713	56,732	13,223	12,970	71,936	69,702	141,638
„ 3	48,787	48,256	10,660	10,568	59,447	58,824	118,271
„ 4	62,310	60,261	11,761	11,346	74,071	71,607	145,678
„ 5	65,275	62,377	12,593	11,961	77,868	74,338	152,206
„ 6	69,374	67,136	12,828	12,465	82,202	79,601	161,803
„ 7	70,669	67,233	14,038	13,486	84,707	80,719	165,426
„ 8	71,996	71,161	13,369	13,555	85,365	84,716	170,081
„ 9	65,781	64,391	13,268	13,207	79,049	77,598	156,647
„ 10	82,315	79,496	15,259	15,950	97,574	95,446	193,020
„ 11	57,259	54,781	11,979	12,012	69,238	66,793	136,031
„ 12	91,415	87,192	16,327	17,523	107,742	104,715	212,457
„ 13	65,366	61,559	12,811	13,534	78,177	75,093	153,270
„ 14	87,666	82,119	16,566	16,215	104,232	98,334	202,566
„ 15	71,442	67,481	13,746	14,812	85,188	82,293	167,481
„ 16	84,122	81,404	16,014	17,213	100,136	98,617	198,753
„ 17	59,666	59,195	12,537	14,292	72,203	73,487	145,690
„ 18	75,334	79,547	14,527	18,374	89,861	97,921	187,782
„ 19	46,304	46,824	10,714	13,381	57,018	60,205	117,223
„ 20	83,252	94,425	14,911	23,312	98,163	117,737	215,900
„ 21	39,916	36,651	9,343	10,816	49,259	47,467	96,726
„ 22	50,712	50,106	10,497	14,394	61,209	64,500	125,709
„ 23	35,250	34,317	8,194	10,898	43,444	45,215	88,659
„ 24	44,537	45,024	9,589	13,304	54,126	58,328	112,454
„ 25	44,559	45,543	9,803	14,023	54,362	59,566	113,928
„ 26	39,162	40,760	9,428	13,561	48,590	54,121	102,711
„ 27	25,918	25,408	6,899	8,545	32,817	33,953	66,770
„ 28	37,755	38,260	8,983	12,595	46,738	50,855	97,593
„ 29	15,095	15,674	5,066	6,020	20,161	21,694	41,855
„ 30	78,495	92,595	17,411	27,299	95,906	119,894	215,800
„ 31	11,468	11,310	3,777	3,907	15,245	15,217	30,462
„ 32	26,642	28,784	6,568	7,876	33,210	36,660	69,870
„ 33	15,787	16,371	4,698	5,332	20,485	21,703	42,188
„ 34	22,229	24,054	6,246	7,714	28,475	31,768	60,243
„ 35	43,680	44,310	9,245	11,060	52,925	55,370	108,295
„ 36	29,477	32,525	8,341	10,863	37,818	43,388	81,206
„ 37	14,225	14,630	4,304	4,830	18,529	19,460	37,989
„ 38	22,452	25,434	6,253	7,945	28,705	33,379	62,084
„ 39	9,092	10,578	3,402	3,791	12,494	14,369	26,863
„ 40	101,114	115,645	20,913	30,745	122,027	146,390	268,417
„ 41	8,656	8,928	2,714	2,756	11,370	11,684	23,054
„ 42	17,859	19,291	4,549	5,119	22,408	24,410	46,818
„ 43	10,178	11,286	3,110	3,345	13,288	14,631	27,919
„ 44	14,365	16,199	3,952	4,672	18,317	20,871	39,188
Years, 45	34,722	32,516	7,287	8,109	42,009	40,625	82,634
„ 46	17,970	19,807	4,701	5,738	22,671	25,545	48,216
„ 47	10,396	10,866	2,765	3,056	13,161	13,922	27,083
„ 48	17,709	20,845	4,459	5,596	22,168	26,441	48,609
„ 49	7,459	8,236	2,150	2,576	9,609	10,812	20,421
„ 50	77,499	87,658	14,449	21,533	91,948	109,191	201,139
„ 51	8,465	8,376	2,207	2,227	10,672	10,603	21,275
„ 52	18,586	18,838	3,893	4,372	22,479	23,210	45,689
„ 53	12,174	12,257	2,797	3,247	14,971	15,504	30,475
„ 54	13,230	14,617	3,037	3,657	16,267	18,274	34,541
„ 55	22,848	22,533	3,700	4,631	26,548	27,164	53,712
„ 56	16,217	17,462	3,590	4,556	19,807	22,018	41,825
„ 57	7,252	7,215	1,658	1,776	8,910	8,991	17,901
„ 58	10,296	11,958	2,156	2,708	12,452	14,666	27,118
„ 59	4,600	4,960	1,194	1,312	5,794	6,272	12,066
„ 60	59,163	79,641	8,934	16,052	68,097	95,693	163,790
„ 61	4,497	4,663	1,030	1,072	5,527	5,735	11,262
„ 62	7,461	8,238	1,538	1,864	8,999	10,102	19,101
„ 63	7,351	7,077	1,413	1,673	8,764	8,750	17,514
„ 64	8,022	8,439	1,554	2,021	9,576	10,460	20,036
„ 65	11,300	11,550	1,776	2,316	13,076	13,866	26,942
„ 66	8,398	8,557	1,558	1,884	9,956	10,441	20,397
„ 67	5,418	4,975	1,040	1,181	6,458	6,156	12,614
„ 68	5,798	6,169	1,120	1,399	6,918	7,568	14,486
„ 69	2,673	2,776	555	694	3,228	3,470	6,698
„ 70	20,703	26,081	2,713	4,858	23,421	30,939	54,360
„ 71	2,243	1,869	495	452	2,738	2,321	5,059
„ 72	4,321	3,960	670	851	4,991	4,811	9,802
„ 73	2,940	2,583	512	605	3,452	3,188	6,640
„ 74	3,188	3,032	528	704	3,716	3,736	7,452
„ 75	4,555	4,628	646	863	5,201	5,491	10,692
„ 76	3,229	3,261	539	704	3,768	3,965	7,733
„ 77	1,738	1,503	283	292	2,021	1,795	3,816
„ 78	2,286	2,277	328	448	2,614	2,725	5,339
„ 79	1,018	994	177	246	1,195	1,240	2,435
„ 80	7,271	11,782	682	2,059	7,953	13,841	21,794
„ 81	803	714	117	141	920	855	1,775
„ 82	1,054	1,167	133	208	1,187	1,375	2,562
„ 83	588	628	80	121	668	749	1,417
„ 84	1,245	1,321	146	230	1,391	1,551	2,942
„ 85	746	773	97	175	843	948	1,791
„ 86	706	758	76	166	782	924	1,706
„ 87	445	452	50	92	495	544	1,039
„ 88	459	536	52	106	511	642	1,153
„ 89	262	282	25	77	287	359	646
„ 90	773	1,141	84	221	857	1,362	2,219
„ 91	130	115	10	24	140	139	279
„ 92	180	159	19	40	199	199	398
„ 93	96	93	10	20	106	113	219
„ 94	132	160	17	34	149	194	343
„ 95	118	158	13	29	131	187	318
„ 96	165	217	18	40	183	257	440
„ 97	81	86	10	25	91	111	202
„ 98	69	114	9	31	78	145	223
„ 99	63	67	11	18	74	85	159
„ 100 and upwards	180	358	27	90	207	448	655
Unspecified,	1,343	1,087	798	498	2,141	1,585	3,726
Total, .	2,634,452	2,690,534	556,178	662,222	3,190,630	3,361,756	6,552,386

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THE CENSUS OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR

1851.

PART V.

TABLES OF DEATHS.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING THE REPORT, TABLES OF PESTILENCES, AND ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES OF DEATHS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2084 I

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CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1851.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

REPORT ON TABLES OF DEATHS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Introduction.

We, the Commissioners appointed by the Earl of Clarendon to take an account of the population of Ireland, in the year 1851, having in a previous volume reported upon "The Status of Disease," in which those persons of the community returned to us as labouring under sickness, of either a temporary or permanent nature, upon the night of the 30th of March, 1851—the date of the Census—were enumerated and classified;—now beg leave to present your Excellency with this Part of our Report, containing Tables of the Deaths returned to us as having occurred in Ireland from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, the period included between the former and the present Census. The labours of the Commissioners in this particular portion of their work greatly exceed those connected with the Tables of Deaths published in the Census of 1841, chiefly owing to the extraordinary increase in the number of deaths which took place during a portion of the period between 1841 and 1851.

SEC. I.—THE HISTORY OF EPIDEMIC PESTILENCES IN IRELAND.

The Death Returns in the Census of 1841.

The first attempt to enumerate the deaths and causes of death for the country at large was that instituted by the Census Commissioners in 1841, who, in the "Form A," or, Family Return, required a particular account of the ages, sexes, and the causes of death of all those persons who had died during the previous ten years, while residing with the families included in the enumeration of the people at that period. Subsequently to the day of taking the Census of 1841, it was thought advisable to procure a similar return of the deaths in the various Hospitals, Asylums, Gaols, and other public institutions, where registries of the inmates, with the admissions and deaths, are usually preserved. The Laws for the relief of the Poor in Ireland not having then come into full operation, the Commissioners at that period could only report upon the deaths in seven Union Workhouses—those of Cork, Clonmel, Dublin North and South, Lisburn, Londonderry, and Lurgan*—which were at that time classed among the General Hospitals. The endeavour then made was the first step towards that important object, which of late years had seriously occupied the national mind; and served to accustom the people to inquiries relative to the state of public health, such as had not been attempted before in this country. Defective in some respects as all such inquiries must be, which spread over so extensive a period as ten years, yet the Commissioners in 1841 were able to produce a very valuable Report, having classified, and inquired into, the deaths and causes of death of 1,187,374 persons, who had died between the years 1831 and 1841.

Profiting by the experience acquired in taking the Census of 1841, forms were introduced in the present Census in order to procure additional information respecting deaths; upon the returns to these, given in tables at the conclusion of this volume, it is now our duty to report. Before, however, we come to examine each

* The institutions registered under the term "Poorhouse," as those of Belfast, Clonmel, Ennis, The Glen in Waterford, and that at Wexford, existed under the old system, and were referred to at page 63 of the Report upon the Status of Disease.

class of information in detail, the circumstance of the almost unparalleled calamity from which this part of the United Kingdom has recently suffered, and which so largely contributed to increase the mortality, is prominently brought before us, while inquiring into the deaths of the population, for the period between the former and the present Census. The sudden and almost universal potato blight that commenced in Ireland in the summer of 1845, and increased in extent during the three following years, cut off the ordinary food of the greater portion of the nation. This, combined with the forced change in the dietary of so many of the working classes, the despondency and mental depression resultant on the almost universal physical prostration, the want of other absolute necessaries of life, consequent upon deprivation of food, which soon followed, particularly in the rural districts, and the crowding together of large masses of the people in workhouses, produced a fatal susceptibility to epidemics of Fever, Scurvy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Ophthalmia, and other pestilential disorders, which followed in rapid succession upon the track of famine; and which, notwithstanding the great efforts made by the State, by private benevolence, and by aid from foreign countries, to provide food, shelter, and medical relief, carried off, during the years 1846, '47, '48, '49, and '50, so many thousand persons over and above the ordinary rate of mortality recorded in years of health and plenty. An invasion of Asiatic Cholera succeeded in 1848–9, when the kingdom was just becoming comparatively free from the previous pestilences of Fever and Dysentery.

Effects of the Potato Blight.

The Potato Rot was not confined to Ireland; it extended over a large portion of Europe and America, both before and subsequent to its invasion of this country; an epizootic of Pleuro-pneumonia also seized upon the stock, and destroyed many thousand horned cattle in particular, previous to, and during the prevalence of, the human epidemic. In recording the fact, as well as analysing the extent, causes, and concomitants of the recent "plague, pestilence, and famine," with which it has pleased Providence to afflict this country, we naturally looked back to native history for parallels; and having found that from the earliest period to which past chronicles refer down to the present time Ireland has suffered sometimes alone, and sometimes in common with Great Britain and the rest of Europe, from various epidemic pestilences, we collected and tabulated the circumstances attending them in the table attached to these introductory remarks. From an examination of this epitome of the most remarkable epidemic pestilences, as well as of the famines, epizootics, cosmical phenomena, and other circumstances, influencing, or supposed to influence mortality, we perceive that so far as the annals and records of the country afford information, Ireland has from the earliest period of its colonization to the present time been subjected to a series of dire calamities, affecting human life, arising either from causes originating within itself, or from its connexion with Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

Early records of Pestilence.

The literature of the times and the history of those early plagues, which devastated different parts of the world, show us that men usually endeavoured to account for such sudden outbursts of disease, either by the direct and miraculous interposition of Providence, or by some peculiar atmospheric condition, the manifestations of which were storms, hail, thunder, and lightning, unusual or sudden alterations of temperature, such as excessive heat, long continued drought, intense frost and snow, or great rains and inundations. Occasionally "signs and wonders," eclipses of the sun or moon, comets, and certain prodigies and supernatural appearances in the heavens, are said to have been the forerunners of these disasters, affecting the animal or the vegetable world: and during the middle ages of the Christian era, the failure of crops, murrain among cattle, or an epidemic affecting the human family, were often considered as punishments from heaven, for sacrilege or other crimes of that nature. Many of the plagues from which this country suffered were continuations of those great waves of pestilence which had already passed (according to the general course of plagues) from the East, over the European continent, frequently carried along the track of human intercourse, by commercial dealings, or borne onward by hostile navies or invading armies; but others were more localised, were of domestic growth, and had their birth, and expended themselves within the circuit of this island—seldom spreading beyond its limits.

Division of the subject.

Guided by the materials at our disposal, and for the sake of method and arrangement, we have divided the time over which the succeeding records extend into three periods. The first, or Pre-Christian Period, extends from the earliest time to which tradition refers—when the first colonization of Ireland is dimly shadowed forth

The Pre-Christian period

in the bardic and legendary annals of the past, and before fixed history and chronology existed among the natives of this kingdom—to the reception of Christianity by the inhabitants of Ireland, about the middle of the fifth century. The second, which may be styled The Historic Period, in which the notices of plagues and famines become more distinct, and derive authority from cotemporaneous writings, extends from the Irish Christian era, dating from the arrival of St. Patrick, A.D., 432, to about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the adoption of a scientific nomenclature, the extension of medical knowledge, and the more general diffusion of literature, through the art of printing, helped to dispel the mists of superstition and ignorance; when historians, both professional and general, began to describe with accuracy the history and symptoms of the various maladies which affected the animal creation, and when authentic records of disease commenced to occupy the place of the barren historic annals, which had hitherto merely narrated the circumstance of the wet, the drought, the plague, or the murrain. The third period, which we have denominated The Scientific, extends from about the year 1650 to the present time. More minute divisions, based upon historic eras, such as the Danish invasion and the Anglo-Norman conquest, have subdivided the middle period; because the introduction of a foreign race, and the opening intercourse with other countries, naturally produced diseases of a new and peculiar character, which affected either the strangers alone, or spread to the natives; but these subdivisions do not materially affect the tripartite arrangement founded upon the materials from which this record has been drawn.

The Historic Period.

The Scientific Period.

It does not devolve upon us to discuss the much mooted question as to whether the Irish possessed a literature prior to their conversion to Christianity. "At what period," writes one of the most critical Irish scholars and historians of the present day, "it became the practice in Ireland to record public events in the shape of annals, has not been yet accurately determined; but it will not be too much to assume that the practice began with the first introduction of Christianity into the country. Now, it is highly probable that there were Christian communities in Ireland long before the final establishment of Christianity by St. Patrick, in the fifth century. We learn from St. Chrysostom, in his *Demonstratio quod Christus sit Deus*, written A.D., 387, that the British Islands, situated outside the Mediterranean Sea, and in the very ocean itself, had felt the power of the Divine word—churches having been founded there, and altars erected. But the most decided evidence that the Irish had the use of letters before St. Patrick's time is derived from the account of Celestius, an Irishman, the favourite disciple of the Heresiarch, Pelagius." Dr. O'Donovan, the writer of the foregoing, in his introduction to the translation of the "Annals of the Four Masters," establishes his assertions by reference to St. Jerome, to Gennadius, who flourished A.D. 495, and in more modern times by the authority of Sir James Mackintosh. The latter author, in his notice of a fragment of these very Annals, when first printed by Dr. O'Conor, writes:—"The Irish nation, though they are robbed of their legends by this authentic publication, are yet by it enabled to boast that they possess genuine history several centuries more ancient than any other European nation possesses in its present spoken language. They have exchanged their legendary antiquity for historical fame. Indeed, no other nation possesses any monument of its literature in its present spoken language which goes back within several centuries of these chronicles." Even the sceptical Innes says—"It may have very well happened that some of the Irish before that time [the introduction of Christianity], passing over to Britain or other parts of the Roman Empire, where the use of letters was common, might have learned to read and write." And Dr. Petrie, in his learned Essay on the History and Antiquities of Tara Hill,* writes, "Without conceding the use of letters to the Irish generally before the establishment of Christianity in Ireland, there is nothing improbable in the supposition that their use might have been known to a few." And again, arguing in proof of the literateness of King Cormac Mac Art (who, according to the Annals of Tighernach, died A.D. 254, and to whom has been attributed the authorship of the work bearing the name of "The Psalter of Tara,"—"But, without insisting on this argument, it may be urged with greater force that there is considerable evidence to show that Christianity itself had made no small progress in Ireland long before the middle of the fifth century, the period assigned to its firm establishment." In proof of this he quotes the

Origin of written Irish History.

* Published in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," by permission of the head of the department of the Ordnance Survey in 1837.—See vol. xviii. for 1839, page 46.

Chronicle of Prosper, referring to the mission of Palladius, and adds—"It even appears that there were bishops in Ireland before Patrick, though not commissioned by Rome, as in a passage in Tirechan's Life of St. Patrick, written in the seventh century, it is stated that the bishop Colman offered his church of Cluain Cain, in Achud, as a votive offering for ever to Patrick." This assertion is founded on a passage in "The Book of Armagh," which MS. was copied A.D. 807, from very ancient authorities.*

Finally, Dr. O'Conor, in criticising, with his wonted energy and research, the Annals of Tighernach, says—"No chronicle more ancient than Tighernach's can be produced by the northern nations; Nestor, the father of Russian history, died in 1113; Snorro, the father of Icelandic History, did not appear until a century after Nestor; Kaldubeck, the first historian of Poland, died in 1223; and Stierman could not discover a scrap of writing in all Sweden older than 1159. Now Tighernach quotes the ancient *Scealuidhes*, or poets of Ireland, whose poems he declares to contain genuine history, from the foundation of Emania, 300 years before the Christian era."†

The Heroic or Bardic Period.

During the Heroic period, when the bardic annalists transmitted by tradition, from generation to generation, the memorials of remarkable events, the genealogical list of kings, the history of invasions, the records of battles, and the prowess of heroes—events such as famines and pestilences could not fail to be transmitted to posterity, or to be recounted among the national circumstances most worthy of preservation. That some of these were carried down, either by oral tradition or in written documents, to the period of the introduction of Christianity, when they were fixed by the pen of the scribe, is agreed by the most philosophic and trustworthy authorities. Notices of these events occupy the first period of the following records of disease. Subsequent to that epoch it is acknowledged that Ireland possesses the most voluminous and best established annals of any nation in Europe. And from the records of those times—"for such there were," observes Dr. Johnson, "when Ireland was the school of the West, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature"‡—we have extracted the items which refer to the present inquiry during the second or middle period of this epitome. Throughout the whole of the annals contained in this volume, extracted from the *monumenta antiqua* of this country, but subsequently spreading over modern history down to contemporary writers, and the current literature of the present day, we have, as far as possible, referred to the original works; and in every instance where the text would permit of it, given the extracts—choosing rather to let the reader exercise his own judgment thereon than by any paraphrase of ours to lead to deductions either unwarranted by the simple narration or appearing to lean to preconceived theories;—so that our chronological table of events is, in fact, a catalogue of quotations from histories, the authors of which were not unfrequently eye witnesses of the transactions they recorded. In a few cases we have introduced modern authorities, either in confirmation of the original or in explanation of the authors referred to; and as a report of this nature is intended for the general reader as well as for the scholar or learned archæologist, we have, with few exceptions, reduced the whole to English. For the translations of unpublished Irish manuscripts, as also for much valuable assistance in the examination of the early records of disease, and the etymology of medical terms, we are indebted to the learning and laborious researches of Mr. Eugene Curry, M.R.I.A., who, in the Census of 1841, so ably aided the present Assistant Commissioner in his investigation of Irish medical MSS., in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for that period.

The Chronology of the Irish Annals.

The chronology of the early annalists is a subject surrounded with great difficulty, and requiring from the general historical student much learning and research: but so far as the purposes of this report are concerned, an approximation to the exact date will suffice. Assuming that the ancient Irish had not the use of letters until after the Christian era, and consequently no exact means for noting time or handing down for centuries the record of events, the chronology of the first or Pre-Christian period cannot be relied upon. It would appear, however, that the early annalists and historians in their first endeavours to collect, preserve, and transmit to future times the primeval history of this kingdom, adopted the

* See the Rev. Charles Graves' paper, in the "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," for 1846, where the age of this manuscript is examined with a degree of science, philosophical criticism, and candour, worthy the learned author's well-known high and mathematical accuracy of mind.

† Stowe Catalogue, vol. i., p. 35. See note * to page 8 of this Report.

‡ See letter to Charles O'Conor, dated May 19th, 1775, in "Boswell's Life of Johnson."

longest system of chronology then known, and also laboured by retrospective computation to synchronize the affairs of this country with established events in scriptural and universal history, in order to give a greater appearance of antiquity and authenticity to the circumstances they recorded. They have thus assigned to them a date which modern investigations cannot accept. O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, endeavoured to reduce the long chronology of the early Irish annalists to the modern system of Scaliger, but without success; and even writers in the present day feel the difficulties which surround the subject of all early chronology, even the Biblical—for, says a recent author, alluding to the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Septuagint copies,* "since this chronology is put in the form of genealogies, of which many of the steps may very probably have a meaning different from the simple succession of generations in a family (as some of them certainly have), it would be unwise to consider ourselves bound to the exact number of years stated in any of the three versions, or even in all." The Chronology of the Irish Annals.

In inserting the early dates of the annalists in our Table of Pestilences, it must not be supposed that we attach greater value to them than they are worth—we give them as they are presented to us in the works from which we quote; and particularly as serving to show the order, or succession, in which these events were believed in early times to have taken place. Except for this latter reason we should not have attached dates to any of the events in the Pre-Christian period. That the early annalists worked upon some defined system of chronology known at the times they wrote in, and by means of lists of kings handed down by tradition from their ancestors, endeavoured to fix events, is more than probable.† But as it is impossible to determine the true dates of these events, even approximately, we have altogether omitted references to contemporaneous epidemics during the first, or Pre-Christian, period. In later times a variation of a few years exists between several of the annals, the compilers of each work adopting different chronological systems, so that we often find the same event recorded under different dates by each annalist; but the variation is systematic, not accidental, and therefore, where the "Event and Circumstance" such as we have recorded in the second column of the accompanying table (see p. 41) are evidently the same, although referred by different annalists to varied dates, we have grouped them together (generally beginning with those of Tighernach), as they manifestly refer to the same period; and have given in the context such extracts from contemporaneous authorities as serve to explain, confirm, or enlarge upon the original text. In most cases the dates in the Irish Annals are written in Roman numerals, which are often not very distinct, and sometimes are found added in the margin in apparently a different handwriting from the text—possibly in order to make them accord with some system of chronology current at the time of the transcription or revision of these annals. In many places the dates are altogether omitted, and then the time is computed by the number of calend marks. These circumstances increase the perplexity of the chronologist; but wherever it was possible we have in the following Annals of Disease, taken for the dates of eclipses the periods established by the calculations given in the great French work, *L' Art de Vérifier les Dates*, and placed along with them the different Irish authorities, referring to the same circumstance, and arranged according to their assumed antiquity. The notice of eclipses of the sun or moon, of the appearance of comets, and of other phenomena in the heavenly bodies, which have so frequently preceded the destruction of crops, the pestilence in man, or epizootics among the lower animals—give undoubted authority to the Irish annals from which we quote, as many of them have been confirmed by modern calculations:—"The desire," say the authors of The Art of Verifying Dates, "shown by ancient writers, to preserve the records of eclipses which preceded or followed any important event is of the greatest value, as we can thus easily fix the date of such events: for the chronology of eclipses is founded on immutable causes, and any fact stated to have occurred synchronously with phenomena of the kind, can at once, by that very circumstance, find its determined place in chronology."‡ By eclipses we can also test the veracity of an historian, and frequently discover the system of his chronology,

* "Of the Plurality of Worlds." An Essay.—London, 1845, p. 195.

† From the preface to Roderick O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, written in 1665, may be gleaned something of the manner in which the Irish chronologists computed time, and fixed their historic eras.

‡ *L' Art de Vérifier les Dates, des Faits Historiques, des Chartes, des Chroniques, et autres anciens monumens, Depuis la Naissance de Notre Seigneur.* A Paris, 1783, fol. Tome i.

and having fixed the date of the eclipses we can then correct the remaining entries. Dr. O'Donovan, the learned editor and translator of the "Annals of the Four Masters," has explained, in several instances, in his annotations to that great national work, the difference between the dates of remarkable events among different annalists; and in his introduction to the first volume, has given a catalogue of the eclipses mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, together with a list of the dates established by modern astronomers, observing that—"The dates assigned to these eclipses are, in many instances, confirmed by their accordance with the catalogue of eclipses in *L' Art de Vérifier les Dates;* and from this accuracy it must be acknowledged that they have been obtained by actual observation, and not from scientific calculations, for it is well known that any after-calculations made before the correction of the Dionysian period, would not have given such correct results."* The Annals of Ulster, to which the foregoing observations particularly refer, are said to be antedated by one year up to 1014, according to the present received chronology; but this assertion does not in all instances hold good, as may be seen by the following. In proof that these Annals are antedated, we are referred to remarkable eclipses of the sun, which are there stated to have occurred A.D. 495, and 511, whereas it is said these eclipses took place A.D. 496 and 512. Upon examining, however, the catalogue of eclipses published in the French work just quoted, and which the authors say was for the most part calculated upon Halley's tables, we find, it is true, that eclipses are marked as having occurred in 496, and also in 512; but as the former was visible in eastern Europe only, and the latter only in southern Europe, neither could have been observed in Ireland; and it therefore follows that the chronology in the Annals of Ulster is at this period at least correct, for the eclipse of 495 was visible in the north-west, and that of 511, in the west of Europe. An idea prevailed very extensively, and to a certain degree obtains credence still among writers upon philosophy as well as medicine, that eclipses and cometary influences affect the organized world, and are one of the causes of blights and pestilences, &c.; and it was probably from being imbued with such impressions that the early annalists noted eclipses of the sun and moon so carefully. Our object in introducing them here is, however, more with a view of fixing the chronology of the Irish annals than for the purpose of giving weight to any such theory. In later periods, when chronology became more fixed, we have not referred to eclipses, unless they are recorded in annals relating to the immediate subject in hand. In the notices of contemporary epidemics from other writers, the modern chronology has been admitted; yet although we have not attempted to reduce the chronology of the early Irish annals to any recent, accepted system, we have in many instances, during the first part of the historic era, endeavoured to harmonize the accounts given by the annalists under different dates of what was evidently the same circumstance. The language employed, the similarity of circumstances, and the deaths of individuals which are particularized, identify these entries as evidently referring to the same event. Striking examples of this occur in the first and second outbreaks of the *Blefed*, or *Buidhe Connail*—the great Yellow Plague, which devastated Ireland in the sixth and seventh centuries. In such cases, as also where a well-marked train of events, apparently following in the succession of cause and effect, even when extending over several years, occurred, or to the different entries grouped under an "epidemic-period," we have prefixed Roman numerals to the different entries.

The Monastic Annals, how preserved.

"The principal monasteries of Ireland," writes Dr. O'Conor, in his preface to the Annals of Ulster, printed in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*,† "kept in their establishment an Amanuensis, called *Scribhnidh;* and the five chief kings of Ireland had in their camps and palaces a Poet and Historian, or Genealogist, called in Irish, *Fileadh* and *Seanchaidh*, whose duty it was, by hereditary right, to describe in a volume destined for that purpose whatever events might happen, whether praiseworthy or whether savage and cruel, and so to preserve them for example or for avoidance, that they might not perish through the lapse of time. That these Historiographers of ancient Ireland were called scribes and annotators is plain, from the rolls of the Irish monastery of Saint Gall, in Switzerland, pub-

* O'Donovan's Introduction to the "Four Masters." See also Moore's "History of Ireland," vol. i, cap. viii.

† Tom iv., A.D. 1628. See the translation in the copy of the "Annals of Ulster," now publishing in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, No. 1.

lished by Goldast; from the letter of Albin, or Alcuin, to Colcus, a reader (*lector* or professor), of Ireland, printed by Ussher; and from Simeon of Durham's Exploits of the Kings of England, at the year 794, wherein Colcus is stated to have died; and also from that famous work of Mabillon, '*De Re Diplomatica*,' p. 125." Besides the monastic annals there are several other ancient Irish MSS., such as the *Dinn Seanchus*, a topographical account of Ireland, originally written in the sixth century; the *Leabhar Gabhala*, or Book of Invasions, compiled at various periods, and in the seventeenth century arranged, enlarged, and glossed by the Four Masters, from the ancient MSS. of *Leabhar na huidhre*, the Book of Glendalough, and other ancient authorities. We may also mention the *Reim-Rioghraidhe*, or Catalogue of Irish Kings; the Books of Lecan and of Ballymote; the Book of Leinster; the *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, or Book of Rights;* the Irish version of Nennius; and the different topographical and historical works lately translated and published by the Archæological and Celtic Societies of this kingdom: together with vast stores of other very ancient Irish MSS. in the different libraries and private collections both in England and on the Continent, to some of which the monastic annalists occasionally refer, but which do not afford materials for the present inquiry. With these may be enumerated the vast collection of Medical MSS. in the Irish character, which, by means of scholars competent to the task, have largely assisted us in the explanation of the terms used for different epidemic pestilences and other diseases, and to which we shall have occasion to refer in the subsequent pages of this Report. There were, besides these, the books of some hereditary septs, as the Historical Book of the Clan O'Mulconry, which existed in the times of O'Flaherty, the author of the Ogygia; also the books of certain individuals, as that of Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Donegal annalists, which preserved copies of annals from the year 1281 to 1537; the Book of Mac Bruaideadha, or Mac Brodie,† of a similar character, from 1588 to 1603; the Book of the Mac Dermotts, now known as the "Annals of Kilronan;" the Book of the O'Duigenans; and the books of many other persons and families. The poets, genealogists, and seannahies, likewise composed annals referring to certain periods and localities, entirely written in Irish; many were in verse, and all partook of the spirit of romance that characterized the writings of those periods, denominated the dark and middle ages. We think it likely that annals chiefly composed of obits, the accessions of dignitaries, and brief notices of ecclesiastical affairs were preserved and continued from year to year in most, if not all, the cathedral churches and abbeys, similar to those still preserved under the name of "The Obits of Christ's Church, Dublin," lately edited by the Rev. Dr. Todd, and published by the Irish Archæological Society. The monastic and other annals, from which the following records have been principally extracted, were, for the most part, written in the Irish character, and in the Irish language, with occasional words, or even whole sentences and paragraphs, in Latin. A few of the later annals were written in English.

The Annals of Tighernach.

Competent authorities have decided that the earliest and most trustworthy annals are those of Tighernach, whose death is thus recorded in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 1088:—"Tighernach Ua Braein, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdhaidh Chiarain [St. Keeran's bed]; he was a paragon of learning and history."‡ Casting aside all the very early bardic legends relating to Ireland, he "makes the historical epoch begin from Kimbaoth and the founding of Emania, about the 18th year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ 289," [*recte* 305] and says, "*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Kimbaoth incerta erant.*" "The quotations from Greek and Latin authors, in Tighernach, are very

* Published by the Celtic Society of Ireland, and edited, with elaborate notes, critical and historical, by John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

† The Mac Brodies were a Thomond family, noted for learning. The Four Masters mention Maoilin Og Mac Bruaideadha, whose work they consulted.—*See the Approbations of the Donegal Annals.* And Conor Mac Brody, of Leiter Maclin, in Clare, was one of the persons whose approbation of the Annals the O'Clerys procured in 1636. When Sir W. Ussher published the first Irish edition of the New Testament in Dublin, in 1602, a portion of the translation was made by "Young Miles Mac Brody (or Bruaideadha), then in the College of Dublin, a man well skilled in the language."—*See the Memoirs of Sir T. Molyneux, Bart., by Mr. Wilde, in the Dublin University Magazine for September*, 1841. Anthony Bruodin, who was of the same race, published a Theological work in Latin in 1663, while jubilate lecturer on Divinity in the Irish Convent at Prague, and has given some account of the family.

‡ *Imdhaidh Chiarain*, St. Keeran's bed; his church at Clonmacnoise, in which he died. The stone beds on which the early Fathers died, were long held in great veneration, and give names to several localities in the present day. In the western Arran Islands there are many saints' beds, each there denominated *Aharla*—the sacred place.

numerous; and his balancing their authorities against each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he lived."* Five copies of this valuable work exist—two in Oxford, two in the Royal Irish Academy, and one in the library of the University of Dublin, which last is believed to be the most perfect.† It is written in the Irish character throughout, upon paper, foolscap size: but being imperfect at the end, the name of the transcriber, or any reference to the original from which he wrote, has been lost. "The handwriting," says Mr. Curry, "is one with which I am not acquainted, but I believe it to be as old as 1650 at least; there are 98 pages, and no date appears in the original hand down to the year 1308; but all the preceding dates are in the hand of Roderick O'Flaherty's time, if not his own." These Annals extend from the year B.C. 305 to the date of the author's death, where they end with "*Huc usque Tigernach scripsit;*" after which they were continued by some unknown hand until 1407. Dr. O'Conor published these Annals, with a translation, in the second volume of his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores* in 1825; but as that work is now believed to be in many respects defective, and even incorrect, Mr. Curry supplied us with a translation of several of the necessary extracts, from the copy in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, which have been carefully compared, collated, and revised, with our English transcript of Dr. O'Conor's publication. A hiatus occurs in the Bodleian copy of this MS. from A.D. 358 to 489; similar chasms appear in several other Irish MSS., but such breaks do not affect the object of this inquiry, and they rather afford proof of the authenticity of these works.

The Annals of Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster come next in succession, both in antiquity and authenticity. The early portion of them was compiled by Cathal Oge Mac Manus (styled by Colgan and Ware, Charles Maguire), "who was," says the latter authority, "a canon of the Church of Armagh, and Dean of Clogher,—an eminent divine, philosopher, and historian, and writ *Annales Hiberniæ usq: ad sua tempora.*" They are sometimes called *Annales Senatenses*, from the island of Seanadh, now Belle-Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, where it is believed they were compiled; but they have been much oftener styled, and are now better known as *Annales Ultonienses*, the "Annals of Ulster"—being chiefly devoted to the affairs of that province. They begin chronologically A.D. 431, and are carried down by Mac Manus to his death in 1498, but were afterwards continued by Roderick O'Cassidy to the year 1541.‡ The death of the original compiler, which occurred upon the tenth of the calends of April, from the small-pox, when in the sixtieth year of his age, is recorded by O'Cassidy in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of these Annals. "He was," says the writer of that obituary, after expatiating upon his virtues as an ecclesiastic, "the person to whom the *Literati*, and the poor, and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful—one who was full of grace and wisdom in science, to the time of his death; in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gælic sciences; and one who made, gathered, and collected this book from many other books."§ And the O'Clerys add, in recording his death, "It was he who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus for his own use."‖ Dr. O'Conor, however, states, that "Neither Maguire nor Cassidy were the authors of these Annals, but only the collectors. Augustin Magraidan had preceded both in the same task, and continued to his own time the chronicle which the monks of his monastery in the Island of All Saints, in the Shannon, had commenced; and he died in 1405." This Book of the Island of All Saints existed in 1636, and was made use of by the Four Masters in the compilation of their annals. It is at present unknown. Magraidan

* See "Bibliotheca MSS., Stowensis, a Descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. in the Stowe Library," by the Rev. Charles O'Conor, D.D. Buckingham, printed by J. Seeley, 1819, vol. i., pp. 192-3, where a full account of the various MS. copies of this work in the different libraries will be found. See also The Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i., No.14.

† A catalogue of the Irish manuscripts in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, made by Dr. O'Donovan, in 1836, contains a vast fund of information respecting these national records. Through the courtesy of the librarian, the Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., we have been allowed access to this manuscript catalogue, and permitted to make such extracts therefrom, particularly relating to medical MSS., as suited the purposes of this inquiry.

‡ See Harris's edition of Ware's "Writers of Ireland," Book I., p. 90.

§ See translation of Rory O'Cassidy's Obituary, by Dr. O'Donovan, in his notes to "The Annals of the Four Masters," vol. ii., p. 1241, under A.D. 1498, where the genealogy tracing the relationship between Mac Manus, of Senat, and the Fermanagh chieftains of the Maguires, is given. See also an account of the various copies of this MS. in Dr. O'Conor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, and in the Stowe Catalogue, vol. i., pp. 174.

‖ "Annals of the Four Masters."

was an Augustinian canon of the Monastery of All Saints, at Lough Ree, and "among other fruits of his studies he writ," says Ware, "*Vitas Sanctorum Hiberniæ*; and continued a chronicle which other canons of the same monastery had begun down to his own times." These Annals may, therefore, be considered in the same light as other ancient chronicles compiled in monasteries, and continued from age to age; consequently, to none of the persons whose names have been associated with them does the credit of the compilation solely or properly belong: though eminent individuals like MacManus,—who probably had the chronicle revised, enlarged, and transcribed in their times, collating it with other authorities, and possibly making insertions from older works,—have received from the historians who followed them the entire credit of compilation. The Annals of Ulster abound with notices of eclipses, which serve to fix the periods to which they refer. The oldest copies are written in Irish and Latin, "and both languages are so mixed up that one sentence is often in words of both, a circumstance which renders a faithful edition of the original difficult."* They contain, however, more Latin than those of Tighernach, a circumstance which confirms the probability of their being of more recent date. Dr. O'Conor has devoted a volume of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores* to the publication of a portion of these Annals, with a Latin translation, as far as the year 1131. The entries in our catalogue subsequent to this date have been supplied by Mr. Curry from an old transcript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, "which is written on vellum, folio size, in a beautiful hand. The first insertion therein referring to Ireland occurs in the reign of Feredach Finnfechtnach, who reigned as monarch from A.D. 10 to A.D. 36; but the following years, down to 431, when, it is said, Palladius arrived, are mere skeletons; and from this year to the end the dates appear in the text in Roman numerals. The volume ends with the year 1505, imperfect. Upon a blank space, originally left at the end of the year 1393, we find the following entry in the Irish character and language—'Let every one who reads this little [bit] give a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote it.' Immediately after, in a bold but different hand, is the following—'It is fitter to give it on the soul of Rory O'Luinin, who wrote the book well.'"† From this latter entry it would appear that the copy was made by a scribe of that name, for there are no grounds for believing that he acted in any other capacity.‡ Dr. O'Donovan, in his notes to the Four Masters, has frequently used an old translation of these Annals, now preserved in the British Museum, and believed to have been made for Ussher or Ware by Tully Conry a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary. In some instances the extracts in our Catalogue of Disease have been made from this old English version, which, says Dr. O'Donovan, "is exceedingly valuable, for it has preserved to posterity the equivalent English of a large portion of the Irish language, as it was understood by one of the professional seannachies or chroniclers of Ireland about two centuries ago."—See *Introduction to The Annals of the Four Masters.* A chasm occurs in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster from 1115 to 1167. A new English translation of these Annals, with copious notes, by the Rev. Wm. Reeves, is now in process of publication in "The Ulster Journal of Archæology."§

The Annals of Clonmacnoise.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, compiled in the celebrated monastery of that name on the banks of the Shannon, in the King's County, extend from the earliest period to which Irish history refers, down to the year 1408. The original annals are not now known to be in existence, although the work was in the possession of the O'Clerys in the beginning of the seventeenth century; but a translation was made in 1627 by Connell Mageoghegan, of Lismoyny, and dedicated to Terence Coghlan, Member of Parliament for the King's County. This "translation accords in the latter years with the text of the Annals of Connaught. In many entries it also agrees with the Annals of The Four Masters; but in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, the chronology is often ante-dated by four, five, and sometimes even seven years. This work is of great value, as it contains exact

* Stowe Catalogue, vol. i., p. 176.

† Information supplied by E. Curry, Esq., M.R.I.A.

‡ Dr. O'Donovan, in his MS. Catalogue of Irish Records, T. C. D., says—"This name, O'Luinin, identifies this copy with the neighbourhood of the place where these annals were originally compiled, for the O'Luinins were hereditary Shanachies who dwelt at Ard-O'Luinin, south-east of Enniskillen, in the County Fermanagh. One of the name assisted the Four Masters in compiling the *Leabhar Gabhala* in the monastery of Lisgool, A.D. 1631."

§ Dr. Todd of Trinity College is in possession of an excellent copy of the Annals of Ulster, made from the Dublin MS. by Mr. Curry, and collated throughout with the Bodleian MS. by Dr. O'Donovan.

versions in English of all the peculiar idioms and phrases which occur in the various Irish annals."* From a transcript of that work in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, as well as from occasional extracts made from another copy belonging to the Marquess of Drogheda, and given in the notes to the Annals of the Four Masters, we have derived the quotations used in the accompanying Annals of Disease.

The Annals of Innisfallen.

The book of the Annals of Innisfallen is, like the foregoing, a monastic chronicle compiled in the Abbey of Innisfallen, on the island of that name in Lough Leane, at Killarney, in the County of Kerry. The chronicler who, says Ware, "lived to the year 1215, hath given a light touch of universal history from the foundation of the world to the year 430, or thereabouts; but from thence has accurately enough prosecuted the affairs of Ireland down to his own times. These annals [which, adds Walter Harris, Ware had in his custody, and whereof an imperfect copy is in the College Library,] have been continued by another hand to the year 1320." They were written in Irish, intermixed with Latin, and some suppose were compiled by Mael Suthain O'Carroll, abbot of Innisfallen, "chief doctor of the western world in his time, and Lord of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein" [Killarney], the tutor and secretary to King Brian Boru, who died in 1014.† A portion—from the year 428 to 1088—was printed in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores* in 1825, from a manuscript in the Rawlinson collection of the Bodleian Library. This work has not, however, much assisted the object of the present inquiry. We have received the following communication respecting these annals from Dr. O'Donovan:—

"The original Annals of Innisfallen are preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.—Rawlinson, 508. The manuscript is in various hands, but the most ancient is in the Saxon style of penmanship. They evidently had a Saxon Monk in the monastery, who wrote an exquisite hand, and to whom the text of this transcript was intrusted. It is not all, however, in his hand, nor is it all of the same age, but is a regular chronicle in different hands and belonging to different ages. I have copied that portion of these annals, extending from 1172 to 1320. There is an English translation of a part of the Innisfallen Annals in the handwriting of Dudley MacFirbis preserved in the British Museum—Cod. Clarend. 68—4799. Plut. C. xv. E, headed *Ex Annalibus Caenobii Inisfathlensibus apud Kerrienses.* This translation begins with the year 1173 and ends with 1281. There is a copy of it in the handwriting of William Molyneux, King-at-Arms, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen is a compilation made in Irish at Paris, in the year 1760, by the Right Rev. John O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, and John Conry, a hereditary Irish scholar. This work is founded on the Bodleian copy, but is very much interpolated by insertions from Giraldus Cambrensis—Magrath's Wars of Thomond—Harris's edition of Ware's Annals of Ireland, &c. The compilers betray their want of originality in almost every page. This compilation was translated into English by various persons. The copy now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy was completed by Theophilus O'Flanagan, A.B., T.C.D., about the year 1790; but it would appear that it had been previously translated by another hand, for Archdall frequently quotes it under the title of 'Old Annals of Munster.'‡ I wrote to Mr. Hardiman on this subject in 1846, who in reply says, 'I never thought the Dublin copy of what is called the Annals of Innisfallen either ancient, or an original, or a copy of any such . . I found in Harris or King's collections in the Dublin Society an extract from some old (at least 150 years) translation of what they called Annals of Leinster, 1177; and turning to the same year in the Dublin copy of Innisfallen, I found it the same, word for word; and it is not in the Four Masters. This was certainly taken by the compiler from the old annals; but I never thought of Dr. O'Brien as connected with these annals, for in the preface to his Dictionary, page 11, he particularly mentions Innisfallen as one of those authentic annals in which no fabulous stories are related, and he must therefore have meant some other than Conry's. Bishop Nicholson, in his Irish Historical Library, Appendix iv., states that Mr. John Conry communicated to him a valuable collection of Irish MSS., and that he was a perfect master of their language and prosodia. This was about 1720, or may have been some three or four years later. I think it possible that this was the *Vir Doctus Johannes Conri,* who made the Dublin copy in Paris in 1755. Bishop Nicholson does not mention the Annals of Innisfallen among those communicated to him by J. Conry; but he states that, besides the original, which came down to 1215, there was another copy in the Duke of Chandos' Library, continued in another hand to 1320, the year when the Dublin copy ends with the siege of Carrig-a-Ruachain.'"—*Extract from a MS. Letter of James Hardiman, Esq., Librarian to the Queen's College, Galway, and dated 14th May,* 1846.

The Chronicon Scotorum.

The *Chronicon Scotorum* is an Irish MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, made by Duald Mac Firbis, the distinguished antiquary, from some of the old chronicles existing in his time (about 1660), and probably includes much of the lost Historical Book of Lecan, which belonged to the Mac Firbises. The transcriber or remodeller states that he shortened or abridged it from a larger work, omitting every thing except what related to the Scoti or Milesians. The passage runs thus:—"*Incipit Chronicum Scotorum, i.e.,* the Chronicle of the Scots,

* See O'Donovan's "Introduction to The Four Masters."

† See O'Reilly's Irish Writers in the Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society for 1820, to which learned work we refer the reader for a more detailed account of Irish MSS.

‡ Dr. Charles Smith, in his Histories of the Counties of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, likewise refers to, and quotes from the "Munster Annals," which were, probably, the Annals of Innisfallen. See p. 20.

is commenced here. Understand, O Reader, that for certain reasons, and particularly to avoid tediousness, our intention is to make a short abstract and compendium of the History of the Scots [Irish, Scoti] only in this copy—leaving out the tediousness of the historical books: therefore it is that we ask you not to criticise us on that account, as we know that it is an exceedingly great deficiency." This chronicle is frequently quoted by Irish writers of authority. Mr. Curry supplied the translation of the extracts from this work, and writes—"These annals, which are on paper, and in the handwriting of MacFirbis, are of the same size as the Annals of Tighernach, but not of the age of that manuscript. They consist of 108 pages, all in the handwriting of Dubhaltach or Duald MacFirbis, who died about the year 1670.* There are no dates in the text, but they have been inserted in the margin by a hand similar to that which added them to the Annals of Tighernach. These dates extend from A.D. 357 to 1105." A transcript of this MS. existed in the Stowe Library; and, says Dr. O'Conor, "Some have confounded this chronicle with Tighernac's, because it is frequently called Chronicon Cluanense, and was written in Tigeranac's monastery of Clonmacnoise,"—but incorrectly, as he has fully proved.

The Annals of Kilronan.

The Annals of Kilronan.—The work so styled is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and is written almost entirely in Irish, upon vellum, quarto size, in the handwriting of different persons. It resembles the other monastic annals already referred to, and extends in its present state from A.D., 1014—where the battle of Clontarf is described—to A.D., 1561. The copy from which the extracts used by us were made is lettered on the back *Tighernachi Continuator*, and was, says the Rev. Dr. Todd, "discovered [to be the Annals of Kilronan] by Mr. O'Donovan, while engaged in preparing a catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the University Library [in 1836.] The first and earliest portion appears to have been transcribed by one Philip Badley, who states himself to have been engaged in the task in the year 1580; but two or three other hands, evidently of the same period, may be observed throughout the volume, as if two or more scribes had been simultaneously engaged in its transcription," and adds, "the discovery of this book will be of great importance if ever the liberality of Government, or the contributions of individuals should supply the means of printing the ancient historical records of this country."† Mr. Curry thinks that this is not the book of the monastery of Kilronan, but the Annals of Lough Kee, alluded to by Ware and other writers. There is, however, but a short distance between the two localities, both situated in MacDermott's country, in the north-west of the County of Roscommon; and works of that character would be more likely to be compiled and preserved among the ecclesiastics of Kilronan Abbey, than by the warlike chieftains of Moy-Lurg, in the island fortress of Lough Kee (now Rockingham), the destruction of which castle is described under the year 1184. The O'Clerys mention the book of the O'Duigenans (the family bards of the MacDermotts) as one of their sources of information. "But," says Dr. O'Donovan, "that most curious and valuable MS. volume of Irish annals—preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin—does not appear to be the one used by the Four Masters; it perfectly accords with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris, from the Annals of Lough Kee, and it may be safely conjectured that it is a compilation made by the O'Duigenans, from the Annals of Lough Kee, Roscommon, and Kilronan."‡ Mr. Curry, having lately made a careful examination of this valuable record, has supplied the following information thereon:—

"The name of Dubhthach [O'Duigenan] appears as the scribe at the end of the year 1224; but the name Philip ——— appears as the scribe at the end of the second page of the year 1307, and also in

* The fate of MacFirbis is not generally known. Dr. O'Donovan, while travelling through the country in the service of the Ordnance Survey, learned that the general tradition is that he was murdered in 1670, at Dunflin, County of Sligo, by a person named Crofton. MacFirbis was at the time collecting Irish manuscripts in Connaught for Ware. See O'Conor's "Dissertations upon the History of Ireland," Dublin Editions, 1753, p. 155, and 1766, pp. 124, 125.—The Tribes and Customs of Hy. Fiachrach, translated and edited by Dr. O'Donovan, and published by the Irish Archæological Society, in 1844, Introductory Remarks, p. xi. See also Cambrensis Eversus, translated and edited by the Rev. Matthew Kelly, and published by the Irish Celtic Society;—Notes by O'Donovan, vol. ii., p. 374, note w.

† See the Rev. Dr. Todd's communication to the Royal Irish Academy, on the "Discovery made by Mr. John O'Donovan, of a valuable though imperfect copy in MS. of the Annals of Kilronan, or Book of the O'Duigenans, a work that had hitherto been supposed to be lost."—*Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 22.

‡ See Introduction to the Four Masters.

several other places from that to the conclusion of the work. The name of Brian MacDermot appears as the writer of entries on paper in various places where the vellum seems to have been lost or destroyed. The writing is that of an old man, and not very good scribe. This Brian was at one time the owner of the book, as may be seen in several places, and particularly by the following memorandum, in his own handwriting, at the end of the year 1515:—'I rest from this—May God grant to the man [owner] of this book, Brian, the son of Rory MacDermot, to return in safety from the Town of Athlone [*Ath Luain*]. I, Philip, wrote it, 1588, on St. Brendon's festival day precisely, and *Cluain Ui Broin* is my dwelling place.' I discovered a fragment of twenty-five pages of this work, containing sixteen years in continuation of these annals, in a volume of the Clarendon collection of MSS. in the British Museum, in the year 1849, and copied it for the Library of Trinity College. The years restored by this fragment extend from 1568 to 1590. The entries are in various handwritings—partly on vellum and partly on paper—similar to the body of the book. Among the handwritings, that of Brian MacDermot is still distinct, and the following translation of an entry at the year 1581, with the scribe's note thereon, is of some interest in the identification of the volume:—'Calvach, the son of Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal, O'Conor, the heir without contest of Sligo and of Lower Connaught, died on the Friday between the two Easters [Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] in this year. And the death of this only son of Donnell O'Conor and of Mora O'Rourke is one of the most lamentable events of Ireland. And there never came, nor is it likely there ever shall come of the descendants of Brian Luighneach a man, of his age, a greater loss than he was; and that loss has pained the heart of Connaught, and it has especially pained the hearts of the scholars and poets of that province, and it has divided my own heart in twain. Alas! alas! [*uch, uch*] how pitiful is my condition after my comrade and companion, and the man most dear and trustful to me in existence. I am Brian MacDermot that have written this upon MacDermot's Rock'—*Carrig Mic Diarmada*—the Castle in Lough Kee. I believe this was the Brian who attended the Parliament in Dublin in 1585, and died in 1592.* The following words are written in a good plain hand on the lower margin of page 11 of this recovered fragment:—'Honest, good, hospitable Robert Ware, Esquire, of Stephen's-green. James Magrath is his servant for ever to command.' So that this Magrath was probably employed in transcribing these annals for Ware some time before 1666."

The character of these annals is the same as that of the Annals of Tighernach and of Ulster. The text is chiefly Irish, but mixed with Latin, particularly in recording births or deaths. Thus, at A.D. 1087, we read, "The battle of Conachla, in the territory of Corann, was gained by Rory [O'Conor] of the yellow hound, the son of Hugh, of the gapped spear, upon Hugh, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Rourk; and the best men of Conmaicne all *jugulati sunt et occisi. Natus est hoc anno Toirdealbac Ua Concobair.*" The portion of this extract given in English is written in Irish in the original. The date is always inserted in the text in Roman numerals. There are several marginal English notes in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty. As this manuscript, which might perhaps with propriety be styled the Book or Annals of MacDermot, has not hitherto been generally known, we have prolonged this notice here, and have also quoted largely from its contents in our table of pestilences, as it, along with the Annals of Connaught and the Annals of Boyle, form the chief sources of information relative to affairs in the West of Ireland in early times.

The Annals of Connaught.

The Annals of Connaught, styled by Dr. O'Conor "*Annales Connaciæ Hibernice*," extend from the year A.D. 1224 to 1562. The copy used by us, and which is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, is written throughout in Irish, on paper, large folio size, in two volumes. The contractions show it to be but a transcript from earlier works. Upon the last page [370] is the following entry in Irish:—"Copied from an ancient vellum book, and finished on the 29th day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1764, by Maurice O'Gorman." Dr. O'Donovan, in his Catalogue of the Irish MSS. of Trinity College, says, "It appears from several letters from old Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, to the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman that the transcriber of this MS. (Maurice O'Gorman), was employed by the latter to copy several MSS. in the possession of the former; and it is more than probable that this is the copy of the parchment MS. described in the Stowe Catalogue, by Dr. O'Conor, who deposited all his grandfather's MSS. in the Stowe Library." The original Connaught Annals are supposed to be older than the Annals of Boyle; they are quoted by Ussher in his "Primordia;" and in Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 74, we read "An anonymous monk of Abby-Boyle writ an appendix to the Annals of Connaught, which he carried down to the year 1253, when he died. The book is extant in manuscript in the Cotton Library [and a copy of it among the collections of Dr. Sterne, late Bishop of Clogher, in the College Library of

* A Parliament was held in Dublin on May Day, 1585, at which the various Irish Chieftains assembled. "Thither also repaired," says the Annals of the Four Masters, "a deputy from MacDermott of Moylurg, namely, Brian, son of Teige son of Rory Oge; for MacDermott himself [*i. e.* Tiege, the son of Owen] was a very old man."—*Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1585, vol. iii., p. 1833. "A Book of Annals was kept [in the Abbey on Trinity Island] under the title of Annals of Lough Kee, to which Mr. Archdall frequently refers."—*See Weld's Survey of the County Roscommon*, p. 237.

Dublin.]" Mr. Curry states the writing is tolerably good, but the orthography is often inaccurate, owing to the ignorance of the scribe, whose name appears at the end of the second volume. At the conclusion of the year 1544 the name of Nicholas O'Mulanry is inserted in such a way as to leave no doubt that he was the compiler or transcriber of the old vellum book, from which O'Gorman made this copy. An imperfect copy of this work, with a translation by Theophilus O'Flanagan, is in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. A copy of the Connaught Annals, on parchment, beginning with the year 1223, and ending with 1562, is described in Dr. O'Conor's Catalogue as existing in the Stowe Collection in 1818. "Ireland," says the writer of that work, "produces no chronicle of the affairs of Connacht to be compared with this. The narrative is in many instances circumstantial; the occurrences of the different years in every part of the province are noticed."*

The Annals of Boyle.

The Annals of Boyle—*Annales Monasterii de Buellio in Hibernia*—was the book of chronicles preserved in the Abbey of Boyle, County Roscommon. The work is, like the foregoing, written partly in Irish and partly in Latin, beginning with a description of Pentateuchal times, treating briefly of universal history until the arrival of St. Patrick, and from thence of Irish history, down to 1253. "The writers on Irish antiquities frequently confound the Annals of Boyle with the Annals of Connaught."—*Stowe Catalogue.* Dr. O'Conor has published a fragment of these annals from A.D. 420 to 1245; and John Dalton, Esq., M.R.I.A., has translated the text of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, and published it, with a running commentary thereon, from contemporaneous writings, in the second volume of his History of Ireland. The MS. exists in the Cotton collection of the British Museum. "An anonymous canon" says Harris, "of the Abby of the Holy Trinity of Loughkee [near Boyle], in the County of Roscoman, writ accurately the Annals of Ireland, partly in Latin and partly in Irish, which he carried down to his own times. Ware had only the opportunity of seeing that part of them which begins in 1249 and ends in 1408 [as he tells us himself, and I fear even that much of them are not now extant; for we are informed that the copy of them in the Chandois Library begins in 1249 and ends in 1381; and the late Bishop of Clogher's copy, now in the College library, is yet more defective, proceeding no longer than 1356]. It is conjectured that the writer of these annals lived about the middle of the fifteenth century."† Their chronology as given by O'Conor is still more defective than the foregoing.

The Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters.

The chief authority from which our information has been derived, because the most voluminous as well as the latest of the Irish chronicles, is the *Annala Rioghachta Eireann*—the "Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, from the earliest period to the year 1616," and generally known as the Annals of the Four Masters.‡ This splendid national work, which embodies the great bulk of Irish history, was originally compiled at the abbey of Donegal—hence it is sometimes styled *Annales Dungallenses*—between the years 1632 and 1636, by some hereditary Irish scholars and professors of Irish history, but chiefly by Michael O'Clery, a lay brother of the Franciscan order, and brothers Michael, Conary, and Peregrine O'Clery, and Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, who were also laymen, and the latter of whom was a native of Connaught. The O'Clerys were of noble descent, and chiefs of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the south of Connaught; but after the Anglo-Norman conquest some of their ancestors became antiquaries and men of letters in Tyrconnell in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The history of the mode in which this great work was compiled affords us a tolerably good insight into the way in which previous chronicles were written. Michael O'Clery, the chief of the Masters, in his epistle dedicatory to O'Gara, Prince of Coolavin, as also in the preface to the work, states that he had prepared himself by ten years' study, and by transcribing every old work to which he had access; and that he had brought "together the chronicles, and learned men by whom were transcribed the books of the History and Annals of Ireland —as much of them as it was possible to be transcribed." He then gives the names of his assistants, and also describes the principal books and annals

* Stowe Catalogue, vol. i. p. 73.

† Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's "Writers of Ireland." Dublin, 1746, folio, p. 88.

‡ Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, from the earliest period to the year 1616, edited from MSS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy and of Trinity College, Dublin, with a Translation and copious Notes by John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of the Celtic Languages, Queen's College, Belfast. Dublin, Hodges and Smith, 1848 and 1851, five vols., 4to.

which he consulted, inclusive of most of those enumerated in the foregoing catalogue.* These Annals of the Four Masters commence with the year of the world 2242, "according to the computation of the Septuagint as given by St. Jerome in his edition of the Chronicon of Eusebius," and carry down the history of Irish affairs to the end of the year 1616. The O'Clerys wrote other works connected with the history of Ireland, but it is not necessary to specify them here. Copies of the "*Annala Rioghacta Eireann*" exist in the library of St. Isidores at Rome, in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and also in that of the Royal Irish Academy. From an autograph original of the first volume—then preserved among the MSS. of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, the late Rev. Dr. O'Conor, of Belanagare, to whom Irish history and literature will ever be indebted—published the first part, ending with the year 1171, in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, a work which, while it kept alive the interest for native history among the people of this kingdom, was the first that, since the days of Ussher and Ware, enabled the learned of Europe to form an opinion of Celtic literature, and to become acquainted with the materials of Irish history. The autograph MS. of the remaining portion of the O'Clerys' work was procured for the library of the Royal Irish Academy by George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., in 1831.† The entire of these annals, including those published in Latin by Dr. O'Conor, and to which we have just adverted, has been translated by Dr. O'Donovan, and, with the Irish text transcribed from the originals, and a copious commentary and annotations, has been published in five large quarto volumes within the last few years, thus rendering the whole the most extensive material for history which any country in Europe has yet produced. The investigations instituted in connexion with the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, under the able direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., into the topography and ancient records of this kingdom were the great pioneers for this and similar undertakings; and, in addition, in the vast work to which we now allude, the learned editor has accumulated a mass of critical research, extensive scholarship, and local knowledge of the country which, while it stands unrivalled as a monument of critical learning and laborious investigation, serves also to fix the Celtic language in one of its purest forms, and to afford to the learned of all countries no inconsiderable aid in their investigations into the early history of North-western Europe.‡

An English translation, with annotations, of these annals, from A.D. 1172 to their conclusion in 1616, was made by Mr. Owen Connellan, at present Professor of Irish to the Queen's College, Cork, and published in Dublin in 1846.§

The Book of Leinster.

In verification and confirmation of the authenticity of our early annals, we procured extracts from some of the earliest Irish manuscripts and bardic histories which remain in this country, and inserted occasional entries therefrom in the Table of Pestilences for the purpose of showing the authorities upon which the annalists founded some of their assertions. These MSS. consist of prose tracts, poems, and fragments of history, all compiled anterior to the twelfth century, and chiefly contained in "The Book of Leinster," a large folio vellum manuscript preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and consisting at present of 358 pages—a portion of a much larger work. This MS. was formerly known to writers and the learned as "The Book of Glendalough." Mr. Curry states:—

"Its contents are tracts on the early colonization of Ireland, the wars, battles, and manner of death, &c., of her kings and great men; descending from the pagan to the Christian times, and even down to the time of compiling the book. These prose tracts are usually summed up in poems, gene-

* "The approbations of the work" were made and signed by four fathers of the Franciscan order, viz.—Brothers Bernardine O'Clery, guardian of Donegal, the two brothers named each Maurice Ultach, and Brother Bonaventura O'Donnell, jubilate lector. This latter name was long supposed, owing to some defacement upon the vellum, to have been the signature of O'Donnell Prince of Tirconnell, until Mr. Curry, in 1843, discovered the true reading. See introductory remarks to the first issue of the Annals of the Four Masters, vol. i., 1848.

† See Dr. Petrie's Letter to the Council of the Academy, printed in the sixteenth volume of the Transactions of that body, and reprinted in O'Donovan's introductory remarks to the translation of these Annals.

‡ For a learned analysis of the Annals of the Four Masters the reader is referred to an essay on "The Celtic Records of Ireland," 1852, by J. T. Gilbert, author of "The History of the City of Dublin." M'Glashan, 1854. See also, by the same author, "The Historic Literature of Ireland;" an Essay on the publications of the Irish Archæological Society. Dublin, Kelly, 1851.

§ The Annals of Ireland, translated from the original Irish of the Four Masters by Owen Connellan, Esq., with Annotations by Philip MacDermott, Esq., M.D. Geraghty, Dublin, 1846.

rally giving additional details by various authors down to the days of Gilla-na-Naemh O'Duinn, a priest, and I believe tutor to Dermod Mac Murrogh. The greater part of the historical poems have relation to Leinster, but there are several on general Irish history and chronology. It contains, besides, various very ancient, romantic, and historical tales, with pedigrees of Irish saints, as well as of the principal Irish families; and also the *Dinn Senchus*, a topographical tract in verse on the origin of the names of various remarkable places in Ireland. It originally contained a copy of the wars of the Danes and Irish, which would be now of great value,* but only one leaf of it remains. It is, in short, one of the most valuable of all our ancient Irish manuscripts, and must have been compiled in the early part of the life of Dermod Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster, before the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion—say about the year 1130. It is not necessary here to go into all the internal evidences of this probability contained in the volume itself; but the following memorandum will be deemed important and interesting, as it supplies an authentic date of sufficient proximity to that period for resting this opinion upon, as well as showing that the volume must have been the property of Dermod himself at the time of writing it, for it is evident that the writer was an immediate officer or attendant of Mac Murrogh. This entry is an insertion on the top margin of folio 200—'O Virgin, it is a great deed that is done in Ireland this day, that is the fifth of the calends of August, viz., Dermod, the son of Donagh Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster and of the Danes, has been banished over the sea by the men of Ireland. Alas! alas! O Lord, what shall I do.' This occurrence took place A.D. 1167, and the men of Ireland here mentioned were those of Breifny and Meath, and the Danes of Dublin, with such of the Leinster men as had revolted against Dermod and joined the standard of his enemy, Tiernan O'Rourke. There is even an earlier memorandum than this at the top margin of folio 27 *a*, which says—'On yesterday Donnell the son of Congalach O'Conor Faly was killed, &c.';† and the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 1161, thus fix the date of that event:—'Domhnall [Donnell] son of Congalach, son of Cuaigne Ua Conchobhair [O'Conor], Failghe [Faley], Tanist of Ui Failghe [Offaly], was slain by the clan Maclughra.' Now any Irish scholar will perceive at once that these insertions are as old as the times to which they refer, yet neither of them is in the handwriting of the original scribe, clearly showing that they were events which took place and entries made after the book had been written.

"Among the poems of most note as affording references to pestilences, or the deaths of remarkable persons is one commencing—'You talented, learned men of Conn's land,'—consisting of 104 lines, by Eochaidh O'Flinn, who died A.D. 984, describing the taking of Ireland by the heroine Cæsair, and afterwards by Partholan, with the names of the rivers and lakes of Ireland in Partholan's time, his own death, and the subsequent death of the colony that descended from him. Another is a poem of 148 lines, by Flann, of Monasterboice, who died A.D. 1056, on the deaths of the Tuatha De Danann chiefs, and begins—'Listen, O you learned without blemish.' 'Noble Erinn, island of the kings,' is a poem of 632 lines, on the Conquests and the Kings of Ireland, from the earliest time down to the introduction of Christianity in A.D. 432; it was one of the principal documents upon which O'Flaherty founded his chronology. The writer, Giolla Caomhain, author of The Irish Nennius, and who died A.D. 1072, also wrote another chronological poem, of 220 lines, beginning with—'All the annals hitherto.' This tract commences with the creation, and subsequently carries down Irish history to the author's time. The poet divides his chronology into different eras, synchronizing the reigns of the Irish kings with the Assyrian and other dynasties, and giving the length of the reign of each monarch; thus endeavouring to carry back our chronology to the remotest times. Another poem in the same book begins—'Noble Ere, island of the kings,' and describes the reign and manner of the death of the kings of Ireland before St. Patrick's time. It also contains a poem, by Flann, of Monasterboice, on the manner of death of the Christian kings of Ireland from Leary to Brian Boroimhe."

The Book of Leinster also contains other tracts in prose and verse, from which have been procured those references which are set forth in the Table of Pestilences, as confirmatory of the extracts from the Irish Annals. All these tracts form a Book of Conquests, or Book of the early Invasions, with which it was usual to commence most works upon Irish history; therefore, the foregoing poems, or the substance thereof in prose, are embodied in the different Irish histories, and Books of Invasions, which have been written—as in the Book of Lecan, and the Book of Ballymote, &c. When the O'Clerys wrote their *Leabhar Gabhala*, or "Book of Conquests," some time about 1631, a copy of which, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, is still preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy—the following works were accessible—the Book of Ballymullconroy; the *Leabhar na huidhre;* the Book of Ballycleary; the Book of the O'Duigenans, called the Book of Glendalough; the Book of *Uachonghbhail*, and various other books relating to the early invasions and conquests which the authors say their work was compiled from. In a tract on the history of the Picts, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and lately published as a portion of the additional notes to the Irish version of the "Historia Britonum of Nennius,"‡ we find some further references to the early invasions of this country, and to which we have alluded in their proper place.

The Book of Conquests.

The Irish version of Nennius.

* The Irish Archæological and Celtic Society being now about to publish the ancient tract called *Cogadh Gaedhil fe Gallaebh*, or The Wars of the Danes in Ireland.

† In this, as well as in all other quotations from Irish manuscripts, Mr. Curry has transcribed for us the original as well as supplied the translation; but we have not thought it necessary, except in cases where the proper names of diseases occur, to burden the Report with a language which so few persons, even among the most educated, can read or understand.

‡ The Irish version of The Historia Britonum of Nennius—edited from the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, with a translation and notes by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., and the Hon. Algernon Herbert—in the publications of the Irish Archæological Society, 1846.

Annals of Multifernan.

The concluding personal and monastic annals are those recently published by the Irish Archæological Society. Of these, the earliest is the book of the Annals of Multifernan—*Annales de Monte Fernandi*, a Latin monastic annal, possibly only a fragment, and believed to have been written in 1266, in the Franciscan monastery of Multifernan, [now Multifarnham], county of Westmeath, founded by W. Delamer, in 1236. They extend back as far as A.D. 45, and end with the year 1274. "I cannot," says Ware, "but be of opinion, that the author of them was Friar Stephen, of Exeter, who, as the said annals say, was born in 1246, and took on the habit of his order on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, 1263;" about which date, says the modern editor of these annals—"The entries under each year begin to be more full, particularly in matters relating to Ireland, and are so continued to the end." They are believed to be the most ancient annals of this country, written exclusively in Latin, and it is known that the original vellum manuscript, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly belonged to Primate Ussher. Other copies of these annals exist, but it is still questionable in what religious house they were compiled, or whether the copy now held to be the original is not a transcript made from some earlier document. Some writers say these annals might properly be termed the Annals of Drogheda. The Annals of Multifernan have been lately edited with notes, by Aquilla Smith, M.D., and printed by the Irish Archæological Society; they, however, do not contain many references relating to the present inquiry worthy of quotation.

Clyn's Annals.

Annales Hiberniæ Fratris Johannis Clyn, a friar minor of the Franciscan monastery of Kilkenny, who lived in the time of Edward III., and died of the pestilence called the Black Death, while compiling these annals in 1349, come next in chronological order. In the concluding touching entry, the compiler writes—"And lest things worthy of remembrance should perish with time, and fall away from the memory of those who are to come after us, I, seeing these many evils, and the whole world lying as it were in the wicked one among the dead, waiting for death till it come; as I have truly heard and examined, so have I reduced these things to writing, and lest the writing should perish with the writer, and the work fail, together with the workman, I leave parchment for continuing the work, if, happily, any man survives, and any of the race of Adam escape this pestilence, and continue the work which I have commenced." These annals, written in Latin, commence about the period of the Christian era, but their author briefly passes over "the legends, whether poetical, mythical, or enigmatical, with which the Irish seanachies filled up the vestibule of Irish history." From the Scottish invasion of Edward Bruce, in 1315, to the plague of the Black Death in 1349, may be considered as the personal period of Clyn's Annals. Sir James Ware informs us in one of his writings, dated 1633, that there was an intention "by Sir James Ley, Knight, then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, (afterwards Lord High Treasurer, and Earle of Marleburgh), to have published some of our country writers in this kinde, for which end hee caused to be transcribed, and made fit for the presse, the Annales of John Clynne, a friar minor of Kilkenny, (who lived in the time of King Edward the Third); the Annales of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, of Kilkenny, and the Annales of Multifernan, Ross, and Clonmell, &c. But his weighty avocations did afterwards divert his purpose."* These Latin annals have been lately printed by the Irish Archæological Society, from a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and edited with introductory remarks, by the Very Rev. R. Butler, Dean of Clonmacnoise. A copy of Clyn's MS. also exists in the Rawlinson collection of the Bodleian Library, and the late Sir William Betham likewise possessed a transcript of this work. These annals are particularly valuable in the present inquiry, as they afford one of the best notices of the Black Death extant, either in medical writings, or preserved by the historians of the day.

Camden's Annals.

In the appendix to the second volume of Camden's "Britannia" we find a collection of the Annals of Ireland, embracing the period between the years 1162 and 1421, in the preface to which he says, that when he had gone to press with the conclusion of the description of Ireland, "Lord Howard, of Naworth, out of his great zeal for promoting the knowledge of antiquity, communicated to him the Annals of Ireland, in manuscript, from the year 1152 and 1370." "Of these," he con-

* See The Annals of Ireland by Friar John Clyn, of the Convent of Friars Minors, Kilkenny; and Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin. Together with The Annals of Ross.—Edited from manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with Introductory Remarks, by the Very Rev. Richard Butler, A.B., M.R.I.A., Dean of Clonmacnoise: Dublin, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, 1849.

tinues, "the style is rough and barren, according to the age it was written in: yet the contents give great light into the Irish history, and would have been helpful to me if they had come to my hands sooner." And at the conclusion he adds, "as for the nice delicate readers who try all writers by Augustus's age, I am very sensible they will not relish them; * * * Let these persons remember, that history bears and requires authors of all ages, and that they must look for *things* in some writers, as well as *words* in others." By whom these annals were absolutely compiled and supplied to Lord Howard, is not quite certain, the credit of compilation being divided between Christopher Pembridge and Philip Flatisbury, "the former of whom," says Ware, "was a native of Dublin, and flourished in the year 1347. He writ much the larger part of those Annals of Ireland, which Camden published at the end of his Britannia, anno 1607, *i.e.* he carried the said annals down as far as the year 1347;" and, adds Harris, "they are continued by Henry of Marlbury to the close of the year 1421." Flatisbury's Chronicles were extant in manuscript in the time of Ware, who says, that at the beginning thereof the author speaks of himself and his performance thus:—"Here follow divers chronicles, written at the instance of the noble and magnanimous Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Deputy of Ireland, by Philip Flatisbury, of Johnstown, near Naas, A.D. 1517, and in the ninth year of King Henry the VIII." But adds Ware to this notice, "By comparing these annals with the Annals of Ireland published by Camden, it is evident that Flatisbury was only a verbal transcriber of them, and not the author—a very small addition only excepted. It is most certain, that formerly many prefixed their names at the beginning, or set them at the end of books which they only copied, from whence it often happened that the genuine authors are defrauded of their due honour."* Pembridge, however, could not have written more than to the year 1347. A portion of Flatisbury's Chronicle was printed at the end of Hooker's translation of Giraldus Cambrensis.

Compilations of Pembridge and Flatisbury.

Annales Hiberniæ ex Libro Rossensi, or *Annales Monasteriæ de Rossa-Pontis*, alluded to by Sir James Ware in the foregoing notice of Clyn, contain a record of events, in Latin, from A.D. 1265 to 1480. They have lately been published by the Irish Archæological Society, from a MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. "The Book of Ross," writes the learned editor, "from which they profess to be taken, is not known to exist, but the present manuscript is as old as Ware's time, and was probably a transcript made for him." The work is believed to have been compiled at "Ros Mic Triuin, or New Ross, on the Barrow, on the borders of Wexford and Kilkenny, where the Dominicans founded a *locus* in the year 1268." In Ware's "Writers of Ireland" we read, "the compiler of the Annals of Ross lived in the year 1346, under which year he concludes his annals." The same may, with safety, be asserted of all personal annals: they belong to the century or half century in which we find the last entry—not so the large monastic or abbey records, which appear to have been continued from generation to generation.

The Annals of Ross.

Jacobi Grace, Kilkenniensis, Annales Hiberniæ,—the Annals of Ireland, by James Grace, of Kilkenny; extending from the period before the Christian era to 1558, were published in 1842 by the Irish Archæological Society, "from a MS. formerly belonging to Archbishop Ussher, and now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. From the year 1162 to the year 1370, inclusive, they agree in substance with the 'Annales Hiberniæ,' published by Camden in the 'Britannia.'"† Of the author of these annals there is but little known, except that he was a native of Kilkenny, and is believed to have compiled this chronicle between the years 1537 and 1539. He died of the plague shortly after, as stated in the history of the Grace family.

Grace's Annals.

Annales Breves Hiberniæ, Auctore Thaddæo Dowling—extend from the Pre-Christian period commencing with the times of Parthalon, and end with the year 1600. Thady Dowling was chancellor of Leighlin, which place, at the time he lived, the end of the sixteenth century, was noted for men of learning and ability. The compiler had access to documents which no longer exist, and

Dowling's Annals.

* Sir James Ware, in the Preface to Campion's and Hanmer's Histories. Dublin, 1633. Stanihurst writes of this annalist—"Philip Flattisburie, a worthie gentleman, and a diligent antiquarie; he wrote in the Latine tong, at the request of the right honourable Gerald Fitzgerald, Erle of Kildare, *Diversas Chronicas*." He died at Johnstown, near Naas, in 1517, so that his writings are probably of an older date.—*See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland.* 1587.

† *Jacobi Grace, Kilkenniensis, Annales Hiberniæ.* Edited with a Translation and Notes by the Rev. Richard Butler, M.R.I.A., for the Irish Archæological Society, Dublin, 1842.

"mentions the registry, the records, and The Yellow Book of Leighlin, all of which have disappeared. The value, however," says the editor, "of these annals does not arise so much from any new facts contained in them as from their showing the difficulty experienced by an experienced, and not unlearned man, at the close of the sixteenth century, in his endeavours to gain some knowledge of the history of his country. Well might Hooker complain that the Irish public records were slenderly and disorderly kept, and that private historical collections remained in odd and obscure places." These annals have been recently printed by the same learned body which produced the foregoing works, "from a transcript on paper, made for Archbishop Ussher, still preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin."

Mac Firbis' Annals.

The Annals of Ireland from the year 1443 to 1468, translated from the Irish by Dudley Firbisse (or as he is more usually called, Duald Mac Firbis), for Sir James Ware, in the year 1666, have afforded a few references for our catalogue of epidemics. There are three copies of this manuscript extant, viz.:—an autograph in the Clarendon collection of the British Museum, a copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and another among the Harris' collection in the library of the Royal Dublin Society. Of the learned author we have already written at pages 10 and 11. The Irish Archæological Society printed this tract, with historical and topographical notes by Dr. O'Donovan, in 1846, from the English autograph original. Mac Firbis also compiled the book now in the possession of the Earl of Roden, and a transcript of which is in the manuscript collection of the Royal Irish Academy.*

Ware's Annals.

The works of that distinguished scholar, Sir James Ware, *Antiquariorum inter Hibernos nulli Secundus*, have also afforded materials for the following table. In 1664 he wrote "*Rerum Hibernicarum Annales Regnantibus Henrico VII., Henrico VIII., Edwardo VI., et Maria, ab anno* (*Scil*) *Domini* 1485, *ad Annum* 1558. *Dublinii*, 1664, *folio*. He had published the Annals of Henry VII. before in the year 1658, 8vo, at the end of his Antiquities, and those of Henry VIII., in a piece by itself, 8vo, anno 1662."† Harris says "he always kept in his house an Irish amanuensis to interpret and translate the language for him; and at the time of his death, one Dudley Firbisse [author of *Chronicon Scotorum*, the foregoing Annals and other works,] served him in that office. He [Ware] was at the pains of making a large collection of valuable manuscripts relating to the affairs of his country—for some of which he spared no costs in the purchase. They fell into the hands of the Earl of Clarendon when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of James II., who carried them with him into England, where they were afterwards sold to the Duke of Chandois, who, at this time [1648], hath them in his possession. There was a catalogue of them printed in 4to, Dublin, before the year 1641." This extract describes the position and character of MacFirbis, whose name is connected with the translation and transcription of some of the annals made use of in the following table of disease, and also explains the origin of the Clarendon and Chandos collections of Irish manuscripts, to which we have had occasion to refer. In Ware's preface to these annals, published during his own lifetime, he says, "there are that reject ancient memoirs as unprofitable, and wish them all destroyed; away with them. 'Tis an excellent saying of that wise senator, Cicero—'to be ignorant of what has happened before a man was born is always to be a boy.'" "The annals of the affairs of Ireland from the first conquest by the English, in the reign of King Henry II., until the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth," were translated by Robert Ware, as the completion of his father, Sir James Ware's works. From the year 1602 they were continued under the name of "*Gesta Hibernorum*, or a brief chronology of the actions or more signal events which have happened in the kingdom of Ireland from the year 1603, or from the beginning of the reign of King James I., until this present year, 1705." Some of this latter portion was probably added by Harris.

Marleburg's Chronicle.

Henry of Marleburg, an Englishman by birth, and vicar of Balscaddan, in the diocese of Dublin, wrote in Latin *Annalium*, or a book of annals, which he

* See Dr. Petrie's account of this valuable genealogical and historical work of 1,000 pages in the Proceedings of the Academy for February, 1836, vol. i., p. 37; in which he says, "Its compiler was the last of the hereditary antiquaries of Lecan, Mac Firbis, in the county of Sligo, by whom the celebrated MS. called the Book of Lecan, now in the Library of the Academy, was compiled in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

† See Ware's "Writers of Ireland," translated and edited by Walter Harris, Dublin, 1746, fol., p. 155. See also The Stowe Catalogue, vol. i., p. 211, where one of the manuscripts of these annals, "compiled by Sir James Ware," is described.

brought down to the year 1421, in which he flourished. "A part of these annals was published by Camden in his Britannia, An. 1607; but they are printed more at large in English, though not entirely—Dublin, 1633—at the end of Dr. Hanmer's Chronicle."* They commence at 1285, but are meagre as respects Irish affairs, and have not afforded much information on the present inquiry. The substance of this chronicle was printed at the end of Hooker's translation of Giraldus Cambrensis, in 1587, along with Flatisbury's Annals.

Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.

The "*Acta Sanctorum*" of Colgan, published in 1645, has likewise afforded us some useful extracts; the more valuable at present inasmuch as many of the authorities to which he refers are not now accessible.

Hooker's Chronicles.

John Hooker, *alias* Vowell, a native of Devonshire, but who was member for the borough of Athenry, in the Irish parliament of 1568, and died about the year 1605, wrote a book of "The Chronicle of Ireland," which was printed along with his translation of the "Vaticinal History of Giraldus Cambrensis," published with Holinshed's folio black letter edition in 1587, and is intitled, "the supplie of this Irish chronicle, continued from the death of King Henry the VIII., 1546, until this present yeare, 1586, in the 28 yeare of hir Majestie's reigne, Sir John Perrot residing Deputie, by John Vowell, *alias* Hooker, of the city of Excester, gentleman."

Richard Stanihurst's Writings.

Richard Stanihurst, the author of "A continuation of the chronicles of Ireland, comprising the reign of King Henry the VIII.," published in Antwerp, in 1584, a Latin work, "*De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis.*" He also wrote "A Treatise concerning a plaine and perfect description of Ireland, with an introduction to the better understanding of the histories appertaining to that island," dedicated to the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, which is extant in Holinshed; and at the conclusion of which we find a dissertation on the first inhabitation of Ireland. All of these works contain statements derived from the ancient annalists.

Holinshed's Work.

Raphael Holinshed intended, it would appear, to have written a history of Ireland along with his other works, "to joine with a cosmographie which he was then publishing," and for this purpose he principally compiled out of Campion's book which had just then appeared. He wrote "The processe of Irish affaires, beginning where Giraldus did end until this present age, being a witness of sundry things as yet fresh in memory, which processe, from henceforward, is entitled the Chronicles of Ireland." But, he says, "now, after I had continued the historie, and enlarged it out of Giraldus Cambrensis, Flatsburie, Henry of Marleburg, and others, 'til the year 1505, [*recte* 1509] in which that famous prince, Henrie the Eighthe began his reigne,—some of those who were to bestow the charges of the impression procured a learned gentleman, Maister Richard Stanihurst, to continue it from thence forward as he saw occasion, being furnished with matter to inlarge the work whereof for those latter times; I found myselfe utterlie void more than that which Campion had delivered." Holinshed had himself but little knowledge either of Irish affairs or of the annals of the country, for, even in the chronicles which he published, he says he "used such notes as were written by one Philip Flatsburie, out of a certain nameless author, from this place until the year 1370;" and the remaining portion of these chronicles of Ireland were extracted from "Henrie of Marleborow." These chronicles of Ireland commence with the time of Hugh de Lacy, about the period of the invasion, and are continued through the reigns of the different kings of the United Kingdom to 1501 in the end of the reign of Henry the VII. In his dedication of the translation of Barry's Conquest of Ireland to Sir Walter Raleigh he writes concerning Irish history and its mode of transmission:—"For Britaine, now conteining England, Scotland, and Wales, had their Druides and Bardes, and Ireland had their Odalies or Rhymers, who being verie wise men, and of great credit, did deliver all their saieings in meeter, and were therefore called poets. And these, for the better alluring of the people to attention, and to frame them to the knowledge of virtue, did use to sing with an instrument such lessons and instructions as they were woont to give, whither it were concerning manners and common conversation, or matters of policie and government, or of prowesse and of martiall affairs, or of the gests of their ancestors, or of any other thing, thought meet to be learned and worthie the knowledge."

* See Ware's "Writers of Ireland," p. 322. The original work was thus titled:—"*Cronica excerpta de Medulla diversorum Chronicorum, præcipue Ranulphi Cestrensis, Scripta per Henricum de Marleburghe, Vicarium de Balischadan, una cum quibusdam capitulis de cronicis Hiberniæ. Incepta* A.D. 1406, *Regis Henrici Quarti, post conquestum septimo.*" An edition of this work was printed with those of Spenser, Campion, and Hanmer, in Dublin, in two vols., in 1809, from the text of Ware.

Hanmer's Chronicle.

Dr. Meredith Hanmer, alluded to in the commencement of our Table of Pestilences, was a Welshman, who, soon after 1572, was advanced to the treasurership of Christ Church, Dublin, in which office he remained until 1604, when he died of the plague. He wrote in 1581 a Chronicle of Ireland, which has been frequently reprinted since. Dr. Hanmer's Chronicle is not brought down farther than the year 1284, so that he himself could not have witnessed any of the events which he describes. He appears to have had access to The Book of Howth.

County Histories.

The Dublin Philosophical Society, formed in 1683, put forward "a scheme" for the collection and publication of County Histories, some of which were written, and are still in MS. in the memoirs of that body, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. In the concluding query of that scheme, the society require information respecting climate, the weather, seasons, and diseases, &c.

About the middle of the last century the Physico-Historical Society of Ireland offered much encouragement for the study of local history, and procured the histories of several counties to be written. This body included all the men of science and literature in Ireland at that period. "Under its auspices were produced Smith's Histories of the County of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry, as well as Wright's Louthiana. The History of the County of Down by Harris, and Rutty's History of the County of Dublin, were undertaken at the suggestion of this body. The Histories of Fermanagh, Monaghan, and the city of Dublin, were likewise begun under its auspices by Dr. Jenkins and the Rev. Dr. S. Madden, and Messrs. Skelton and Lodge, and the latter work completed by Harris. Simon's Essay upon Irish Coins was also published by this society."* Among the most valuable of these works, published with a view to a general survey of this country, were those produced by Charles Smith, M.D., upon Cork, Waterford, and Kerry, in each of which, but more particularly in that of Cork, he has given a chronological list of annals, from which we have drawn largely upon the present occasion. It is evident that the author derived his information from the most authentic sources, and consulted the original manuscripts where such were accessible; and not only referred to "inscriptions, MSS., and records, but also in some places intelligent persons skilled in the native language, traditions, and ancient writings of the country; from all which," he says, "I received many curious hints and discoveries." Besides several records of events scattered throughout these volumes, Smith's chronological section extends from A.D. 125 to the date of their publication in 1750. At the commencement of these annals he says that "having had the advantage of several original MSS. and other curious materials relative to the civil history of this county [Cork], I design in this part of the work to give the reader these originals as full and as little altered as possible." They were probably the Annals of Innisfallen. We have largely availed ourselves of the entries in Smith's History of Cork. Subsequently county histories, chiefly of a statistical and agricultural character, were undertaken under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, about the beginning of the present century.

Smith's Munster Annals.

Harris's Annals.

Walter Harris may be justly styled the last of the annalists of Ireland. To him descended the library and manuscripts of the Wares, father and son, with the latter of whom he was connected; so that with these facilities, and his own extensive learning and research, he was well suited for the undertaking which, unfortunately, he did not live to see completed. The annals published in the "History and Antiquities of the City of Dublin," in 1746, which may be taken as authentic, extend, in the first part, from A.D. 448 to 1169; the second includes the history of the city from the latter date, about the time of the English Invasion, to 1173; and the third concludes with "*Fasti Dubliniensis*, or a short chronicle of the remarkable actions done from time to time by the Citizens of Dublin in defence of the State, intermixed with other accidents befalling the city," embracing the period between 1173 and the 12th of October, 1704. And although the entries principally refer to the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, yet they also afford a fair idea of the state of the weather, crops, and epidemics throughout the country generally. The annals printed in Whitelaw and Walsh's History of Dublin are principally copied from Harris, and do not afford any original information except for the few latter years of the last century.

All these annals and chronicles which we have enumerated, together with a few references from British and Continental writers, have afforded the materials from

* See "The Editor's Preface" in vol. i. of *The Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, for 1846, p. xxv.

which the Annals of Disease for the Second or Historic Period have been compiled. The list enumerates the Irish Annals which we have made use of or in any way referred to; and as at present there exists no other collected and arranged catalogue of all these works, we believe that our summary will not be unacceptable to the reader. It was, moreover, necessary in the present state of Irish literature to insert this catalogue of authorities in verification of the fidelity of the quotations which compose the great bulk of the following table.

The missing Annals.

The foregoing list forms, however, but an inconsiderable portion of the annals, and other historic records which existed in this country in earlier times. Thus, in the Annals of Ulster, we read—"An. cccexxxviii. *Chronicon magnum Scriptum est*:" and again, at the year 628 and previously, we find the "Book of Cuanach" quoted, "but not afterwards, whence we may rightly conjecture that his chronicle of events was not continued further, as Ware and Colgan write. To these and many others, are to be added those of Dubhdaleth, Archbishop of Armagh, who died in the year 1064, and who wrote the annals of Irish events which," says Dr. O'Conor, "I find quoted in the Annals of Ulster, at the years 962 and 1021."* The celebrated Flann, of Monasterboice, in Louth, one of the most learned men of his time, also wrote in addition to the poems preserved in the Book of Leinster, a work relating to the affairs of Ireland—probably the annals of his monastery, which has been referred to by subsequent writers, but it does not now exist. Of the same class were the original Annals of Lecan, the Yellow Book of Leighlin, the Annals of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, the Annals of Clonmel, and many others, besides Geffry O'Hogains' "*Annales sui Temporis, i. e.* from the year 1336, to the year 1370," which were extant in manuscript in the days of the elder Ware, and also the Annals of Ireland, compiled by Coll Deoran, who died in 1408.

Giraldus Cambrensis, and other English writers.

After the date of the Anglo-Norman Conquest, other works besides those general monastic or personal annals which we have described were written upon this country, and of these the earliest as well as the most extensive was that of Sylvester Gerald Barry, generally known as "Giraldus Cambrensis," whose two large works, *Hibernia Expugnata*, and *Topographia Hibernia*, were the first books of any extent written upon this country by one not a native thereof. In all subjects relating to the history of Ireland previous to the arrival of the English, Barry evidently drew largely from such sources as those which we have already referred to, probably translated for him by some Irish scholar, learned in the Latin tongue, or versed in the vernacular languages of this country and England; but which statement the Welsh historian has frequently amplified to an extent not warranted by any authority now accessible. He, however, draws a distinction between what he actually observed and what he heard from others. His works afford a few references respecting climate, disease, condition of the people, duration of life, &c., which are valuable as expositions of the state of these different subjects, by an eyewitness, at the end of the twelfth, and beginning of the thirteenth century, but they do not properly come under the definition of annals. From the days of this writer to the end of the second period in our catalogue, there were, with the exception of the annals, but very few books written in English or Latin relating to this country. The dark age which preceded the reign of Queen Elizabeth intervened, and our native annals alone afford us authentic information.

The Anglo-Saxon and Cambrian Annals.

Not only as contemporary authorities, but in several instances affording entries respecting Irish affairs, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and in particular the Cambrian Annals, lately published in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, have been found valuable. (*See page* 39).

Towards the close of the second period, we are indebted for notices of devastations and disease in Ireland to some of the historians and political writers of the times of Elizabeth, and also subsequent thereto. Among the works of that period relating to this kingdom, we may, in particular, specify Edmund Spenser's "View of the State of Ireland;" Fines Morrison's "Itinerary;" the *Pacata Hibernia*; the writings of Sir Henry Dowcra; John Dymmok's Treatise;† and Philip O'Sullivan Beare's work,‡ all written about the year 1600. The "Reduction of Ireland," and

* Dr. O'Conor's Preface to the Annals of Ulster, in the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores.*

† "A Narrative of Sir Henry Dowcra's services in Ulster, written A.D. 1614." Edited by J. O'Donovan, LL.D., for the Miscellany of the Celtic Society. Dublin, 1850. Tracts relating to Ireland;—printed for the Irish Archæological Society, vol. ii.—"A Treatise of Ireland, by John Dymmok, written in 1600." Edited by Very Rev. Dean Butler. Dublin, 1842.

‡ "*Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium.*" See the recent edition by Professor Kelly, of Maynooth. Dublin. O'Daly. 1850.

the "History of the Rebellion of 1641," by Edward Borlase; Sir John Temple's history of "The Irish Rebellion," and Sir Richard Cox's "*Hibernia Anglicana*," written a few years later, conduct these annals down to about the middle of the seventeenth century, which concludes the second epoch into which we have divided the period embraced within the present inquiry. Other works, besides those specified, relate to Ireland during the troubled period from the time of the Rebellion of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the arrival of The Protector in 1649; but they have not afforded any materials worthy of quotation bearing upon the subject of this memoir. Neither have we used any of the modern histories of Ireland, except where the statements therein accord with authorities specified in the Table of Epidemics, or refer to the times in which the writers of these histories lived. Moreover, any one conversant with works upon Ireland from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth centuries must have observed the extraordinary manner in which each succeeding author has copied his predecessor; so that in many instances we find not merely the same statements, ideas, and form of expression common throughout all, but in some cases the precise words are used,—as in the writings of Stanihurst, Campion, Hooker, Hanmer, Spenser, and others. From the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, down to the period of the introduction of the art of printing into the British isles, we are not aware of any works relating to Ireland which could serve the purposes of this inquiry, except those already specified. Many may have been written, but they have not come down to the present time.

Early Irish Physicians.

In the following description of cosmical phenomena, epiphities, epizooties, and pestilences affecting mankind, we have drawn altogether from annalists, apparently not professionally or technically acquainted with medicine, even in the state in which it then existed in Europe and the Orient; yet we cannot refuse assent to the belief that the healing art had many professors in Ireland, during a large portion of the period over which these annals extend, and that the opinions and medical doctrines promulgated by these men influenced the writings of the annalists, most of whom being ecclesiastics, were also somewhat informed upon medical subjects, as taught in these times.

Diancecht, the earliest Irish Physician.

From the earliest period of our history we find several notices of persons skilled in the healing art. At the battle of the southern Moyturey [Magh Tuiredh] fought between the Firbolgs and the Tuatha De Danann, prior to the Christian era, we read that the hand of Nuadhat the king of the latter people was cut off; when Diancecht—the Æsculapius of Irish history, and whose name is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary "*Deus salutis, Dia na h-eci*—the god of curing," is said to have healed the wound, and with the assistance of Creidne, an artificer, put a silver hand upon the hero, who was afterwards always styled in Irish writings, Nuadhat Airgeatlamh, or "Nuadh of the silver hand." The plain on which this battle was fought stretches along the north-eastern bank of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Kilmaine, county of Mayo, between the villages of Cross and Cong, and is still covered with stone circles, cairns, tumuli, and the remains of entrenched forts, which, by the learned, are assigned to an era prior to the introduction of Christianity into this kingdom. Another battle was fought on the northern Moyturey, in the parish of Kilmactranny, county of Sligo: and on the strand of Ballysadare, where the fugitives were pursued and slain, may still be seen the cairn raised upon the spot where Eochy, son of Erck, last king of the Firbolgs, fell. Diancecht was in attendance, and from the bardic history of the period we learn something of his knowledge of medicine, as upon the former occasion we were informed as to his surgical skill. In the rere of the battle he had prepared a medicated bath, into which the wounded and the weak plunged and were healed. That this bath was not a mere accidental circumstance appertaining to the locality, but one specially prepared for the purpose, and that its construction was based upon some system of medical theory or experience current at the period, is manifest from the following notice referring to the subject in the Book of Lecan, a manuscript compiled in 1417 from documents of great antiquity, and now preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. In that work we find the following derivation of a particular locality in the King's County, near Banagher:—"Lus Mhagh [now Lusmagh], the plain or field of the herbs, so called, because it was out of it Diancecht brought every healing plant which could be found to Slainge's well in Achadh Abba, at Magh Tuiredh, when the great battle was fought between the Tuatha De Danann, and the Fomorians. And every wounded man of the Tuatha De Danann who lay down in that bath [or well], arose from it smooth

and whole from his wounds." When we consider the mode of warfare of that day it is not possible to conceive a more refreshing or salutary medicament than a bath in the rere of a battle field to which the weak and wounded could retire; and the circumstance of the physician having procured the herbs which gave real or supposed efficacy to the bath from so great a distance, shows previous preparation, and also that the army carried with it a *materia medica*, as part of the necessary appliances of war. This celebrated physician subsequently died of the *Tamh*, or plague, which came upon the army of the Tuatha De Danann. Reference to this battle, which there can be little doubt was fought long prior to our Christian era, will be found in several Irish writings, but a particular account of the engagement is preserved in a MS. tract, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, styled the *Cath Muighe Tuireadh*. We there read that "Diancecht, jealous of the superior knowledge possessed by his son, slew him, and that from his grave arose a number of herbs, all efficacious for the cure of disease;" from which we glean, that a race similar to the Asclepiades of old, sprung from the descendants of the Irish God of Medicine. Baths for the relief of the wounded were used on more occasions than the foregoing, for we read in Irish history of milk baths being prepared by the Druids, in the rere of the army, at some of the very early battles which have been recorded.*

Brehon Laws relating to Physicians.

The Brehon laws mention physicians during some of the very earliest periods in authentic Irish history, and also define the amount of fees to be paid for particular operations or attendances. *The Seanachus Mor*, or great book of those laws, gives us some idea of the regulations appertaining to physic and physicians in this country from the fifth to about the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. The *Liagh* (the doctor or leech), ranked with the smith and the workers in the precious metals, and was the Ollamh, or the highest order of his particular caste. He also had equal rank and privileges with the Aireach Ard, who was a landowner, having twenty lieges or retainers (of the Biatagh class) under him, ten of whom paid him tribute without refection; and he was entitled to sit in the great council of the nation, as in the accounts afforded of the early assemblies at Tara, physicians are enumerated among the retinues of the chieftains, and distinguished places were assigned to them at the banquets.† According to the Brehon laws, the Liagh was entitled to his diet, and that of four of his pupils, at the house of his patient, during the healing of wounds, but at the cost of the transgressor, if such wounds were caused by design. Should, however, the wound open within a certain time, and that it could be proved that such arose from negligence or want of skill in the Liagh, he was bound to pay for his diet, and refund his fees; and these were to be given to a better Liagh, who was able to complete the cure, and keep the wound healed beyond the time prescribed by law for the test. This test was a year for wounds of the hand or arm; a year and a quarter for a wound on the leg; and three years for the perfect cure of a wound on the head. After these periods neither the man who inflicted the wound, nor the doctor who cured it were held responsible for any consequences which might result from such.

The Irish School of Medicine in Pagan times.

From whence our early Irish physicians derived their learning beyond the experience acquired and transmitted from generation to generation, we have now no means of determining: but there is authority for stating that foreigners resorted to Ireland at a very early period to receive instruction in medicine. We read that "Josina, the ninth king of Scotland, and one of the successors of Fergus, was, by his parents' permission, educated in Ireland, among the physicians and surgeons of that country, until he arrived to man's estate, whom he always held in great esteem. He died A.M. 3826, and 137 years before Christ, according to Bale; but, as Lesley says, 161. He is said to have written *De Herbarum*

* In the history of the Picts preserved in the Book of Lecan, we find the following reference to the bath alluded to in the text. When the Picts, or Cruithnans, were engaged in battle with the Tuath Fidga, in the Fotharts or Barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford, Trostan the Druid, finding that the weapons of their adversaries were poisoned, advised

"To be milked by him into one pit, thrice fifty cows of the plain."

And then we read that "every one of the Leinster men who was pierced in the battle, had nothing more to do than lie in the new milk, and then the poison affected him not." See the Irish version of the Historia Britonum of Nennius, cited at page 15, note †. See also Geoffrey of Monmouth, B. viii, c. xi. for a notice of a similar occurrence.

† See an Essay, containing much of the foregoing information, on "The History of the Rise and Progress of Medicine in Ireland," read at the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, and published in the *London Medical Gazette* for 1848, New Series, vol. vi., pp. 301, 429, 478.

virtutibus et viribus, Lib. i."* Bale, on whose authority this assertion chiefly rests, also adds, that one of Josina's objects in coming to Ireland was to seek medical advice for a disease under which he laboured.

We likewise glean from Irish history some references which serve to illustrate the condition of the healing art in this country during the earliest periods to which the authorities now accessible refer. We have already, in our Report upon the Status of Disease, alluded to the *Broinhberg*, "the House of Sorrow," or hospital which existed at Emania during the times of the Heroes of the Crimson Branch—an establishment similar to the Asclepia of Grecian history. Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, one of the celebrated champions of the day, received a serious injury of the head, for which he was attended by *Fineen Faith-liagh*, "the Prophetic Physician;" but although the wound healed, the effect produced on the chieftain was such, "that upon the least passion or heat of the spirits, it was in danger of breaking out again, and a relapse might be attended with very fatal consequences." The physician, therefore, "advised him in a submissive manner, to avoid all immoderate exercise that might disorder or put his blood into a ferment, particularly not to ride hard, or being incontinent any way, but to keep his spirits cool, and in a proper motion."† It is stated, that Conor died during a fit of grief and passion, upon learning the circumstances of the crucifixion. The legend, however, stripped of the exaggerations of the early poets and historians, is of some interest as illustrative of the state of medicine at the period; the advice said to have been given by Fineen, being such as modern science might offer in a similar case. Subsequent to this period, when Cormac defeated the three Ferguses of Ulster at the battle of Crinna, A.D. 226,‡ where two Munster chieftains, Teige and Lughaidh Lagha were severely wounded, and lay in an invalided state at Tara, the histories state that Cormac induced his physicians to insert poison, venomous insects, and ears of corn into their wounds in order to prolong their recovery, and eventually to destroy them. They were likewise placed in separate rooms, so that neither might witness what was done to the other. The wounds, it appeared, healed over, still the patients did not recover. During an angry conference with the king, Lughaidh was so enraged that he sprang to his feet, and in the effort, the reptiles and other foreign substances that had been inserted by the physicians were cast forth from his skin-healed wounds. He then made his escape. Fineen, one of the physicians of South Munster, was afterwards sent with three of his most celebrated pupils to attend the other chieftain; and when they arrived near the house where Teige was lodged, his groans were audible at a distance. The physician then interrogated his pupils with respect to the nature of the wound, and the substance contained therein, from the peculiarity of the groan uttered by the wounded man. These instances of Diancecht, Josina, and the two Fineens establish the fact as to the existence of Irish physicians in the Pre-Christian period; and what has been related of the Scottish king, and the second Fineen and his pupils, show that medicine was early taught as well as practised in this country. It is true that no special mention is made of medical teaching at the very early schools of learning at Clonard, Armagh, and other seminaries, where we only read of divinity and philosophy being studied, but to which, says Bede, hundreds of students resorted from Britain and other countries;—yet it is scarcely possible to believe that medicine was altogether excluded.

Leper Houses.

We read of several Leper Hospitals having been established in connexion with different monastic institutions throughout the country, from the year A.D. 1185, of which we have given a detailed account in Part II.—The Report upon the Status of Disease. In the Annals of Kilronan, and of the Four Masters, under the date A.D. 1232, we find recorded the death of "Fachtna O'Halghaith§

* Ware's "Writers of Ireland," by Walter Harris, book ii., page 306.

† See Keating's "General History of Ireland," O'Conor's translation.

‡ The Annals of the Four Masters give a brief account of the battle of Crinna. The circumstance relating to the physicians, and the details of the treatment, will be found in an ancient Irish manuscript, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. See also The Essay, in the *London Medical Gazette*, already referred to, at p. 23.

§ Dr. O'Donovan has afforded us the following:—"*O'Halghaith.* A branch of this family were also hereditary physicians, and a fragment of a medical MS. which belonged to them is still in existence. The name is now anglicised Halley. The most distinguished man of this family was Edmund Halley, the great astronomer, who was of Irish descent, though born in London A.D. 1656; (he died there in 1742). Of this family, also, was the learned Dr. Darby Halley, P.P., of Dungarvan, Ardfinan, in the County of Tipperary, who died in 1628. This branch of the O'Halleys are supposed to have settled at Ardfinan, as physicians and landowners, about the year 1600."

Comharb (Vicar) of Drom Muchada, Drumacoo, and official of Ui Fiachrach, [the diocese of Kilmacduagh], a man who kept a house [of entertainment] for strangers, lepers, and for learning and instruction." This is one of the earliest accounts by a contemporaneous writer of an Irish hospital in Christian times.

Early Hospitals.

Hospitals for the treatment, care, and maintenance of the sick generally, such as that attached to the priory of St John's, in Dublin, the Steyne, and other similar institutions, existed from the twelfth century to the period of the Reformation, when all such establishments in this country were suppressed. We, therefore, have not been able to glean any thing from their records, if such existed. For the origin and history of the hospitals established in Ireland since the year 1700, we refer to our previous Report on the Status of Disease, page 91.*

Irish Physicians in Christian times.

The O'Clerys record the death of "Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of Ireland," in the year A.D. 860; and the Annals of Ulster relate the same circumstance. About this period, the chieftains and the different great families of Ireland had attached to them physicians, whose office was hereditary; and particular districts also had physicians, who ranked with the Brehons and poets. Camden says—when describing the Irish nobles, centuries after these times:—They "have also their historians, who record their exploits, physicians, poets called bards, and harpers, each of whom have lands assigned them; and each of these professions, in every territory, form certain distinct families—as the Breahans of one lineage and name, the historians of another, and so of the rest, who each bring up their children or relations in their respective arts, and are always succeeded by them."† And Van Helmont writes, "The Irish nobility had in every family a domestic physician, whose recommendation was not that he came loaded from the college with learning, but that he was able to cure disorders; which knowledge they have from their ancestors by means of a book belonging to particular families, that contains the marks of the several diseases, with the remedies annexed; which remedies were vernacula, the production of their own country." And he further adds, "for this reason, the Irish are better managed in sickness than the Italians, who have a physician to every village."‡

Hereditary Irish Physicians and their books.

Among those early practitioners may be enumerated the O'Cassidys, physicians to the Maguires of Fermanagh, one of whom, Fineen, "Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died in 1322;" Gilla-na-n-Angel, who held the same office, died in 1335; a third of the name—O'Cassidy of Cuil, "Ollav of Fermanagh in medicine"—died in 1450; and Edward O'Reilly, in his "Irish Writers," records the death of "Pierce, son of Thomas O'Cassidy, of Coola, Maguire's professor of physic" in 1504; who, he says, "wrote on the nature and cure of different diseases incident to the human frame," a copy of which work was in O'Reilly's collection at the time of the compilation of his catalogue.§ The Ulster Annals thus record the death of this person under the same date:—"O'Cassidy of Ceul died this year—that is, Maguire's Ollave physician, and a well-tried doctor in learning and in physic, in theory and in practice, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality for every one; and he died of *Cruith an Righ*," or the King's game, which was then epidemic. The O'Lees, to whom belonged the celebrated medical work said to have been compiled in the

* Quoting Archdall, at page 90, of "The Report on the Status of Disease," we stated that the Hospital of the Priory of St. John's, Dublin, contained accommodation for fifty-five patients; but searching further back into the records, we found on referring to Ware, that the hospital maintained 155 in the reign of Edward III. See Report of Parliamentary Committee on Dublin Hospitals, 1854, page 18. Ruins of "an Hospital or Lazerhouse" at Killorglin, county of Kerry, and of "an Hospital for Lazers" at Ardfert, are mentioned in a MS. History of Kerry, preserved among the papers of the Dublin Philosophical Society, of 1683, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

† "Britannia; or, a Chorographical Description of the flourishing kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland," by Wm. Camden. Gough's translation, fol., 1789, vol. iii., p. 665. See also Dr. Holland's additions to that work.

‡ Helmont's "Confessio Authoris," p. 13, Amstelod, edit., Elzev., 1648, quoted in Smith's History of Cork, vol ii., p. 350.

Irish Medical Manuscripts.

§ It is not yet known whether the original book of the O'Cassidys is still in existence: but among the collection of Irish medical manuscripts belonging to the Royal Irish Academy, there is one of the date of "the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, with the name of Terence Cassidy, in a good English hand, under the date of 1733, written in several places in the margin." See notes to the "*Cath Mhuighe Leana*, or The Battle of Magh Leana, together with the Courtship of *Momera*;—now, for the first time, edited with translation and notes by E. Curry, Esq., M.R.I.A., Professor of Archæology and Irish History in the Catholic University of Ireland." Dublin, printed for The Celtic Society, 1855.

Hereditary Irish Physicians.

Island of O'Brazil, were hereditary physicians to the O'Flaherties of West Connaught.* The O'Hickeys were body-physicians to the O'Briens of Thomond, the Macnamaras of Clare, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond. They possessed a copy of the celebrated medical work known by the name of The Lily—"*Lilium Medicinæ*"†—the original of which was written in 1303, of which some transcripts in Irish still exist. Although it does not appear that the O'Hickeys translated The Lily; they translated and compiled other medical works, and one of the name translated "The Rose" in 1400—*See note, page* 28.

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* This book of the O'Lees, now preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, is of great interest and antiquity. It is said to have been discovered in the Island of O'Brazil, of which we read as follows:—"From the Isles of Arran and the West Continent often appears visible that enchanted Island called O'Brazil, and in Irish, Beg-ara, or the Lesser Arran, set down in cards of navigation. Whether it be reall and firm land, kept hidden by the special ordinance of God, as the terrestriall paradise, or else some illusion of airy clouds, appearing on the surface of the sea, or the craft of evill spirits, is more than our judgment can sound out."—*Roderick O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West or H-Iar-Connaught;—edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society*, 1846. Morogh O'Ley was, it is said, carried to this enchanted island, and while there received a book from one of the inhabitants, with an injunction not to open it for seven years. "This injunction he faithfully obeyed, and when at the end of the time prescribed he opened the book, he at once became endued with the gift of healing, and began to practise surgery and physic with wonderful success." "But," observes Mr. Hardiman, "it is, moreover, probable that he was previously in possession of the book in question, and that it had descended to him from his ancestors, who, it is known, were hereditary physicians in Iar-Connaught." This valuable medical manuscript, of which an account was given in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths, in the Census Report of 1841, and since then by Mr. Hardiman in his notes to O'Flaherty's Iar-Connaught, is on vellum, in good preservation, consisting of 46 large 4to. folios, very well written in Irish and Latin in the fifteenth century (the year 1434 occurs on p. 76); and it appears to have remained till a late period in the possession of the Lee family, for the name P. Lee is inscribed on the first folio in modern handwriting. The pages are curiously ruled and divided, each presenting somewhat the appearance of a complex astrological figure. It presents lists of various diseases, with their cures, mostly arranged in parallel columns, and headed 'Prognostics, Region, Season, Age, Constitution, Causes, Signs, Evacuations, &c. It treats of the temperature, or "cardinal point," that influences disease, the seasons of the year in which such diseases occur, and the time of life at which they usually appear. It also describes putrid fevers, abscesses, and pustules; and treats of wounds, hydrophobia, poisons, affections of the brain and spinal marrow, as well as diseases of the eye, stomach, womb, &c.; and is, in fact, one of the most complete systems of medicine of its day. *See also Mr. Curry's MS. Catalogue of Medical Manuscripts in The Royal Irish Academy.*

An ancient vellum manuscript, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H 2, 17, which gives an account of the subordinate chieftains of O'Flaherty, as well as of the principal officers in his establishment, mentions the various chieftains of the clan, after whom follow the public victuallers, the taiscach, the comharbs, and then we read of—"O'Canavan, Medical Ollamh of Flaherty, in *Tuath-na d-Toibrineadh*, but others say that O'Laighidh [O'Lee]," was his Medical Ollamh. Then the other chiefs, the master of horse, the standard bearers, the keepers of the bells, the erenach, the masters of the feast, the steward, and the keepers of the bees, &c., &c., follow after this. This "curious and, perhaps, at the present day, unique description of the establishment and dependencies of an Irish chieftain previously to the twelfth century developes a state of society as then existing in Ireland, very different from the feudal system which at the time prevailed over the greatest part of Europe."—"*Hardiman's notes to H-Iar-Connaught.*"

O'Liaigh, which is the Irish form of this name, signifies "descendant of the Leech or Physician." The name O'Hickey bears the same interpretation—*O'Hiceadha, i.e.*, "descendant of the healer." Greek, ἀκέομαι, I heal—Remedy. *Ua Tindridh* might be Anglicised, the King of Disease.

† The *Lilium Medicinæ—Le Fleur de Lys en Medicine*—The Lily, of Bernard Gordon,—who is believed to have been a Scotchman, and was Professor of Physic in the university of Montpelier in 1285—is said to have been written in the year 1303. It was early translated into the Irish language, and has been long esteemed one of the most famous of our ancient medical manuscripts. At the end of the last century, a copy of "The Lilium" was in the possession of Dr. MacMahon, of Tureen, County Clare, as stated in the "Anthologia Hibernica" for June, 1794, p. 432, and is referred to by Dr. O'Conor, in the Stowe Catalogue, vol. i., p. 119.—This is the copy now in the British Museum; it was purchased in Dublin, at Mr. Bradish's sale, in 1829, by Mr. Hardiman. A vellum MS. copy of this work, copied by Cormac O'Dunboy in 1577, is now in the possession of Robert M'Adam, Esq., of Belfast. Another Irish copy of this book is in Edinburgh: a small folio, presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by the Rev. Mr. Donald Macqueen, minister of the parish of Kilgmer, in the Isle of Skye, in 1784. This work was according to the catalogue in the library of that society, . . . "early translated into Gaelic, and became the physical pandects of the Beatons [M'Veaghs], the hereditary physicians of the Lords of the Isles. . . . The price of translating a copy was sixty milch cows. The copy possessed by Farchar Beaton, of Husibast, five generations ago, now laid up in the Antiquarian Museum of Edinburgh, was of such value, in his estimation, that when he trusted himself to a boat, on passing an arm of the sea, to attend any patient at Dunvegan, the seat of Macleod, he sent his servant by land, for the greater security, with the '*Lilium Medicinæ*.' Some descendant of these hereditary physicians was established in every great family in the Isles." Dr. Friend says the Lily of Bernard Gordon was a work of great repute in its day. The fine copy of this book in the British Museum, Egerton Collection, No. 89, H 196, on vellum and paper, of 182 leaves, folio, was translated into Irish in 1482. It is the MS. alluded to by Mr. Halliwell, in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, No. XXVIII., 1841, as being "dated in the year 1303, and written on the Continent;" but this refers to the original work, and not to the transcript in the British Museum. Sir Frederick Madden has afforded us the following extract from the Catalogue relating to this work:—"At folio 92, and in the same hand as the text, we read, 'the age of the Lord in which this book was written was 1482; and it was in that year that Philip, the son of Thomas Barry, killed Philip, the

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The O'Shiels were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlans of Devlin, in the King's County, and to the Mac Mahons of Oriel.* The O'Callanans, in Cork† were attached to the Mac Carthys Reagh of Carbery; the O'Canavans,‡ as well as the O'Lees, were also doctors in West Connaught; the O'Fergusses§ were of the same class in Umhall in West Mayo; and the Mac or O'Donlevys in Tyrconnell. These latter had been originally chieftains in Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster; and a branch of this illustrious family afterwards became physicians to

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son of Richard Barry.' And at folio 95 is another note in Irish, by the same—'This is bad news for me that I have heard, viz., that my mother and my father died in Spain, anno 1489.' And on the last leaf of the MS. is the following note in Irish by a later hand:—'Pray for Earl Garret [of Desmond], who purchased this book from the Lord Justice of Ireland for twenty cows. Two and twenty staves there are in this book. The year of grace in which I am; one thousand years and five hundred years is the age of the Lord at this time." Mr. Curry, who made the catalogue of the Irish MSS. in the British Museum in 1849, says "there is a note at the end of this book stating that it was in the year 1403 the 'Aphorisms of Hippocrates' were put into Irish by Aengus O'Callanan and Nicholas O'Hickie." See the *Dublin Evening Freeman of 18th September*, 1851.

The late Edward O'Reilly possessed a copy of "The Lily of the Science of Healing," and has described it, and given the contents of each section in his MS. Catalogue, referred to at page 28. It was a folio paper book, No. 45, consisting of 350 pages; and, writes the compiler of the catalogue, "the copy now before us is a translation from the original book of Bernardus Gordonius, as appears by a memorandum at the end of the second part, where the transcriber gives his name—Corc O'Cadhla—and the name of the translator—Cormac O'Dunlevie. The time of making the translation is not given, but it appears by the memorandum that this part was written in the year 1578; and by another memorandum at the end of the first part it is shown that that part was finished the 7th August, 1577." Latin manuscript copies of this book were common; and no work of the period was more repeatedly published than The Lily. In the British Museum there are seven printed editions, made in the fifteenth century. According to Burnet and Haine it was translated into French in 1377, but we have not heard of any English translation, either in MS. or print. The *Lilium Artis Medicinæ de Morborum Omnium Curatione* was printed at Farrara in 1487; but Haller in his *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ* says it appeared at Lyons so early as 1474, and was translated into French in 1491. The earliest edition of the *Fleur de Lys en Medicine* which we now have access to is a quarto, printed at Paris in 1504. The book was in most extensive circulation on the Continent, having been published at Venice in 1494, at Naples in 1480, at Paris (a Latin edition) in 1542, and at Lyons in 1559, and again in 1574. In fact, no book of the period was so extensively in the hands of the faculty; but whether it was translated into Irish prior to the date of the first printed edition in 1474 has not yet been satisfactorily decided—the copy in the British Museum, above alluded to, being, it would appear, transcribed eight years later. Sprengel says, that Bernard de Gordon commenced a public course of lectures at Montpelier in 1285, and wrote his "*Compendium*" in 1309. *See the French edition of Sprengel's History of Medicine, tom. ii., p.* 447. The O'Hickey's wrote, translated, or possessed many other medical works besides the Lily, as may be seen by the following notes.

* The Book of the O'Shiels is in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 214, small quarto paper, of 444 pages, containing translations of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, commentaries upon Galen, Albertus Magnus, Razes, Avicenna, and Vesalius, &c., and also a dissertation upon the medical properties of herbs and plants, which are arranged in alphabetical order. As this latter includes a great number of the native plants of this country, it is possible that from it also, or similar manuscripts, the works of Heaton, Therekeld, and K'Eogh were arranged. It is a system of medicine, somewhat similar to, but far more extensive than the book of O'Brazil. It was transcribed in 1657, but the date of the original MS. is unknown; the translation is one of the latest in the Irish character. In 1548 the annalists mention Murtagh O'Shiel "the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood." In several instances the taste for medicine descended from these early hereditary physicians to the present generation. Dr. Simon Shiel, of Ballyshannon, now represents this family.

† Among the Irish MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, is a folio parchment book on medicine, consisting of 224 pages. At page 15, in a comparatively modern hand, is the following entry in both Irish and Latin:—"This is the book of Richard O'Callanan;" but the date of the original writing or of this insertion is unknown. At the conclusion of the book, p. 44, is a tract, which appears to be a translation and commentary upon a work on diet by Isaac.—*See Dr. O'Donovan's manuscript catalogue already referred to.* This volume is probably the Book of the O'Callanans. Dr. Callanan, of Cork, now represents the hereditary physicians of this family.

‡ One, at least, of the Books of the O'Canavans is still extant, in a vellum fragment, folio size, of 36 leaves, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H 3, 2. In this medical treatise the chapter headings are, as usual, in Latin, and the comment and gloss in Irish. At page 26 there is the following entry:—"This is the sum for which this book is mortgaged to John O'Cannavan, viz., two ounces [of silver] which he gave to the wife of Donnell O'Cannavan, in the presence of Maudlin, the daughter of O'Kennedy, and two *bons* [groats] which he asked of me again at the door of Nichol O'Huroon's forge a quarter of a year afterwards, being 8 pence and 2 ounces in all.—*O'Donovan's MS. Catalogue.*

§ The O'Fergusses were the hereditary physicians to the O'Mallys in *Iar-Umhall*, or west Umhallia, now comprising the barony of Murrisk, in Mayo, and all that district to the north-east of Croagh Patrick; and one of the race lived at Louisburg in that locality not many years ago. The late distinguished Dr. John Fergus, of Dublin, the correspondent of O'Conor, of Belanagare, was of this family. The Medicine Book of the O'Fergusses is now in the Library of the Dublin University, a quarto vellum manuscript, H 3, 7, of 76 leaves, chiefly on Materia Medica. At p. 141 there is the following entry:—"Gilla-na-naomh O'Fergus is the owner of this book;" and at p. 143 we read:—"Wo! wo! wo! to my own soul; and who ever reads this let him sing the psalm for the dead as alms for the soul of the person who wrote it. I am William Oge O'Callanan."—*O'Donovan's MS. Catalogue in T.C.D.* One of the O'Fergusses assisted to compile the Irish Materia Medica, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 215.

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the O'Donnells;—thus we read of the decease of Paul Ultach, or Paul the Ulidian, chief physician of Tyrconnell in 1395. In 1527 the Annals of The Four Masters record the death of "the physician O'Donlevy [Donagh, son of Owen], a doctor of medicine, and learned of other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality;" and towards the close of that work we read of the fall of "Donnell Ultach, son of the doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic," at the battle between this latter chieftain and O'Neill in 1567. To this physician was intrusted, during the engagement, the care of the Cathach or celebrated shrine of the O'Donnells, now deposited in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy.* Richard Stanihurst mentions, among the Irishmen of distinction who flourished in the first half of the fourteenth century, "Owen Ultagh, a physician: his father procured Doctor of Physice in Paris."—"Hickie, physicians, the father and his sonne;" and in 1556, "Leie, a learned and an expert physician." Nicholas Stanihurst, the ancestor of this author was also a physician.

To these names may be added the following:—Mac Anleagh [son of the doctor,] the transcriber of the work of *Petrus de Argileta*.† The O'Bolgais, or Boulgers,‡

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* The O'Donlevys possessed a copy of the Lily, as appears by O'Reilly's Catalogue, No. 45.

† This valuable Irish medical manuscript is in the Library of the King's Inns, Dublin. The following notice of it was given in the Report on the Tables of Deaths in the Census of 1841:—"This is a commentary upon ancient medical writers, principally Avicenna, and also Serapion, Haly Abbas, Mesue, Dioscorides, and the 'Four Masters of Surgery,' &c. The following is a translation of a notice of the first part, which ends at folio 77, pa. b.—'I am Melaghlin, the son of Illann Mac Anleagha, who transcribed the conclusion of this book, which is named '*Petrus de Argileta*,' for my own use; and it was in Eustace's County, in Herbertstown [County Kildare], in the house of William Talman I finished it. The age of the Lord is 1512." And he further says, "it was from Conaire O'Mulconroy I borrowed the original from which I made this transcript." This book was procured for the Inns Library by H. Monk Mason, Esq., from Edward O'Reilly, but its history has been lost. It was much studied by old Michael Casey, of Dublin, a good Irish scholar, and one of the last and most celebrated herb doctors.

‡ In the Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society for 1820, as well as in the manuscript catalogue of the late Edward O'Reilly, the zealous assistant secretary to that body, and which is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, we find notices of many Irish medical manuscripts of great value and antiquity, but most of which have, since the sale of his library in 1830, been scattered, and their present localities are unknown. Among these may be mentioned the Book of Donogh O'Bolgaidh, "a physician who wrote some tracts on medicine, and transcribed the works of others on that subject. A large book, containing near five hundred pages, beautifully written on vellum." By a memorandum at the end of one of the tracts of which this book is composed, it appears that it was first written at Montpelier, and that 1466 was "the time this book was finished by Donogh O'Bolgai [Boulger], and the day was the feast of St. Finian, and the moon was in the sign of Aquarius, and four was the golden number of that year. Towards the end of the book there is a translation of Aristotle's treatise, 'On the Nature of Matter,' but it does not appear whether O'Bolgai was the translator or only a transcriber [of the Work.] The last article in this book is a law tract, relating to the rewards to be paid to physicians by different ranks in society. The language of this law tract, and the matters contained in it, prove it to have been written at a much earlier period than that in which the rest of the book was written." *See Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, Part I., vol. i., containing a chronological account of nearly four hundred Irish Writers, &c., by Edward O'Reilly, Esq., author of the Irish-English Dictionary and Grammar, &c. Dublin*, 1820, *p.* 130.

It is suspected that after the dispersion of O'Reilly's manuscripts many of them were broken up by dealers and sold in separate fragments, a practice but too common, it is to be regretted, with respect to Irish manuscripts. In No. 3 in his catalogue, which has been, as already stated, fortunately preserved, and may be of use hereafter in identifying some of these manuscripts, he says that this book of O'Bolgai, mentioned in his "Irish Writers," was called "The Rose," and was translated from Latin into Irish, in 1400, by Nicol O'Hickey; although from some writing in the beginning it would appear to have been originally written by Giolla Mochada O'Cassidy in 909; but this must be an error, as the earliest O'Cassidy flourished in 1300. "This transcript was made between 1466 and 1468. The list of subjects treated of is most voluminous, and we rise from its perusal impressed with a high opinion of the extensive reading of the author." This was probably a translation of the *Rosa Anglica* of John Gaddesden, an early professor of medicine at Oxford, of whom Friend writes—"Our countryman's 'Rose' might deserve as high a character as Gordonius's 'Lily,' which seems to have been the chief idol of these times." Gaddesden flourished in 1305, and must have been a contemporary of Gordon. This manuscript is known as The Book of The O'Hickey's.

No. 4 in O'Reilly's manuscript catalogue we read of a quarto vellum manuscript, "the writing beautiful, and the entire book in the best preservation. The book was written in the year 1469, by Donogh Oge O'Hickey, as appears by a memorandum at the bottom of the back page, folio 174. This book is a valuable remnant of ancient Irish learning, as well on account of its language and its beautiful penmanship as on account of the testimony which it bears of our ancient physicians being at least as learned, and having as much skill in their profession as any of their contemporary physicians in any other nation." *See MS. catalogue of Irish Manuscripts belonging to the late Edward O'Reilly. Extracted by permission of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy.* In the same work we find enumerated—

No. 5.—A small vellum book, of 76 pages, 8vo., on several medical subjects, supposed to be a fragment—and written in 1425; the author unknown.

No. 6.—A vellum book on medicine, of 38 pages, written in 1400; also a fragment. It gives the Irish names for plants, and it, as well as the foregoing tract, describes the Leprosy.

the O'Mallens, and the O'Quins,* with many others, were of the same class. Where these learned men of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries acquired their knowledge of medicine is not stated, but in the days of Campion, who wrote in 1571,—"they speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leach craft and Law, whereat they begin children and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the aphorismes of Hypocrates, and the civill institutions, and a few other parings of those two faculties."† And Stanihurst, prejudiced as he seems to have been against the Irish medical men of his day, admits that,—"however, any of them that know how to read study frequently very ancient and smoke-stained parchments abounding in erasures, written in Irish, which they constantly quote, and for which they have a wonderful affection."‡ The laws of that period taught in the same description of schools, and administered by the Brehons, for so "they call this kind of lawyers," are now in process of translation by Messrs. Curry and O'Donovan, under a Royal Commission, and will, when they appear, throw much light upon the early social history of this country. Hereditary Irish Physicians.

The O'Meadhra (or O'Maras), three in number, hereditary physicians to the Butlers of Kilkenny, and who flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were by their writings and repute much esteemed in Great Britain and on the Continent. They were, perhaps, the first of the line of hereditary physicians in Ireland who wrote medical works in Latin, and certainly the first who published such—the *Pathologia Hereditaria Generalis* of Dermod O'Meara having

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No. 7.—A tract in vellum, of 58 pages, 8vo., upon historical, religious, and medical subjects, supposed to be written about the middle of the fifteenth century. Even in the time of O'Reilly some of these medical tracts were bound up with historical poems and prose writings of different kinds unconnected with medicine.

No. 9.—A vellum tract of 40 pages, supposed to be as old as the fourteenth century.

No. 13.—A small quarto book of 84 pages, on vellum and paper, copied from an ancient manuscript, and containing among other subjects connected with medicine, a list of the early physicians, Greeks, Latins, and Arabians, &c.; also some tracts on astronomy.

No. 15.—A medical fragment on vellum; quarto, of 10 pages, interleaved with paper, as if for translation. It contained tracts on several subjects, among the rest one on Leprosy, which was translated from the Latin by Teige O'Quinn for Hugh Mac Cassin, and it appears that William O'Bolgaidh was the scribe. This tract is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 28, 4, and was described in the Census Memoir for 1841, page iv.

No. 22.—A small quarto MS. on medicine, of 224 pages on paper; date or author unknown.

No. 25.—A small paper MS. book of 112 pages quarto, in which, besides the description of a variety of diseases, there was an account of the plants used in medicine, "with directions how to prepare them for the cure of various diseases."

No. 29.—The fragment of a small work, of 156 pages, on medicine—bound up with several miscellaneous tracts—"giving in verse a great number of receipts for various common diseases."

No. 31.—A paper MS. on medicine, of 198 pages quarto, transcribed in the year 1614. It contained a tract or chapter—such as most of these medical works are divided into—upon the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. From an address to the reader by James O'Mallen, at the end of the seventh book, we are informed respecting the introduction of printed medical works into Ireland, as the author says, with reference to his translation of these Aphorisms into the Irish tongue—"For there is no Doctor, however excellent, that it would not be the better to obtain assistance to write or print his works; but since printing is not usual in this country, I have done my endeavours to put this work of Hippocrates into writing for the benefit of those who study the science of healing, viz., the youth who have not yet laboured much in it." And, adds O'Reilly, the work is certainly older than any English printed edition of Hippocrates. The earliest book printed in the Irish character in this country, was O'Kearney's translation of the Church Catechism, in 1571, of whom Stanihurst says—"Kernie, he wrote in Irish, *Catechismus Translationem Bibliæ.*" *See also Gilbert's History of the City of Dublin.*

No. 35.—A quarto paper book of 257 pages, composed of extracts from various authors, written or compiled at Ballybrody in 1592 and the year following. This work contains a dissertation on some of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and also upon Syphilis [*Bolgach Frangeach*, French pox] and gives extracts from Johannes Damascenus, Gordonius, and other eminent physicians who flourished prior to that period. It likewise contains a dissertation on the anatomy of the human body, and, among other curious subjects, at fol. 58 *a*, is a tract on "A regimen written by the whole school of Salernum for the preservation of the health of the King of England."

No. 36.—A medical manuscript on paper, consisting of 316 pages, 8vo.—is a very complete Dispensatory or Pharmacopœia, but is without name or date. It appears to have been written, says O'Reilly, about the latter end of the sixteenth century.

* For the Book of the O'Mallens, see O'Reilly's MS. catalogue No. 31. The O'Quins transcribed several medical MSS;—See O'Reilly's Catalogue, No. 15—and Stowe Catalogue, Vol. 1.

† A "Historie of Ireland, written in the yeare 1571, by Edmund Campion, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford." Dublin edition, p. 25. See also the same passage, quoted verbatim, in "A Treatise containing a plain and perfect description of Ireland, with an introduction to the better understanding of the History appertaining to that Island, compiled by Richard Stanihurst, 1587,"—pages 44 and 45.

‡ "Ricardi Stanihursti Dubliniensis de rebus in Hiberniæ Gestis. Antverpiæ, apud Christopher Plautinen, MDLXXXIIII."

been printed in Dublin in 1619.* About this period many Irish physicians, among whom may be mentioned the first of the O'Mearas, Neil O'Glacan, and John Logan, graduated either at Oxford, Paris, or Montpelier.

The Territories of the early Irish Physicians.

Certain territories (each consisting of about 500 acres) were allotted by the chieftains or princes for the support of their physicians: thus, O'Sheil had the territory or estate of Ballysheil, on the banks of the river Brosna, in the King's County; O'Cassidy had Farran-Cassidy, in the Barony of Coole, County Fermanagh; and Callanan (a name still celebrated and revered by the people from the number of illustrious physicians who bore it) was endowed with lands in Carbery by MacCarthy Reagh. Many of these lands and territories can still be identified.

Knowledge of the early Irish Physicians.

The learning of the early hereditary physicians in Ireland was chiefly derived from manuscripts, of which the largest collection in any known language, for the period, extending from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century, still exists in the Irish character. That these physicians possessed copies of the classic medical authors, especially Hippocrates, Galen, Razes, and Avicenna, &c., there can be no doubt. Dr. O'Conor mentions a copy of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, *Hippocrates et Galeni Aphorismata Commentaria Hiberniæ*, in the collection at Stowe, of an age prior to the origin of printing. Another copy belonged to Dr. O'Haloran, of Limerick, in 1794.† The works of the early fathers of medicine, especially those of Hippocrates and Galen, were disseminated throughout all Europe, in all probability, from Cordova, Salernum, and other seats of learning in Spain and Italy, and were, with a few other works of Latin and Arabic authors, in the hands of the professors of the healing art as well as many ecclesiastics, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and were certainly made use of in Ireland in a manuscript form down to the time of Campion and Stanihurst, as already related. The great bulk of our Irish manuscripts, as may be learned from the foregoing notes, consists of commentaries on some of the authors we have mentioned, as well as on the works of Avicenna, Serapion, Dioscorides, Arnoldus de Bey, Mesue, and others of that class and period, which were published in Latin as the Gynæciorum edition, which issued from Mont-

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* This little book was afterwards reprinted with the works of the author's son, Edmund, in London, in 1665, and at Amsterdam in 1666. Dermod O'Meara, or O'Meagher, was a poet as well as physician, and wrote some Latin pieces upon his patron, the Earl of Ormond. He also wrote "*Hippocraticam Febrium Ætiologiam et prognosim*," which his son Edmund, says Ware, promised to publish. Edmund O'Meara, who, as well as his father Dermot, was a graduate of Oxford, and had received an honorary degree from the London College of Physicians, wrote a work on Fever in opposition to the doctrine of Willis, entitled, "*Examen Diatribæ Thomæ Willisii, de Febribus; cui accesserunt Historiæ aliquot Medicinæ Rariores.*" London, 1665, 8vo. His son William, the third O'Meara, also a physician, wrote some Latin verses, which are printed in his father's book.

Besides the foregoing physicians who practised in Ireland, and were more immediately connected with the country in the seventeenth century, may be enumerated O'Glacan (Nellanus Glacanus), a native of Donegal, "Physician and Privy Counsellor to the King of France, and Professor in the Faculty of Physic in the Universities of Tholouse and Bologna," who wrote, in 1629, upon the plague which he treated at the former place; and also another Latin book, "*Cursus Medicus*," published in 1655. Richard Peers, a native of Down, practised in Oxford, of which university he was a graduate. He wrote several works in English and Latin, but they do not relate to medicine. Bernard Connor, a native of Kerry, was one of the most distinguished men of his day. Having studied at Montpelier and Paris, he became Physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland, but afterwards practised in London, where he died in 1698, having written several dissertations on medical subjects, and also a History of Poland. *See Ware's Writers of Ireland.*

† See "Anthologia Hibernica," for 1794, pp. 258 and 431. The Stowe Catalogue, Vol. I., contains notices of the following:—p. 163, No. 38, "*Pharmacopœia Hibernica*, octavo, parchment, bound in ancient Irish oak;" it consisted of 88 pages, and contained a calendar, "after which, the months of the year are enumerated, with the distempers which are generally to prevail in those months, in Ireland; and next follows the Pharmacopœia in which the names of various drugs are given in Latin, and their uses are explained in Irish; the transcriber mentions his own name at p. 31—'I, Nial O'Quin, wrote this the fast of the Eve of St. Patrick, being this day, and in Cargins [county Roscommon], A.D. 1535.'"

The MS. of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates and Galen, with the Irish commentary thereon alluded to in the text, is thus described by Dr. O'Conor, at p. 118 of the Stowe Catalogue—No. 23, 4to, paper, of 101 pages:—"The aphorisms are not translated into Irish, but the first words of the most important are given from a Latin copy, and then a commentary founded on that aphorism is given in Irish, with the Irish name of the different herbs, plants, drugs, &c., that are recommended by Hippocrates."

No. 28, p. 134, folio, parchment, is the "Ptolemaic System of Astronomy," which contains, among other tracts, "an Irish translation of a treatise on medicine, by Magister Petrus Musantini, a celebrated physician of the school of Salerno, who is highly recommended by Egidius de Corbeil in his poem '*De Vertutibus et laudibus Compositorum Medicaminum*,' published by Leiserus." Dr. O'Conor very justly remarks upon the interesting circumstance that Musantini's works were never printed, and that therefore the Irish translation must have been made from a MS. in the fourteenth century. The original MS. is in the *Bibliotheque de Roi* at Paris, and entitled "*Summula de preparatione ciborum et potuum infirmorum, secundum Musandinum.*" It is worthy of remark, that Musandini's work is quoted in another Irish Medical MS. still preserved in the country.—See the Betham Collection, No. 27, in the Royal Irish Academy.

pelier about the middle of the sixteenth century (1564); yet it is manifest from the authorities quoted, that the Irish writers were not only deeply read, but had access to MS. copies of the medical classics. A portion of the Latin text is given in the later manuscripts in the commencement of each section (sometimes with an illuminated letter), in order to refer the reader to the original, and on this the dissertation or commentary in the Irish character is written. Several medical manuscripts of this class may be found among the private collections as well as in the great public libraries, both in this country and Great Britain.* In addition to these enumerated in the foregoing notes, we may mention those in the British Museum.†

The oldest medical MS. which we know of in Ireland is that in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 14–5, which was written in the middle of the fourteenth century. The following extract proves the date, and also shows generally the style and materials of these works. This manuscript is on vellum; the writing on the outer front page is now quite illegible; but at folio 24 b. we read:—

"And it is in accordance with these degrees [of heat cold, aridity], humidity, that every herb, and tree, and germ, and seed, and stone is, as we say, in the *Antidar*, which has been drawn from the authority of Avicenna, which was written in the University of Physic [*Fisigcehta*], in *Mount Pisalan*, [Montpelier], and which has been arranged in alphabetical order from beginning to end. And the age of the Lord when this book was made was one thousand years, and three hundred years, and twice twenty years, and twelve years more [1352]. This book was finished in the year in which Shane Oge, son of Cu-Aithne, was killed; and it was in the house of Dermod O'Meagher's son it was written. May the merciful God have mercy upon us all.

"I have collected here practical rules from works, for the honour of God, in mercy to the Irish people, and for the instruction of my pupils, and for love of my friends and of my race [or name], out of Latin books into Gaedelig [Irish]; that is, from the authority of Galen, in the last book of his Practical Pantheon, and from Hippocrates, from the Book of his Prognostics. These are things, gentle, sweet, profitable, of little evil, which have been often tested by us and by our instructors. And I pray God for those [the doctors] to whom this will come, and I lay it as a load, and as an injunction upon their souls, that they extract not poorly, and that they fail not for want of the practical rules; and particularly if they gain nothing, by doing it regularly [or devoutly]. I implore every Doctor at the beginning of the work [of curing] that he remember the Father of Health [God], that the work might be finished prosperously; and let him not be in mortal sin; and let him beseech the patient not to be so either. And let him implore the Heavenly Father, who is the physician and the balsam giver [*slanicidh*] above all for the diseased; to end his work prosperously, and to save him from shame and discredit at that time."—*Literal translation, supplied by Mr. Curry.*

In the same collection are other medical manuscripts varying in date, either of compilation or transcription, from the end of the fourteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and of which a detailed account was given in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in the Census of 1841. Since then that body have added to their library the Betham Collection, which likewise contains some Irish medical manuscripts.‡

Irish Medical Manuscripts.

* Robert Mac Adam, Esq., of Belfast, possesses the largest private collection of Irish medical MSS. in this country, and has kindly afforded us notes from his catalogue of the following:—

A vellum folio copy of "The Lily of Medicine," of 196 pages—that described in note at page 26.

A Treatise on the Art of Medicine, 4to, A.D. 1592, of 23 pages.

A Treatise on the Virtues of Herbs and Metals, vellum, imperfect.

A Medical Treatise, translated from the Latin, in 1458, by Cormac Mac Drumnish.

Bernard Gordon's Treatise on Wines.

Five other medical works on different subjects, each ranging in extent from 40 to 50 folios.

Besides this collection there are single works on medicine still scattered throughout the kingdom; and of these, one of the oldest is that belonging to Mr. Laing, of Edinburgh, formerly in Sir William Bannatine's library, and which, according to Mr. Curry, cannot be of a later date than 1420.

† We are indebted to Sir Frederick Madden for the following notices of Irish medical MSS. in the British Museum,—compressed from Mr. Curry's Catalogue:—

Harleian, No. 546, vellum, 8vo, ff. 72, written A.D. 1450, contains various medical tracts translated from the Latin.

Arundel, No. 313, vellum, 12mo, ff. 13, written in 1519—various medical tracts from the Latin.

Arundel, No. 333, vellum and paper, 8vo, H 127, written between 1514 and 1519—various medical extracts from the Latin.

Egerton, No. 159, paper, small folio, H 23, written in 1592—various medical tracts from the Latin.

Additional, No. 15, 582, vellum, small folio, ff. 69, written chiefly in 1563—various medical tracts from the Latin.

‡ The Irish medical MSS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, not previously specified, are—

No. 6—4, vellum, of 40 pages;—A translation or compilation from the works of ancient or foreign medical writers, Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, Arnaldus, and the "Doctors of the city of St. Denis," &c. This MS. was transcribed in the early part of the fifteenth century. Author unknown.

No. 111—14, of 56 pages, is of the same character as the foregoing, and appears to have been transcribed about the same period, but when, or by whom, it is not now possible to say.

No. 28, 4. This book is enumerated in O'Reilly's MS. Catalogue, No. 15. *See page* 29.

In the Library of Trinity College Dublin there are ten medical manuscripts, a few of which we have already referred to as the pandects of some of the hereditary physicians.*

Several of these writings have furnished native names for the diseases reported on in the following pages.

Were the writings and opinions of those learned men, who flourished from the

Irish Medical Manuscripts.

No. 209, folio, vellum, of 46 pages, is "a series of tracts forming compilations from, and dissertations upon the ancient medical writers of Europe and the east, probably at the time when the continental medical societies collected, translated, and published the original works, in the Gynæciorum edition of 1564. Some of these are likewise original essays upon medicine; and in all these tracts, as well as in most other Irish writers in the mother tongue which have been examined, the works of Hippocrates are referred to. The compiler of these tracts (the labour of which was probably performed in the early part of the fifteenth century) manifests an intimate acquaintance with Galen, Avicenna, Giraldus de Bey, Isaac, Orbasius, and Aristotle, who in this, as in other Irish MSS., is denominated 'The Philosopher.' It is one of the most remarkable collections of symptomatology of its age, in any language, and its observations are particularly copious on *Short Fevers*, which there can be little doubt existed in this country from a very early date. It likewise treats of pregnancy, its signs, &c., &c., and concludes with several valuable and original medical aphorisms."—*Census Report for* 1841.

No. 211, fol., vellum, 70 pp. According to Mr. Curry, the compiler of the catalogue of these works, the style and penmanship of this MS. refers it to a period between that of the date of the Books of Ballymote and Lecan (*i.e.*, between A.D. 1391 and 1416). Its concluding parts treat of Short Fevers and Intermittents.

No. 213, 8vo, vellum, of 42 pages, in which the works of Pliny, Razes, Platorius, and Isaac are referred to, treats of herbs and their medicinal qualities, with the manner of preparing and applying them. The plants are alphabetically arranged in Latin and Irish; and we are induced to believe that the Rev. Mr. Heaton, who wrote before the commencement of the civil wars in 1641, and who is styled by Dr. Merret, *Theologus Hibernicus*, either arranged from, or largely drew upon this MS.

No. 215, of 177 pages, "is an Irish tract upon medicine, compiled and transcribed in 1658; the first part by Hugh O'Canavan, and the latter by Boetius O'Fergus; it treats of life, health, labour, diseases of the cerebral organs, and of the urine; and gives the list of a *Materia Medica*, comprising eighty-three officinal and medicinal substances then in use in this kingdom."—*See Report on Tables of Deaths in the Census Commissioners' Report for* 1841, *pp.* iv. *and* v. *See also Mr. Curry's Manuscript Catalogue in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.*

In the collection of Irish MSS. purchased by the Academy from the late Sir William Betham, are the two following, upon medicine:—

No. 33, quarto, a vellum volume of 130 written pages, imperfect at the beginning and end as well as in several other places. "Neither the transcriber's name nor the date when written can now be discovered, but the characters and style of writing refer it to about the middle of the fifteenth century. Part of it is in Latin, and appears to be a translation of some of the writings of Hippocrates and other ancient physicians; it is divided into chapters and sections, and gives systematically the name and description of each disease, as well as the cause, signs, prognostication, cure, and exposition, &c."

No. 27, small 4to, paper, "consisting of 276 pages, written between the years 1596 and 1601, but the transcriber's name does not appear. The book contained originally, translations of the aphorisms of Hippocrates and Girardus, together with a commentary upon the opinions and glosses upon the writings of various ancient physicians, chiefly Galen. The following authorities are quoted in this volume:—Hippocrates, Galen, Ægidius, Giraldus, Philotheus, Magistur, Debononia, Isaac, Avicenna, Gilbert, Razes, Halli, Diascorides, Abumesue, Arnaldus, Gentilis, Alexander, Theophilus, Platerarius, Farrarius, Joannes de Paulo, Petrus Musandinus, Bertrutius, Bononiensis, Serapion, and Magninus, &c., which show an extensive acquaintance with the medical writings both of antiquity and of the middle ages."—*MS. Catalogue supplied by Mr. Curry.*

* In addition to those Irish medical manuscripts in the Library of the Dublin University, already enumerated in the foregoing notes, Dr. O'Donovan's MS. Catalogue specifies the following:—

H 1, 9.—A fragment on vellum, of 36 leaves, entitled, *Guido de Cauliac.* "This manuscript is certainly a fragment of a large medical book, the author of which seems to have followed Avicenna in its classification and arrangement of disease, giving at the same time the opinions of other physicians. It is valuable as evidence of the kind of acquaintance the hereditary Irish physicians had with medicine." There is no date attached; but de Cauliac wrote his great work on surgery in 1363.

H 2, 12.—A small folio MS. on parchment of 7 leaves, written in the sixteenth century, and containing a dissertation on fevers.

H 2, 15.—A folio vellum MS. containing the fragment of a medical tract on medicine, of 10 pages. This tract is bound up with a Brehon Law Book, in which Hugh Mac Eagan records the plague of the Black Death in 1350.—*See the Table of Pestilence given at the conclusion of this introductory chapter under that date.*

H 2, 8, small folio, vellum, of 32 pages, a fragment in different hands, endorsed "Philosophie;" the contractions in this manuscript, says the compiler of the catalogue, "are exceedingly difficult, and intelligible only to those who have made them their particular study:" but contractions are no proof of the antiquity of an Irish manuscript, but rather the contrary. In this work Aristotle and Galen are quoted and commented on; and, adds the same authority, "these translations and commentaries are very useful to the Irish scholar, as preserving the purest and best words and forms of expression in the language." This manuscript is believed to have been one of the Hereditary Medical Books; but at present it does not contain either name or date.

H 2, 12, is a parchment folio fragment of a treatise on fevers, in which Johannes Damascenus is frequently quoted.

H 2, 13, a vellum medical MS. of 112 leaves, without date or name.

H 3, 14, a 4to. fragment;—a commentary on the aphorisms of Hippocrates; no name or date.

H 3, 15, a quarto in vellum, of 28 leaves; the history of this medical tract is also unknown.

days of the first O'Cassidy [about A.D. 1300] down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, now accessible and in a state in which they could be referred to as authorities, they would, in all probability, shorten the historic period, by removing back the date of the scientific epoch in Ireland many years earlier than —judging from the history of medical literature—it arose in England. But as these medical manuscripts have not yet been translated, and, with the exception of some scattered notices in works relating to this country, are scarcely known to exist, and were only partially enumerated in the Census Report for 1841, we must for the present pass over the whole of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries, with such references as the general histories of the period afford,—and commence the Scientific Cycle with the first notice of disease in Ireland by an authority skilled in medicine, and thus capable of giving a scientific account of the climate, and the diseases, endemial, epidemic, and sporadic, which presented in his day. We have, therefore, commenced the third or scientific period about the middle of the seventeenth century, when Dr. Gerard Boate, State Physician to the Parliamentary Forces in Ireland, made his observations, and, with the assistance of his brother Arnold, who had been for many years a medical practitioner in Dublin, wrote his work upon The Natural History of Ireland.* Prior to that period we have, it is true, extracted from many comparatively modern scientific writers, such as Short, Smith, Webster, &c., but they were not the contemporaneous authorities of the periods they describe, but merely compilers from works, some of which are not now accessible to us. Although Boate's book serves to mark the date of the third period into which these annals are divided, still the great mass of the material relating to epidemic pestilences, &c., for the fifty years following its publication, has been gleaned from the current histories of the period.

Materials for the Scientific Period.

Bills of Mortality were first kept in Dublin about the year 1662, and some few of those still remaining have enabled us to present the comparative numbers dying of particular diseases in the metropolis in certain years.† But as these records of disease and death were only given for a portion of the population (the births and deaths of Roman Catholics not being registered), and as, moreover, very few of these documents are now accessible, the information they afford forms but a small item in our category. It is unnecessary here to allude further to this part of the subject, as we have fully detailed the history of these Bills of Mortality in that section of the Report devoted to the burials of the City of Dublin.

Dublin Bills of Mortality.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century, several men of scientific attainments turned their attention to subjects bearing upon the state of the atmosphere, and the diseases and mortality of this country—among whom the names of Petty and Molyneux stand pre-eminent—and founded in 1683, "The Dublin Philosophical Society." But the disturbed state of the country during the last few years of the seventeenth century checked scientific advance, and we have, accordingly, only brief and scattered notices of the state of the weather, disease, and mortality, in the metropolis and the larger provincial cities and towns at that time, which even then were unprovided with any description of hospital relief; while no possible means exists by which even an idea may be formed of the condition of the rural districts in these respects.

Investigations in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries.

With the eighteenth century commenced a new order of things. Hospitals were established in the metropolis and in the different provincial towns; and medical men recorded their observations of disease, either in scientific periodicals, such as the "Philosophical Transactions," or in works specially devoted to the consideration of professional subjects. At the same time the publication of newspapers commenced in Ireland, and these have afforded us, from that period to the present, much useful information, particularly with respect to food, meteorology, and other subjects bearing on this inquiry, which could not be found elsewhere.

One of the first efforts made by the physicians of Great Britain, so soon as medical science was established on a solid foundation, was to record, with fidelity, the various outbreaks of epidemic diseases, together with the concurrent cosmical phenomena, which appeared in their times—a subject which much occupied the learned, both lay and professional, at the period to which we refer. The investigation of what was denominated the "Epidemic Constitution," received a

The Epidemic Constitution.

* The original work, "Ireland's Natural History," was first published in London, in 1652, three years after Gerard Boate's death. A French edition appeared in Paris in 1666.

† See an account of the early Bills of Mortality in Dublin, laid before The British Association at Belfast, in 1852, and printed in the *Assurance Magazine* for April, 1853.

degree of attention worthy of an enlightened age, and a philanthropic spirit; and had the same influences swayed inquirers from thence to the present time, we should now have advanced considerably in our knowledge of the natural history of epidemics. Had the investigations made in England, by Sydenham, Fothergill, Short, Mead, Wintringham, Huxham, Arbuthnot, Willis, and others been continued, either by private individuals or public bodies, science would have been advanced, and mankind benefited. Of late years, investigations, based on the advance of Hygeinic science, and tending to the sanitary improvement of the people, have occupied much attention, and now take the place of these observations upon the weather and seasons in their relation to epidemics, formerly carried on solely by physicians. In a national and commercial, as well as a pathological point of view, neither class of observations should, we think, be neglected, and a combination of both would, we may suggest, assist in solving those much mooted questions relative to quarantine, which from time to time engage the attention of the legislature. To trace accurately, and to record faithfully, and without prejudice, the true history of an epidemic, its symptoms, origin, progress, extension, and decline, together with the atmospheric phenomena by which it was preceded or accompanied; the classes of the community which it principally attacked; and the localities which either escaped altogether, or were the scenes of its special virulence—without being influenced by the ordinary tales and gross exaggerations which usually float through society in every period of public panic, and to collate and present in a credible form, and stripped of vague conjecture—facts, the result of actual observation, is of greater rarity and of more value than the public are aware. And even when sufficient data have been obtained, the mysterious origin and inscrutable operations of an epidemy may and often have been employed to give a complexion favourable to some peculiar theory of the narrator, and figures are distorted, or tables dexterously contrived, so as to present to the unpractised eye a plausible result, but one far different from the truth. This, in addition to the reasons already assigned, has induced us to record the naked substance of the Irish Annals in the words of the narrators, rather than to draw deductions which subsequent investigations might perhaps subvert.

Writers on Irish Epidemics.

The labours of those great observers to whom we have alluded were, for the most part, confined to England, and but few passing notices refer to this country until the beginning of the eighteenth century. A series of observations were, however, commenced in 1708, and carried on to the end of the year 1731, by Dr. Joseph Rogers, of Cork.* Dr. Maurice O'Connell, of the same place, instituted another series of observations in 1717, and continued them down to 1746, describing with great accuracy the fearful pestilence of 1740–41.† But the most accurate observer, as well as the person who combined the greatest number of subjects bearing upon this question of the constitution of the atmosphere, was Dr. John Rutty, whose personal observations extended from 1725 to 1766.‡ From the year 1751 to 1772 the state of disease, as well as the condition of the weather, was faithfully and graphically described by Dr. James Sims, in his book upon Epidemic Disorders, published in 1773,§ after which period we have no work of any note or magnitude upon the state of pestilential disease in Ireland, until the publication of Drs. Barker and Cheyne's valuable Report upon the terrible epidemic of 1816 to 1820.‖ That book, together with the volume by Dr. Harty, upon the same subject;¶ Dr. Harty's and Dr. O'Brien's** works on Dysentery, and some reports by the late Dr. Graves, upon the Fever in Galway in 1822, and the Fever of 1826, as well as his subsequent observations upon

* An Essay on Epidemic Diseases; and more particularly on the Endemial Epidemics of the City of Cork, such as Fevers and Small-pox, but most professedly on the Endemial Epidemic Fever of the year 1731, &c. Dublin, 8vo., 1734.

† *Morborum Acutorum et Chronicorum quorundam Observationes Medicales Experimentales, sedulâ complurium annorum praxi tum Corcagiæ, &c.* Dublin, 8vo., 1746.

‡ A Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, and of the Prevailing Diseases in Dublin, with their various periods, successions, and revolutions, during the space of forty years, &c. Dublin, 8vo., 1770. Rutty began his year with March, the then "first month of the spring quarter."

§ Observations on Epidemic Disorders, with Remarks on Nervous and Malignant Fevers. London, 8vo., 1773.

‖ An account of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Fever lately Epidemical in Ireland, together with communications from Physicians in the provinces, &c. Dublin, 2 vols., 8vo., 1821.

¶ Historic Sketch of the Rise, Progress, Extent, and Mortality of the Fever Epidemic in Ireland, during 1817, 1818, and 1819. Dublin, 8vo., 1820. Also the same author's observations on Dysentery and its Combinations. Dublin, 8vo., 1805, and a second edition in 1847.

** Observations on the Acute and Chronic Dysentery of Ireland, containing an Historical View of the progress of the disease, &c. Dublin, 8vo., 1822.

typhus, scarlatina, influenza, and cholera, in his "Clinical Medicine,"* conduct the annals of epidemic pestilences down to the date of the publication of the last Census in 1841. As no medical report has appeared upon the famine and pestilence of that recent calamitous period over which the present inquiry extends, it shall be our duty to collect, from all available and authentic sources, such materials as shall place on record a brief history of the memorable period from 1845 to 1850.

Records of Modern Epidemic Pestilences in Ireland.

From the commencement of the eighteenth century to the present time, we have, in addition to the circumstances related in medical writings, caused the public newspapers to be searched, and have made such extracts therefrom as appeared most worthy of credence, and also most likely to further the object in view—that of presenting a history of the epidemics, with their accompanying atmospheric phenomena, epizootics, and epiphitics, which preceded the last great pestilence which it is our more immediate duty to record and describe. We have, in addition to the standard works of Rogers, O'Connell, Rutty, Sims, Barker and Cheyne, Harty, and Graves, which partake of the special nature of Annals of Disease, also gleaned from various other sources, for which due credit has been given in the column for authorities in the accompanying table. The Reports of the Cork-street Fever Hospital, Dublin, published annually since 1803, afford a faithful index to the state of disease in the metropolis during the present century. Dr. Ryan, in his "Manual on Midwifery," first published in 1828, devotes a few pages to Irish epidemics generally, when describing those of Puerperal Fever, which have occurred in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, and adds—"I lately had some idea of publishing a history of the epidemics which desolated Great Britain and Ireland, from the most remote period to the present time; and find on referring to my manuscript, that famine was generally followed by fever, or what is termed pestilence, in the most opposite states of the weather."† Dr. Ryan does not, however, give the authorities on which his statements have been made. The next notice of a work of this description, designed "to collect and arrange in chronological order, the Irish plagues, both in man and animals, to find out what these diseases actually were, and to trace, if possible, their cause," was put forward in the London *Medical Gazette* for 1848.—See notes, at pp. 22 and 23.

The late Professor Whitley Stokes wrote a work on the Contagion of the Fever of 1816;‡ but, with the labours of Graves, we lose sight of the usual medical notices of epidemics in Ireland up to the time embraced within the present inquiry, and, as already stated, no medical work has yet appeared upon these diseases which committed such ravages during the late calamitous period from 1845 to 1850. The circumstance that hospitals were erected at certain times, in particular places, and that a number of patients were treated therein, of whom a number, now unknown, died, appears in the Reports of the Relief Commission of 1847, but nothing further which could be made use of in this inquiry: and in the Report of the Commissioners of Health published in 1852;§ the information required for statistical purposes such as the present is defective, as in the Fever cases the sexes and ages are not noted; and, as happened in Cholera, the cases which occurred in the public or private practice of the physicians who sent in reports to the Board of Health were, in many instances, inseparably mixed up with the returns from the Cholera Hospitals: so that from these records it would not now be possible to state how many of those were twice recorded, nor on the other hand, how many deaths occurring in the several districts enumerated, were altogether omitted. The original returns made to the Commissioners of Health having been placed at our disposal by order of Government, we have endeavoured, as far as these documents afforded us materials, to avail ourselves of them in endeavouring to report upon the diseases and mortality of the last Great Irish Pestilence. It fortunately so happened that in some instances the books belonging to the Temporary Hospitals erected in 1847, '48, '49, and '50, were preserved either in the workhouses, or by the attending medical men, and from these we have drawn largely where opportunity occurred. The public records of the period afford us but too many instances descriptive of the state of destitution to which the people were reduced; and besides these, we would, in particular, refer to two works, "The Irish Crisis,"

Materials for the History of the Famine and Pestilence of 1846–50.

* Report of Fever in Galway and the West of Ireland: published in The Transactions of the Association of the College of Physicians in Ireland, Vol. IV., 1824. Also Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, edited by J. M. Neligan, M.D. Dublin, 2 vols., 8vo., 1848.

† A Manual on Midwifery, or a Summary of the Science and Art of Obstetric Medicine. London, 1828.

‡ Observations on Contagion. Dublin, 8vo., 1817; second edition in 1818.

§ Report of the Commissioners of Health for Ireland on the Epidemics of 1846 to 1850. Dublin, 1852.

by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and the "Transactions of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, during the Famine in Ireland in 1846 and 1847," compiled by Mr. Jonathan Pim, as also that gentleman's work, published in 1848, on "The Condition and Prospects of Ireland." Considering the wide spread of disease, and the great mortality which prevailed, it is remarkable that no medical works were written upon the epidemics of that period; some inquiries respecting Fever were, however, instituted at the time, by the present Assistant-Commissioner among the medical men of Ireland, the results of which have assisted to furnish us with an amount of material sufficient to place on record the character and extent of the epidemics which then spread over the face of the country.*

Meteorological Records.

Following out the plan adopted by the ancient annalists in Ireland, and pursued by Short and other writers in England in more modern times, of recording the state of the atmosphere, we sought diligently for information through the usual channels, but until the days of Rutty, without success. At what period weather registries were first kept, and meteorological observations recorded in Ireland, we have not been able to ascertain with accuracy; but the first notice that has come down to us of any investigations of this nature appears in a letter addressed to the Royal Society of London, in 1675, giving an account of the weather in Dublin in that year.† The next notices are preserved amongst the records of the Dublin Philosophical Society, established in 1683; during the short existence of which, papers were read upon subjects of this nature by the learned members of that body.‡ Colonel Rye instituted a series of statical experiments in the County Cork, in the year 1721, and published the result thereof in his tract termed "*Medicina Statica Hibernica;* or, Statical Experiments to examine and discover the Insensible Perspiration of a human body in the south of Ireland, made for one year and some months;" in which we find tables relating to the state of the air and weather, with that of the thermometer, barometer, &c., for 1721–22.§ Dr. Charles Smith states, in his "Natural and Civil History of Cork," published in 1750, that a regular diary of the weather had been kept for several years in that city, by Dr. T. Tuckey, but the results had not been then made known, nor have we now been able to discover these records. In the Royal Institution at Cork, meteorological observations have been made since 1824, but they have not been published in a collected form. The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731, and the Physico-Historical Society, established in 1744, were the next nuclei wherein meteorological observations could have been preserved, but the records of the latter do not afford any information bearing on the subject, and the former society did not commence to record its observations until a very recent period. About the year 1755, the celebrated antiquary, historian, and surgeon, Sylvester O'Halloran, of Limerick, wrote a "Treatise on the Air," the manuscript of which is still preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and which is of the more value, in relation to the present inquiry from the circumstance of a chapter being devoted to "Epidemic Disorders, and how far the air really contributes towards them.‖" The Medico-Philosophical Society of Dublin, founded in 1756, and the MS. proceedings and transactions of which are still preserved in the Library of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, afford, down to the year 1784, several useful notices of the weather and diseases, in the metropolis especially.¶ In the observatory of Trinity College, at Dunsink, near Dublin, a weather registry has been kept for many years past, and is continued to the present time; at the Linen Hall in Belfast a series of observations were commenced about forty years ago, and have been since continued; and a weather registry has also been kept in the observatory at Armagh;—but none of these sets of observations have yet been published.

* The History of the Epidemic Fever in Ireland, from 1846 to 1850, in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science* for 1849–50. See also Dr. J. O. Curran's Essay on Scurvy, and Dr. Lalor's paper on Fever and Dysentery, in that periodical.

† See The Philosophical Transactions for 1676, p. 648.

‡ See The History of Periodic Medical Literature in Ireland, including notices of the Medical and Philosophical Societies of Dublin, in the first number of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science,* for February, 1846. See also the MS. books of the Dublin Philosophical Society, in the Library of Trinity College Dublin.

§ Originally published as the conclusion of Dr. Rogers' work on Epidemics, in 1734. See also Smith's Ancient and Present State of the County of Cork, 1750, vol. ii. p. 398.

‖ See Biographical Memoir of O'Halloran, in Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science for 1848.

¶ See a Notice of the Medico-Philosophical Society, in the Preface to the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, vol. i., 1846. The memoirs of that Society contain a few of Dr. Rutty's tables.

Meteorological Records.

Dr. Rutty's observations were embodied in a monthly diary, compiled, no doubt, from daily observations upon the temperature, the wind, and the rain; but only a few of his tables have been preserved. None of Dr. Sims' tables (if such he used) have come down to us. The first accurately recorded synoptical view of the state of the weather in Dublin was that taken for the year 1792, by Richard Kirwan, one of the former Presidents of the Royal Irish Academy, and which was published, together with "A Comparative View of Meteorological Observations made in Ireland since the year 1788," in the Transactions of that body. The Dublin observations were made by Mr. Kirwan himself, and other observations were, at his instance, conducted in Athlone and Galway; for, says the author, "The Royal Irish Academy has not been wanting in its duty to the public and to science in this respect; it has already provided at its own cost, and dispersed through the kingdom some of the most useful and best constructed instruments; yet, its wishes have not hitherto been completely answered, few observations having been communicated."* For a series of years subsequently (to the end of 1808) the same learned academician continued his observations, and published them in the Academy's Transactions. These have afforded us many valuable entries in the following table of epidemics, weather, and seasons. In 1788 the Rev. W. Hamilton, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, also wrote in the Academy's Transactions an able paper upon the mean temperature of different parts of Ireland, both inland and upon the sea coast, the results of which are valuable as a means of comparison with present and future times. Doctor Patterson, of Londonderry, printed in the Academy's Transactions weather tables for the years 1799 and 1800; and in 1804 he published a very useful work—"Observations on the Climate of Ireland, and researches concerning its nature from very early periods to the present time, &c."—in which he introduced tables of temperature, and observations on the weather, &c., for the years 1801 and 1802. Connected with the subject of meteorology arose questions of interest as to changes which may have taken place in the climate of Ireland since its inhabitation, and, as a consequence thereof, alterations in the characters of its diseases. The Rev. W. Hamilton contributed a memoir on this subject to the Transactions of the Academy, in 1794;† and in 1830 Dr. M'Sweeny published, in the same work, an erudite and philosophical essay in answer to the question proposed by the Academy, "Whether we have reason to believe that a change has taken place in the climate of Ireland, and if such change has occurred, through what period can we trace it, and to what causes should we assign it?"‡ The entries under the head of "Cosmical Phenomena," in the following table, offer the only materials yet made known to the public for the solution of this problem.

Most of the medical works, published during the early part of this century, that treated upon the subject of epidemic diseases, afforded meteorological tables, and recorded observations upon atmospheric vicissitudes, &c. Among these may be mentioned the tables published in the Dublin Medical and Physical Essays for 1807–1808; those in the Report of Drs. Barker and Cheyne for 1815, '16, '17, and '18; in Dr. Harty's Historic Sketch of Contagious Fever we find tables for 1816 to 1819, inclusive; in Dr. O'Brien's work on Dysentery, from 1816 to 1821; in that of Dr. Stoker on Influenza, from 1819 to 1823, and in several of the Reports of Cork-street Fever Hospital. These tables were chiefly supplied by the late Dr. T. H. Orpen, who made observations from 1805 to 1841, which are still preserved in MS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, but they were not reduced until the present time. Some years of Dr. Orpen's tables were likewise published in the Dublin Philosophical Journal in 1825, which also contains a meteorological table for 1823, '24, by Mr. Semple, of Malahide. From 1829 down to the present time a most careful series of observations have been made by the Ordnance Survey Department at Mountjoy Barracks in the Phœnix Park, near Dublin. In the Census Report on the Tables of Deaths for 1841 the first attempt was made to exhibit, by actual figures, how far mortality might be influenced by season, temperature, wind, and moisture; and a table was published for two years (from June, 1839, to the same period in 1841), in which the deaths in Dublin were tabulated by ages and sexes in weeks, in parallel columns with the Meteorological Observations taken at the Irish Ordnance Survey Office. The collected results of the observations taken at Mountjoy Barracks, now

* Transactions of The Royal Irish Academy, Vols. v. to viii.

† Memoir of the Climate of Ireland, in Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. vi.

‡ An Essay on the Climate of Ireland, by Joseph M'Sweeny, M.D., in Vol. xvii.

Meteorological Records.

upon the eve of publication, have been placed at our disposal, and we have largely availed ourselves of the information they afford.* The Rev. Professor Lloyd, late President of the Royal Irish Academy, has devoted much time and brought his great talents and extensive knowledge to bear upon this subject: and through his influence the University of Dublin established a Magnetic Observatory in the College Park, in the year 1838, where observations, taken with the greatest care, have been recorded, and these as well as other Meteorological, Tidal, and Anemometrical Observations, &c., made throughout the country generally, have from time to time been published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy for many years past.† The Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, in 1832, at the instance of Professor Apjohn, caused observations to be commenced, the results of which have been published from week to week since the year 1839.‡ The weekly averages of temperature, barometric observations, and amount of rain, compiled from the College of Surgeons' observations, for a period similar to that already specified, was published in the Census Report for 1841. Of late years many individuals, both in the metropolis and the country parts, have kept careful registries with self-registering thermometers, among whom we may specify Dr. Hanlon, of Portarlington, and Mr. Yeates of Dublin—both of whose registries have been published for several years past. Very many, however, of the observations upon the weather, which we have introduced into our table of pestilences under the head of "Cosmical Phenomena," were extracted from the newspapers of the day, and though couched in popular language, and perhaps frequently exaggerated, they convey to the general reader a better idea of the characters of the seasons than the results of figures of a more elaborate nature. From the foregoing materials, viz., the early synoptical observations of Kirwan, from 1791 to 1809, the registry of Dr. Orpen (placed at our disposal by the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and which we have reduced from 1808 to the year 1830, when the Ordnance observations commence); and from the latter continued to the end of 1851,—we have compiled a table of monthly averages for upwards of half a century, upon the bearings and the value of which we have reported in the section devoted to that particular portion of these vital Statistics.

Records of Contemporaneous Epidemics.

For the reasons explained at page 5 we have not introduced a column for contemporaneous epidemics until after the Christian era—not being able, by any system of chronology adopted by Irish annalists, or which we ourselves could devise, to synchronize the events in general history with those which are stated to have occurred in Ireland. Therefore, many of those remarkable events—such as the early famines and pestilences recorded in the Sacred Writings as having occurred in Syria and Egypt, and which, according to the chronology of Ussher, commenced as far back as the year B.C. 1920; the pestilence and epizootics which Homer says happened at the siege of Troy, B.C. 1184; the plague, which destroyed 185,000 of the Assyrian army of Senacherib, B.C. 710; the plague which Herodotus relates attacked the Scythians, who plundered the temple of Venus 631 years before the Christian era: the various famines and pestilences which prevailed in Judea down to the year B.C. 430, at which time the great plague, related by Thucydides, devastated Athens, and which has also been described by Hippocrates and Lucretius as having originated in Ethiopia, and passed thence into Lybia and Persia: together with the various cosmical phenomena which are said to have accompanied these manifestations of disease, as also a host of other similar records, which might all be introduced; have been altogether omitted. From the period of the Christian era, however, we possess sufficient warrant for attempting to harmonize the events in general history with our Irish Annals. In this column for contemporaneous epidemics, we have introduced such notices as served to show the peculiar tendency to pestilence, or the similarity of cosmical and atmospheric phenomena in other countries, synchronously with such events in our own. We have not deemed it necessary, except in some instances

* These observations were commenced by Lieutenant (now Lieut.-Colonel) Larcom, R.E., and were carried on by the several engineer officers who have subsequently had charge of the Survey in Ireland. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Ordnance Office for permission to make use of the unpublished sheets of this work lately compiled by Captain Cameron, R.E., who has also written the introductory matter thereto.

† The most recent of these observations will be found in "Notes on the Meteorology of Ireland," published in "The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. xxii., 1854.

‡ These observations have been carefully made since 1839, by John Evans, the porter of the College, and have appeared weekly in *The Dublin Medical Press*. Dr. Hanlon's registry has been also published in that periodical; and some of Mr. Yeates' in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

relating to Great Britain to search in this case, for the original authorities, deeming current authentic histories quite sufficient for the purpose.* The Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the Book of Gildas, the Old Chronicles of Ethelwerd, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Florence of Worcester; Asser's "Annals of the Reign of Alfred the Great,"† and some others of that class, now generally accessible, have enabled us to refer to original authorities for an account of the cosmical phenomena and epidemics which occurred in England in the early time over which these works extend. In later years Stow's Chronicle,‡ and the Chronological History of the Air and Seasons, with their "effects on animal bodies and vegetables," of the erudite and painstaking Dr. Short.§ afford us all that is likely to be of use in an investigation of this nature, until the times of Sydenham, and those other medical investigators referred to at page 34. Subsequently the work of Dr. Webster,‖ while it recapitulates all the English authorities, gives us a fair insight into the contemporaneous epidemics in North America, of which country the author was a native; and in the present day the work of Dr. Bascome¶ purports to bring down the history of pestilences to almost the very year in which our inquiry ends; but it is deficient in that great requisite in all works of this class—references to original authorities. Dr. Farr's valuable "Report on the Mortality of Cholera in England, 1848-49," addressed to the Registrar-General in 1852, should also be mentioned as a record of pestilence worthy of imitation, and which we trust will be followed out in all similar visitations of disease. English Authorities.

By the Government publication, in 1848, of that great national work, the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*,** to which we have already alluded, at page 21, the Cambrian Annals, and the Chronicle of the Princes of Wales, have been opened up to us; and these, together with the Book of Landaff, [*Liber Landavensis*, or *Llyfyr Teilo*], the Welsh Triads, in the Myvyrian Archæology, and the "Iolo Manuscripts," &c., give us a fair idea of the contemporaneous epidemics in Wales in early times—the more valuable because they correspond with and confirm the Irish records.†† Discrepancies will be found in the chronology of the Welsh Annals, and difficulties arise in reconciling contemporaneous records generally, with those recorded in our column for "Event and Circumstance;" but, for the reasons already stated in our introductory remarks, an approximation in dates will be quite sufficient for the purposes of this inquiry. As yet the domestic and archæological history of Scotland is not sufficiently explicit or minute upon the subjects embraced within this inquiry.‡‡ This department is defective, and must remain so until the records of other countries are available; we feel, however, that in this publication of the annals of disease and blight in one of the most distant islands of the West, we are setting an example The Welsh Records.

* In referring to or quoting from the authorities in the column for contemporaneous epidemics, we have, to economize space, only once inserted the title of each work; in all subsequent entries the name of the author alone is given.

† See Six Old English Chronicles, edited, with illustrative notes, by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. London, Bohn, 1848. Two of these Chronicles are original translations from the Latin.

‡ A Summary of the Chronicles of England, by John Stow. London, 1604. See also the edition of 1631; with a continuation, by Edmond Howe, Gent.

§ A General Chronological History of the Air, Seasons, Meteors, &c., in sundry places and different times, more particularly for the space of 250 years [ending 1748], together with some of the most remarkable effects on animal (especially human) bodies and vegetables. 2 vols., London, 1749. Although it bears no name, Dr. Short is the acknowledged author of this work.

‖ A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, with the principal Phenomena of the Physical World, which precede and accompany them, and observations reduced from the facts stated, by Noah Webster. London, 1800.

¶ A History of Epidemic Pestilences, from the earliest ages to 1848, with researches into their nature, causes, and prophylaxis, by Edward Bascome, M.D. London, 1851.

** *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, or Materials for the History of Britain, from the earliest period. Published by command of Her Majesty, 1848, and containing the *Annales Cambriæ*, the *Brut Y Tywysogion*, or Chronicle of the Princes of Wales, and the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, made use of in the following Table of Pestilence.

†† The publications of modern archæologists in Wales have largely assisted in this department; and we have to thank Thomas Stephens, Esq., of Merthyr Tydfil, author of the valuable work on the literature of Wales, entitled "The Literature of the Kymry," for much information. We are likewise indebted to Mr. Laing, of the Signet Library in Edinburgh, for several notices from unpublished records of epidemics in Scotland; and also to Dr. W. Moore, of this city, for translations from the Swedish.

‡‡ We believe, however, that although the Scotch published records are defective, that ample materials exist for the history of epidemic pestilence in that country; and in proof thereof we may refer to Professor Simpson's learned essay upon the History of Leprosy and Leper Houses in Scotland, published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vols. 56 and 57.

which, if followed up, will eventuate in such a better understanding of the history of epidemics, as may lead to the discovery of the laws by which they are governed, and thus enable mankind to provide in some measure against their influence.

In order to mark the historic periods in later times, especially when contemporaneous history is of acknowledged authenticity, we have inserted the dates of the accession of the Kings of England who ruled over this country from the period of the "Lordship" of Henry II. to the reign of our present Sovereign.

Explanation of Terms employed in the Table of Pestilences.

At the conclusion of this table we present a summary and analysis of the most remarkable events which it contains, and an explanation of the terms used by the annalists, and other writers, in recording epidemics—which, together with the description of particular diseases in that section of this Report upon the total Deaths in Ireland, will, as far as possible, render the meaning of the different authors clear, and available to the general reader. We beg, however, here to remark, that the word *Tamh*, which is chiefly employed in the Pre-Christian period, is a generic term, meaning pestilence, or any violent or mortal epidemic, and *Teidhm*, which is derived from the same root, has a like signification—both implying a sudden prostration, or sinking down of the system. After the introduction of Christianity, when the Latin language was common among ecclesiastics, we find pestilences and epidemics described as *mortalitas*, *pestilentia*, *pestis*, &c.;—the word *Tamh*, however, which is occasionally applied to epizootics, continued down for many centuries after the introduction of Christianity, and is not altogether lost, even at the present day. *Duine-badh*—man-death, human mortality—is also used in some of the early writings; mortality common to either man or animals, is called *mortlaid*. Subsequent to St. Patrick's time the annalists adopted the word *Plaigh*, a mere Hibernicism for the Latin *plaga*, and it was used even down to a recent period, not as a distinctive term for any particular disease or pestilence, but as, in fact, the analogue of *Tamh*, and *Teidhm*, previously employed; and it was in all probability applied to epidemic fever on many occasions. The word *Plague*, as used both in these and all other early annals, is also a generic term, not significant of any particular or special disease, but was applied to all forms of epidemics, even to so late a period as 1749, when Short says—"Nor need we spend much time about the plague, exclusive of other distempers, as it is no one disease that goes by the name, but many." And again, he adds, when speaking of the difficulty of arranging a history of epidemics from a multitude of authors—"Wherefore it seems neither amiss nor useless to glean at least a few of them, maimed as they are, and see whether they wont afford some inferences or conclusions that may serve as rules in practice when a country or place is visited with such calamities. Many diseases for a great many general ages are huddled up under the general appellation of plague; even so low as the fifteenth century, a few excepted." And, says Lord Hailes, in his Annals of Scotland, "when the symptoms of a disease are not described we cannot be sure of its nature. Any epidemical disease which the physicians understood not had the general name of plague."

Where the Latin language was used, and the person an ecclesiastic, the terms, *dormitatio*, *quievit*, *obitus*, were employed, and in Irish, those of *eg*, *etsecht*, *testa*, *bas*, *do fuidhedh*; but if a layman, *mors*, *occisio*, or *jugulatio*, are the words used, and in Irish the circumstance is expressed as *bas*, or *marbhadh*. The annals abound with records of the deaths of eminent individuals, which we have introduced into the accompanying table, not on account of their individual history or notoriety, but as marking the occurrence of certain diseases of which they died, and which are thus shown to have been prevalent at these particular times, and in particular localities; for except in cases of great national calamity, the deaths of the upper classes or distinguished individuals would alone be recorded in a book of obits.

Epizootics are defined as *Ar*, mortality; such as *Bo-ar*, cattle mortality, usually rendered by the early English translators of the annals, "a murrain." *Fidh-ar*, refers to prostration of woods. Occasionally the term *Dibhadh*, loss, or total failure, is applied to cattle pestilences—thus, one of the ancient kings is styled *Breasal Bo-dhibhadh*, "Brassil of the Cow-mortality," because in his reign it is said nearly all the cows of Ireland became extinct. *Dith*, loss, want, destruction—applies to inanimate things as well as mortality of man or animals. *Ascolt*, non-food, is applied to want, deficiency, failure of crops—famine generally; from *as*, negative, and *colt*, food, or *gelt*, grass or fodder.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.
	I.—THE PAGAN OR PRE-CHRISTIAN PERIOD.	
THE FIRST RECORDED PESTILENCE—TAMH. Referred by the Irish Annalists, the Four Masters, to the year of the world 2820, according to the long chronology of the Septuagint.	I. "Nine thousand of Parthalon's people died in one week on Sean-Mhagh-Ealta-Edair, namely, five thousand men, and four thousand women. Whence is [named] Tamlacht Muintire Parthaloin,"—the place now called Tallaght, near Dublin; and the tumuli of these early colonists, who died from some sudden epidemic can still be seen upon the hills in its vicinity. This is the first recorded pestilence in Ireland. The Irish word *Tamh* means an epidemic pestilence; and the term *Tamhleacht* (the plague-monument), which frequently enters into topographical names in Ireland, signifies a place where a number of persons cut off by a pestilence were interred together.—See Cormac's Glossary, MS. See also note by O'Donovan, in his translation of the Annals of the Four Masters. This destruction of the colony of Parthalon, which is said to have occurred in "the old plain of the valley of the flocks," stretching between Ben Edair [Howth] and Tallaght, on which the city of Dublin now stands, is thus mentioned in the "Book of Invasions" contained in "The Book of Leinster."	*Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Four Masters—Dr. O'Donovan's translation.*
	II. "In Sean-Magh-Etair Parthalon became extinct in a thousand men and four thousand women, of one week's mortality," or *Tamh*. This is the oldest manuscript account of that pestilence that we now possess; and in an ancient Bardic poem in this Book of Leinster, it is said, "Parthalon's people, to the number of nine thousand, died of *Tamh* in one week."	*Book of Leinster, MS., Mr. Curry's translation.*
	III. "The first man that took Eri was Parrtolon, with a thousand men, *i.e.* a thousand between men and women, and they multiplied in Eri into many thousands, until they died of a plague [*Tamh*] in one week." See the same circumstance of Partholomius and his successor Nimech, in the English version of Nennius's History of the Britons. See also Camden's Britannia.	*The Irish version of Nennius.*
	IV. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, after detailing the migration of Parthalon from Greece to Ireland, thus describe the plague which destroyed his colony on the plain of Dublin:—269 years after its arrival when "all that then remained alive of them, to the number of 9,008 persons, from the first Monday in May untill the next Monday after, died of a sudaine infection, upon the plaine of Moynealta. It was called Moynealta, because all the foule in the kingdom for the most part gathered themselves there to sun themselves." This plain of Magh-Nealta must have included the Strand of Clontarf, the mouth of the Liffey, and as far as Blackrock, along the shore, and extended back into the old plain of the flocks, stretching along the valley of the Liffey, and southward to Tallaght.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise, Mageoghegan's translation. MS. in Library of Trin. Coll. Dub.*
	V. "In one thousand five hundred and two (four hundred according to Eochaidh O'Flinn) from Parthalon's arrival in Ireland till the first mortality, [*Duine-bhadh, i.e.* human mortality] that came in Ireland after the deluge, that is, the death by pestilence, [*Tamh*] of Parthalon's people, which happened on Monday, in the Calends of May, and continued till the Sunday following. It was from that mortality [*Duine-bhadh*] of Parthalon's people, the name of the *Taimleachta* [the death or mortality place] of the men of Ireland is derived."	*Chronicon Scotorum, MS.—Mr. Curry's translation.*
	Dr. Keating says, in his "Three-pointed Shafts of Death," that the ancient Irish constructed "enclosures around those who died of deadly plague."	*MS. in Library, Trin. Coll. Dub.*
	VI. "Here there was war with the giants, whom they [the descendants of a certain Partholendus] destroyed; but from the infection of the air, corrupted by the unburied bodies of the giants, they also died."	*Grace's Annals of Ireland.*
	All the ancient accounts agree in the fact that the descendants of Parthalon's colony died as stated in the "Book of Invasions." The circumstance has been variously paraphrased by the writers of the middle ages, both in Latin and English, from the days of Giraldus Cambrensis to the present time; by the author of Nennius, by Stanihurst, Ware, Hooker, Hanmer, Keating, Mageoghegan, and others, many of whom varied the story according to their fancy or their prejudices. Dr. Hanmer, in his Chronicle, collected in 1581, says:—	
	VII. The tribe of Parthalon waged war with "rebellious miscreants and tyrannous giants," whom they utterly annihilated in a fierce battle, and cast their carcasses out "like a sort of dead dogs, whereof through stinke of the same, such an infective pestilence ensued in all places throughout the island, by corruption of the ayre, that few escaped with life except those that got them away by sea; yea, the infection was so great of those cursed carcasses of Cham and his posterity, that the dogs and wolves died thereof." The same words are employed by Stanihurst.	*Hanmer's Chronicle of Ireland.*
A.M. 2859.	I. "Neimhidh afterwards died of a plague, [*Tamh*] together with three thousand persons, in the island of Ard-Neimhidh, in Crichliathain, in Munster" now Barrymore, or the Great Island, near Cork. After this period the annalists say Ireland was a wilderness for 200 years.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
	II. "Neimidh died of a *Tamh*, in the island of Ard-Neimidh, in Liathan;" and in the metrical version it is said, "Nemidh died of *Tamh* in Crich Liathain [now the county Cork] with two thousand of his people."	*Book of Leinster.*
A.M. 3273.	I. "Gann and Genann, the two Firbolg chiefs, died of *Tamh* at Fremohinn."	*Book of Leinster.*
	II. Two Irish Firbolg kings, Gann and Genann, died "at the end of this year, with twenty hundred along with them," of the plague, [*Tamh*] "in Crichliathain" in Cork, according to the Four Masters; but according to Keating and O'Flaherty, at Frewin, near Mullingar, in Westmeath.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.
Referred by the Irish Annalists to A.M. 3294.	Eochy, son of Eirck, the last king of the Firbolgs, reigned ten years, and was slain near Ballysadare, county Sligo, after the battle of the Northern Moyturey, A.M. 3303, according to the chronology of the Four Masters. "During the said ten years' reign of the said last king, Eochy Mac Eirck, there was no rain in Ireland, notwithstanding there was abundance of grain and fruit." This is the earliest notice of a drought contained in the Irish Annals.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
A.M. 3303.	Many battles were fought in Ireland prior to the Christian era, in which thousands are said to have been slain. The monuments upon the battle fields, and the cairns erected over the bodies of the warriors, still abound in different parts of the country, as at the sites of the northern and southern Moyturey. Some instances of surgical skill are stated to have occurred on these occasions; as, when Nuadhat's hand was cut off, Diancecht healed the wound, and Creidne, an artificer, made a silver hand for this Tuatha De Danann monarch, who was henceforth styled *Nuada Airgeatlamh,* or Nuada of the Silver Hand. The name Diancecht is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary "*Deus Salutis, Dia na h-ice,* the god of healing." According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, "one hundred thousand of the Firbolgs, with their king Eochy, were slain at this engagement, which was the greatest slaughter that ever was heard of in Ireland at one meeting." Entries are to be found in the annals describing the country as a wilderness, subsequent to some of these battles, as well as the pestilences already referred to.	*Annals of the Four Masters. Keating's History of Ireland. Cormac's Glossary, Irish MS. in Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
,,	"Diancecht, the doctor, and Goibhnen, the smith, died of *Tamh.*"	*Book of Leinster.*
,,	"The wife of the Daghda, [a king of the Tuatha De Dananns,] died of *Tamh.*"	*Book of Leinster.*
A.M. 3519.	"Muimhne, the son of Heremon, the Milesian, died of *Tamh,* at Cruachain."—Rathcroghan, in the county of Roscommon.	*Book of Leinster.*
,,	"Bladh, Nar and Ebleo died of *Tamh.* They were of the Milesian colony."	*Book of Leinster.*
A.M. 3520.	It was at this time "that the clearing of the plains, the erection of the forts, and the eruption of the rivers, &c., took place;" and from A.M. 3503 to 3581 is the period assigned by the Annalists for the eruptions of the principal lakes and rivers of Ireland.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
A.M. 3656.	"Tighearnmeas, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland [of the Milesian race], died of the *Tamh* at Moyslecht." King Tighearnmeas was the first who employed goldsmiths in Ireland, and the Four Masters record the circumstance of his death, "with three-fourths of the men of Ireland about him, at the meeting of Magh-Slecht" [now Tullyhaw, in Cavan] at the worshipping of Crom-Cruach, the chief idol in Ireland, on the eve of Allhallows.	*Book of Leinster.*
	The deaths of several other distinguished individuals from epidemic pestilential diseases are likewise recorded during this Pre-Christian period, thus:—	
A.M. 3872.	I. "Muinemon, the monarch, died of *Tamh,* in the plain of Aidhne."	*Book of Leinster.*
,,	II. "At the end of the fifth year of Muineamhon, he died of the plague [*Tamh*] in Magh-Aidhne," in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, county of Galway.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
A.M. 3942.	I. "Finnachta, son of Ollamh Fodhla, the monarch, died of *Tamh,* in Magh-Inis, in Ulster."	*Book of Leinster.*
,,	II. "Finnaghta his [Ollamh Fodhla's] eldest son succeeded him;—he was so called from the abundance of snow that fell in his time."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
,,	III. Finnachta, or *Fin-Sneachta,* [of the Wine-snow,] king of Ireland and son of Ollamh Fodhla, "died of the plague [*Tamh*] in Magh-Inis, in Uladh;" now Lecale, in the county of Down. "It was in the reign of Finnachta that snow fell with the taste of wine, which blackened the grass." This is the earliest notice of atmospheric phenomena of this description in the Irish Annals. It was probably a red snow—many instances of which have been since observed. Another wine-snow is said to have occurred 227 years after.—*See* A.M. 4177. The state of the country when "every plain abounded with flowers" is mentioned under A.M. 3867.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
A.M. 3959.	I. "Slanoll, [all health] the son of Ollamh Fodhla,—there was no disease during his reign, nor is it known of what disease he died, but that he was found dead; nor did he change colour, nor did his body decay: as it was taken out of the earth by his son in forty years after."—*See* a similar statement under A.D. 1772.	*Book of Leinster.*
,,	II. "In his [Slanoll's] reign no person in Eri was diseased."	*Book of Lecan.*
,,	III. In the reign of Slanoll (so called from *slan,* health, and *oll,* great), it is said, "the kingdom was free from all manner of sickness." He reigned twenty-six years. His body remained "five years buried, and did not rot, consume, or change colour."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
,,	IV. The Four Masters agree with the record in the Book of Leinster with respect to the time which the body of King Slanoll remained without decomposition, and add, "this thing was a great wonder and surprise to the men of Ireland."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
A.M. 3972.	I. "Every cow that was calved in his [Findoll's] reign was white-headed."	*Book of Lecan.*
,,	II. In the reign of Fiacha Finnailches every calf had a white spot on its forehead. "It was by this king that the earth was first dug in Ireland that water might be in wells. It was difficult for the stalk [*connall*] to sustain its corn in his reign." This is the first plentiful harvest noticed.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
A.M. 4019.	I. "It was in his [Bearngal's] reign that all the corn of Eri, except one sack, was destroyed, on account of the wars in Eri, and for their frequency."	*Book of Lecan, in Irish Nennius.*
,,	II. "Bearngall Mac-Geyd, grandchild of king Ollamh, was king twelve years. In his time there were continual wars, which brought great scarcity of victuals	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.
Referred by the Irish Annalists to A.M. 4169.	throughout the whole kingdom." This is the first destruction of food, and the earliest account of a famine noticed in the Irish Annals.	
	I. A battle was fought at Moin-Trogaidhe, in the East of Meath, between Sirna and the men of Ireland against the Fomorians. "As they were fighting the battle, a plague [*Tamh*] was sent upon them, of which Lughair and Ceasarn perished, with their people, and a countless number of the men of Ireland along with them."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
"	II. "When the battle of Moin-Troghaidhe, in Ciannacht [in Meath,] was being fought between Sirna and Lugair, a *Tamh* fell upon them, and the men of Erin died there."	*Book of Leinster.*
"	I. "Roithechtach, the monarch, was killed by a flash of lightning, at Dun-Sobhairce" —Dunseverick, in the county Antrim. This is the first recorded death by lightning.	*Book of Leinster.*
"	II. Roithechtach "was burned by wild-fire at Donsovarkey."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
A.M. 4177.	I. "Snow with the taste of wine fell this year;" hence the king was styled Elim Oillfinshneachta, or Elim of the Great Wine-snow. This is the second occurrence of this nature related by the Annalists.—*See* A.M. 3942.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
"	II. "Aillill Ollfhindachta came after Ollamh in sovereignty over all Eri, at Teamhair [Tara], for thirty years. It was in his reign the wine-snow fell which covered the grass in winter."	*Book of Lecan in Irish Nennius.*
"	III. "Elim Olfinshneaghta was king for one year; he was so called because it rained snow continually that year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
A.M. 4248.	I. Eochaidh Opthagh, sovereign of Ireland, fell by the hand of Finn, son of Bratha, having reigned one year. "There was great faintness generally over all the whole kingdom once every month during that year." Keating says he was called Apthach,—destructive—from plagues which visited his subjects every month.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
"	II. "Eochaidh Apthach was one year monarch. There was a *Tamh* [pestilence] every month during his reign, *i.e.*, twelve *Tamhs* in the year."	*Book of Leinster.*
A.M. 4319.	I. "Enda Dearg, son of Duach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of plague [*Tamh*], at Sliabh Mis [in Kerry], with a great number about him."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
"	II. "Enda Dearg died of *Tamh*, in Sliabh Mis, and great numbers beside him."	*Book of Leinster.*
A.M. 4981.	I. Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, "after having been seventy years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Airgeat-gleann"—the Silver Glen, in the barony of Farney, county of Monaghan.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
"	II. "Rudhraidhe, the monarch, died of *Tamh*, in Airgeatglinn."	*Book of Leinster.*
A.M. 5001.	I. "It was in the reign of the monarch Breasal Bodhiobhadh that a loss of cows came, so that only one bull and an heifer survived."	*Book of Leinster.*
"	II. "There was a great mortality of kine in Ireland in Breasal's reign;" from which circumstance this king received the cognomen of Bodhiobhadh, [Cow destruction] or Breassall Bodivo.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*
"	III. "In his [Breasal's] time there was such a morren [murrain] of cows in the land, as there were no more then left alive but one bull and one heiffer in the whole kingdom, which bull and heiffer lived in a place called Gleann-Samasge." The tradition of this circumstance is still preserved in Glensawisk, or the Glen of the Heifer, in the parish of Lower Bodoney, county of Tyrone. This is the first recorded Epizootic in Ireland.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
A.M. 5160.	In the reign of Conaire there was great abundance of nuts.—"The cattle were without keepers in Ireland in his reign, on account of the greatness of the peace and concord.—The wind did not take a hair off the cattle from the middle of autumn to the middle of spring—little but the trees bent from the greatness of their fruit during his time." This entry shows the extreme mildness of the seasons at that time.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
THE BIRTH OF CHRIST. A.D. 10.	I. After the destruction of the Milesian nobility by the Attacotti, the first great famine which we read of in Christian times occurred in Ireland in the reign of Cairbre the Cat-headed, the last king of the Aitheach Tuatha. "The earth did not yield its fruits to the Attacotti after the great massacre which they had made of the nobility of Ireland, so that the corn, fruits, and produce of Ireland were barren; for there used to be but one grain upon the stalk, one acorn upon the oak, and one nut upon the hazel. Fruitless were her arbours, milkless her cattle, so that a general famine prevailed over Ireland," during the five years that Cairbre was in the sovereignty.	*Leabhar Gabhala, or O'Clery's Book of Conquests, MS. in Lib. Trin. Coll. Dub.*	In the forty-third year of Augustus Cæsar, A.D. 6, there occurred a great famine in Rome, when all strangers were sent out of the city.—SHORT'S *History of the Air, Weather, and Seasons.*
A.D. 14.	II. "Evil was the state of Ireland during his [Cairbre's] reign: fruitless her corn, for there used to be but one grain on the stalk [*Connall*]; fruitless her rivers; milkless her cattle; plentiless her fruit, for there used to be but one acorn on the oak."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	A.D. 14 or 16. The famine was followed by a pestilence in the east.—WEBSTER'S *History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases.*
	After this famine a period of plenty followed—a circumstance which will be frequently noticed throughout these annals: thus—		46. The famine foretold by the prophet Agabus occurred in Syria.—*Acts of the Apostles.*
A.D. 15.	In the reign of Feareadhach, the Virtuous, the progenitor of Con of the Hundred Battles, "good was Ireland during his time. The seasons were right tranquil, the earth brought forth its fruit; fishful its river-mouths, milkful the kine, heavy-headed the woods."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	57. A comet in England; dearth and famine after.—SHORT. 65. A red rain fell in Egypt and coloured the rivers.—DION CASSIUS. 80. A great inundation in England.—WEBSTER.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 76.	"God took vengeance on the Aithcach-Tuatha [Attacotti] for their evil deed, [the slaughter of king Fiacha of the white cattle in A.D. 56], during the time that Elim was in the sovereignty; namely, Ireland was without corn, without milk, without fruit, without fish, and without every other great advantage."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	Pestilence in the north of England, continued for some time; and in 92, "carried off 150,000 persons in Scotland."—BASCOME'S *History of Epidemic Pestilences.*
A.D. 192.	I. During the reign of Modh Neid, one of the early pagan monarchs of Munster, and father of Eogan More, a general famine prevailed throughout Ireland. Of this, the king was forewarned some time before by a druid; so, "to obviate this disaster, he appointed stewards and economists to prevent too great a consumption of grain. His subjects were compelled to limit their expenses, and a certain portion of the productions of each year was, by order of the king, collected into granaries. The time of the calamity having come, Modh availed himself of the opportunity to make the other provinces tributary to him. He sold his grain at an advanced price; and instead of ready money he required of the purchasers an annual tribute for assisting them in their wants, by which means he increased his power considerably."	*Mac Geoghegan's History of Ireland.*	110. An earthquake in Shropshire.—SHORT. 114. Pestilence in Wales; 45,000 people died after a hot summer and an inclement autumn.—BASCOME. 127. "A comet in Scotland; plague after."—SHORT. 133. "A great drought in England."—BASCOME. 137. "A comet over York; plague soon after."—SHORT.
"	II. The same circumstance is alluded to in the account of "The Battle of Magh Leana," recently published by the Irish Celtic Society. Sioda, the queen, had a Pharaoh-like dream, and Deargdamhsa, the druid, interpreted the vision as to the "seven miserable, poor, powerless years,—when the father will not give a bit to the son, nor the mother to the daughter, nor the one friend to the other;" and it was decided "to have chests and great vessels, and strong cellars excavated under ground, and secure firm houses built and jointed, against the first period"—that of the "seven blossomful, rich, fruitful years, with abundance of corn and fine fruits, milk, and sea produce," which had been prophesied. "And the seven bad years came then, viz., poverty and scarcity of food in the first year of them; bargaining and purchasing in the second year." "But a great and heavy famine alighted upon them all then, so that lands and houses, territories and tribes among them, were emptied. And although this distress was strong in every district in Erie, it was greater in Mumha [Munster]." The early chroniclers of this event appear to have been acquainted with the Mosaic history. The circumstance is related in some other ancient Irish tracts, and is alalluded to in the introduction to The Battle of Gabhra, published by the Ossianic Society for the year 1853.	*The Battle of Magh Leana, translated and edited by Mr. Curry for the Irish Celtic Society.*	146. "Scotland was visited with an epidemic, to the great destruction of its inhabitants."—BASCOME. The first great general plague from A.D. 167 to 180. 169. Plague in Wales.—SHORT. 173. A severe winter; subsequent famine in England. A pestilence the following summer, autumn, and winter.—BASCOME. 192. Famine, and a plague, in Rome, believed to be propagated by thrusting "poisoned needles into people's bodies," carried off 2,000 a-day.—SHORT. 211. Plague in London.—SHORT. 218. The British isles afflicted with earthquakes, inundations, and mortal pestilence, especially in Scotland. 218. Wet seasons—mortality of "all the reptiles, cattle, and horses of Britain;" 220, "severe and fatal frost;" 240, "severe sickness;" 250, frost and mortality; and in 269, nine luminous nights and fiery days; want of water."—IOLO, MSS.—*Welsh.* 272. Famine in England.—WEBSTER. 291. Tremendous frost in Wales.—IOLO, MSS.
"	Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, king of Ireland, died at Tara, according to the Annals of the Four Masters; but in those of Clonmacnoise the circumstance is referred to, and the origin of the name is thus		
A.D. 365.	explained:—"Eochy reigned eight years, and was called *Moymeoyn*; in English, Moyst-middle [*meadhon maoth baoi aige*], because he was much troubled with the flux of the belly." This is the earliest reference to diarrhœa or dysentery, and the first mention of any disease by name in the Irish writings; but the original of the Annals of Clonmacnoise not being now accessible, the Irish term there employed for the disease is not known.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	292 to 310. "Pestilence and famine in England and Wales."—BASCOME. In the middle of the third century "began in Ethiopia the second general great plague after Christ (recorded by Eusebius), which reigned about fifteen years. It was attended with extraordinary evacuations, to the great weakening of the sick, and excessive weakening of the bowels, and continual vomitings."—SHORT.
THE IRISH CHRISTIAN ERA.	II.—THE HISTORIC PERIOD.		
	ST. PATRICK ARRIVED IN IRELAND, A.D. 432.		
A.D. 432.	"St. Patrick maintains a certain leper in his house, and washes his sores with his own hands." This is the first notice of leprosy in Ireland.	*Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.*	307. "Great pestilence in Wales."—IOLO, MSS.
A.D. 443.	"A hairy star appeared." This is the earliest notice of a comet.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	325. Pestilence, preceded by famine, in Britain, and many other parts of the world.—WEBSTER.
A.D. 445.	I. "A solar eclipse at the ninth hour." This is the first eclipse mentioned in the Irish annals; and it agrees with the calculated date, thus:—	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	334. "Scarcity and famine," and in 335, "dreadful famine, of which more than half the British population died."—IOLO, MSS.
"	II. "A solar eclipse, visible 20th July, in North-western Europe, at $5\frac{1}{2}$, A.M."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	360. "Great famine."—SHORT.
	The Welsh Annals contain the following notice under A.D. 447—"Dark days, like nights,"—believed by the editors of the Monumenta Historica Britannica, to have been an eclipse, on 23rd Dec., in that year.		375. "Deadly disease, with famine and earthquakes, were again experienced in the British isles." "Forty-three thousand persons died of the plague in Wales."—WEBSTER.
A.D. 458.	I. "After Laeghaire, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died by the side of Caissi, between Eire and Alba, *i.e.*, two hills which are in Ui-Faelain [in the plain of the Liffey, in Kildare], and it was the sun and the wind that killed him, because he had violated them;" having sworn as we learn from other authorities, by the elements, that he would not again demand the Borumean tribute from the Leinster-men. According to an historical tract, called *Borumha Laighean*, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (and of which a translation has been made for the Irish Archæological Society by Mr. Curry), Laeghaire seized	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	410. Great mortality from the Yellow Pestilence, arising from the unburied bodies all over the face of the country. The date of this entry is probably incorrect. *See* A.D. 466 and 547.—IOLO, MSS. 411. "After the Britons

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 458.	a prey of cattle near the source of the Boyne; "but as he advanced to the side of Caissi, the elements wreaked their vengeance upon him, that is, the Air forsook him, the Sun burned him, and the Earth swallowed him." He was buried at Tara in his war dress, in the rampart of Rath Laeghaire. This is the first memorable instance in the Irish annals of death attributed to atmospheric effects.		asserted their independence, the greater part of Europe was depopulated by the two dreadful scourges of pestilence and famine; this island did not escape the general calamity."—LINGARD'S *History of England.*
	II. "King Lagery died an evil death; some say he sunk down in the earth between the two hills near the river of Liffie, called Ireland and Scotland; but the most part agree that he was struck dead at a place called Taw-Caisse, by the wind and sun, for forswearing himself to the Leinster men for the restitution of the cows [the Borumean Tribute], which he was sworn to perform at the time of his captivity. He died about the year 458."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	436. "Terrible pestilence in Britain."—IOLO, MSS. 442. "Pestilence swept away great numbers in England this year." 443. "Great famine and disease in Spain, so that men fed on each other."—ISIDORUS, *quoted by* BASCOME.
A.D. 459.	III. "It was the sun and the wind, by which he swore, that killed Laeghaire MacNeill, at Greallach-da-pill."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	446. Gildas, who wrote in 560, mentions in his History of Britain, "her severe famine—so that the whole country was entirely destitute of provisions, save such as could be procured in the chase;" and also her Famous Pestilence, which "fatally pressed upon the unwise nation, and in a short time prostrated such a number as the living could not bury."—GILDAS, in Monumenta Hist. Brit. See also BEDE, who mentions in his *Ecclesiastical History*, "a famine at Constantinople, and shortly after a plague followed;" and says the famine described by Gildas distressed the Britons more than the ravages of the enemy, and obliged them to submit to the Romans. Subsequently when plenty abounded, and luxury increased; "on a sudden a severe plague fell upon that corrupt generation, which soon destroyed such numbers of them that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead."—BEDE. See also 686.
A.D. 462.	IV. "Laeghaire [Leary] MacNeill was killed by the sun and the wind near Dublin—having sworn by them that he would not make war on Leinster; but he broke his oath, and they took this vengeance on him." The Annals of Tighernach, Ulster, and Innisfallen, likewise record this event, in almost the same terms.	*Book of Leinster.*	
A.D. 492.	"From the beginning of the world, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946; but according to the Hebrews, 4697; from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746; from the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, 400." This entry seems to show that the annalist was acquainted with the different systems of chronology known at the time he wrote.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 495.	I. An eclipse of the sun was observed."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	II. "An eclipse of the sun, visible to the North-west of Europe, 8 June, at 6½, P.M."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 496.	III. "An eclipse of the sun."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	IV. "An eclipse of the sun appeared."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
	Many other instances are related in the early annals besides that under A.M. 4169 of death by lightning—thus, we read, that Dathi "was killed by a flash of lightning," in A.D. 428; and		
A.D. 503.	I. Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, one of the last pagan kings, met his death by lightning, at Achadh-farcha, which thence received the name of "The Field of the Lightning." Colgan says, this place, which was in the barony of Slane, in the county of Meath, retained the name in his day; and in the Trias Thaumaturga defines it as "*loci illius Achadh-farcha, id est collis fulminis appellati.*" Many similar instances have been related. It is thus referred to by another annalist:—	*Annals of the Four Masters.* *Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.*	447. A period of plenty followed by a pestilence in England."—STOW'S *Summary of the Chronicles of England.* 458. A great earthquake at Antioch on 14th December. "Pestilence, about the same period, again broke out in England, and in various other regions, as related by Echard."—BASCOME. 462. The Danube frozen.—PILGRAIN.
„	II. "Lugaidh, son of Laeghaire, [Leary] was killed by a fire bolt, through Patrick's miracle." *See* also Chronicon Scotorum.	*Book of Leinster.*	
A.D. 504.	III. Lowey having slighted one of the churches of St. Patrick, "suddenly there came a thunderbolt from heaven which alighted upon the king's head, and struck him stark dead." This circumstance is also recorded in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Chronicon Scotorum, under 508.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	466. "A grievous famine prevailed in Britain, and a pestiferous smell in the air killed both man and beast."—BARONIUS *Annales Ecclesiasticæ.* WEBSTER. SHORT.
A.D. 511.	I. "An eclipse of the sun occurred."	*Annals of Ulster.*	466. "The first of the three terrible pests of Britain, was the bodies of the Gwyddalians (Irishmen) slain in Anglesey, after they had oppressed North Wales for twenty-nine years!"—*Welsh Triads.*
„	II. "A total eclipse of the sun, visible in Western Europe, at 2½, P.M., 15th January."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 512.	III. "An eclipse of the sun happened."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 535.	I. "Destruction of food"—*perditio panis.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	480. "Epidemic pestilence infested Scotland."—BASCOME. WEBSTER.
A.D. 538.	II. Destruction of bread, *perditio panis.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	484. Great dearth and famine in Africa—BARONIUS.
A.D. 539.	III. "Bread was very scarce this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	502. "Scotland was visited by epidemic disease, which destroyed both man and beast."—BASCOME.
THE FIRST BUIDHE CHONNAILL,	The great epidemic constitution of the sixth century, and the first special pestilence recorded in the Irish Christian Annals, commenced about this period, and lasted nearly thirty years. It was preceded by famine and followed by leprosy. The disease was called *Blefed, Crom Chonnaill*, or *Buidhe Chonnaill* (literally the corn or stubble-coloured yellowness), or *Buidhechair*, Jaundice, and was probably a form of Yellow Fever, or the bilious remittent, still observed in the West Indies and America. This epidemic in the Cambrian Annals is styled *Vall Velen, Lalwellen*, or *Vad Velen*,—Flava Pestis—expressive		527. "The inhabitants of Wales suffered from pestilence."—BASCOME. 531. Famine and slight plague in Wales.—WEBSTER. This great pestilence is said to have been ushered in by a fall of bloody rain in 535.—SHORT. 537. "There was mortality in Britain and Ireland."—*Annales Cambriæ.* 538. "An eclipse of the sun on the 16th February, from

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
	of the same disease, known in Ireland as *Buidhe Chonnaill.* It probably spread from Wales to Ireland. *See* X. A.D. 547.		the first to the third hour."—BEDE.
A.D. 534.	I. "A great mortality; [*mortalitas magna*] that is, the *Buidhe Chonnaill.*" This is the earliest date assigned to the first outbreak of the great yellow plague in the middle of the sixth century. The chronology of the Annals of Boyle in Dr. O'Conor's edition is here wrong by five years.	*Annals of Boyle.*	538. Italy lay uncultivated; hence famine, of which 50,000 died; mothers ate their children. "When they had nothing to eat they became extenuated and pale, their flesh withered away and became black."—BARONIUS.
A.D. 531.	II. "A great mortality [*mortalitas magna*], which is called *Blefeth,*" &c., occurred. The date of this entry is calculated by that of the battle of Claenloch, which occurred in this year. *See* The Four Masters.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	539. "This famine was general." Husbandry ceased over a large part of Europe.
A.D. 534.	III. "The first mortality [*mortalitas prima*], which is called *Blefed,* in which Mobhi [Movu] Clarainach died."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	540. A comet; fiery battles seen in the air; an eclipse of the sun on the 12th of the calends of July; great inundations in France and Italy, and in 545 a severe frost.—SHORT.
A.D. 540.	IV. "A great mortality [*mortalitas magna*], called *Blefed,* in which Mobeus, the flat-faced, whose name was Bercanus Maculatus, a poet, perished." Tighernach fixed this date a year after the death of Pope Vigilius; but history relates that that event did not occur till some time afterwards.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	540. A solar eclipse on 20th of June. The stars appeared.—BEDE.
A.D. 541.	V. "*Cronchonaill, i.e.,* a great plague" [*plaga magna*].	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	"In 543 a plague began, which raged fifty-two years."—WEBSTER.
A.D. 543.	VI. "The fifth year of Diarmaid." There was an extraordinary universal plague [*plaigh*] through the world, which swept away the noblest third-part of the human race."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	544–5–6. Famine of corn, wine, and oil.—*Magdeburgh Chronicle.* "Then was the terriblest and greatest plague over all the world that ever was paralleled or recorded in history. It spared neither age, sex, rank, nor place." "It began in the east; thence it spread over the globe, not missing one corner, nor did it seize the same person twice." The disease began with spectra and hallucination; for it is said, "demons in human shape appeared to many, and when they fell upon them they imagined themselves struck by some man, and the disease quickly fell on them"—*See* also A.D. 987 and 1061; and then the patients "were quickly taken with a fever, both heat and color of the body continuing the same." "Cough succeeded, then a tuber appeared in one place or another; delirium followed; some died the same day, others several days after."—SHORT.
A.D. 544.	VII. "The age of Christ 544. The sixth year of Diarmaid. St. Mobhi Clarainecach [*tabulata facie*], *i.e.,* Berchan of Glais-Naidhen, on the brink of the Liffey, on the north side, died on the second day of the month of October." Glasnevin [*Glais-Naidhen*] is not seated on the brink of the Liffey, but on the bank of the Finglas or Tolka, to the north of the Liffey. It is, however, sufficiently near to that river to warrant the description of the Four Masters. St. Mobhi was a relative of St. Bridget's, and is said by Dr. Lanigan to have been a pupil of St. Finnen, of Clonard, and is believed to have been the tutor of Columbkille and other early ecclesiastics. This reference fixes the locality in which the outbreak of the epidemic took place.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	VIII. "The first mortality [*mortalitas prima*], which was called *Blefed,* in which Mobhi Clarainecach died."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 546.	IX. "There was a great mortality, which was called in Irish *Blefeth,* of which disease Clariniagh, *alias* Berchan, who was supposed to be called in English, Merlyn, died."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 547.	X. St. Teilo fled from Wales, first to Cornwall and then to Armorica, "on account of the pestilence which nearly destroyed the whole nation." This disorder "raged not only against men, but also against beasts and reptiles." The residue of the Welsh nation "departed into distant countries, some of them went into Ireland."	*Book of Llandaff.*	546. "A disorder called the Yellow Plague, and by physicians the Iliac passion, of which the people died in great numbers, raged throughout Wales, when Sampson held the Archiepiscopal See."—*The Itinerary of Bishop Baldwin through Wales,* A.D. 1188, *by* GIRALDUS DE BARRY.
"	XI. "There was a mortality in Britian and in Ireland."	*Cambrian Annals.*	547. Three great pestilences have been recorded in the Welsh Annals. "The first arose from the corpses of the Gwyddalians, in 466; the second was the Yellow Plague of Rhos, [440 in Iolo MS.] which was caused by the carcasses of the slain, and whoever went within reach of the effluvia fell dead immediately; and the third was the pestilence of Fœtid Sweat, at the time of the Norman invasion."—*Welsh Triads in Myvyrian Archæology.*
A.D. 548.	XII. The pestilence which had commenced some years before was particularly mortal in 548, the tenth year of Diarmaid. A great number of the early Irish ecclesiastics died in this year, among whom the annalists mention St. Sincheall the elder, abbot of Cill-achaidh Dromafoda, now Killeigh, in the King's County, who perished on the 26th of March; St. MacTail, of Cill-Cuilinn, now Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, died on the 11th of June; so also did St. Colum Mac-Crimhthainn, as it is thus related in the Annals of Ulster.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	XIII. "A great mortality [*mortalitas magna*], in which rested Colum, the son of Crimthann and MacTail, of Cill-Cuilinn, &c."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	XIV. St. Odhran, of Latteragh, in Upper Ormond, died on the 2nd of October. St. Tighernach, bishop of Clones, in Monaghan, died on the 4th of April; and St. Ciaran, son of the artificer, and founder of Clonmacnoise, on the 9th of September; but neither of these latter died from the prevailing epidemic, as we learn from all the authorities. Colgan writes:—"*Mortalitate Cronchonnaill* (*id est flava icterica*), *appellata, hi omnes sancti, præter S. Kreranum et S. Tigernachum extincti sunt.*" These annals conclude the record of mortality thus:—"St. Finnen, abbot of Cluain-Eraird [Clonard, county Meath], tutor of the Saints of Ireland, died; St. Colam, of Inis-Cealtra [in the Shannon, county Clare], died. Of the mortality [*mortlaid*] which was called the *Cron-Chonaill*—and that was the first *Buidhe-Chonnaill*—these Saints died, except Ciaran and Tighearnach." Finnen the Wise, the celebrated philosopher and eminent divine here referred to, died on the 12th December; but authorities vary as to the year, for beside that assigned by the O'Clerys in the foregoing extract, some say the event took place A.D. 562, and others in 563. The epidemic pestilence, of which he is said to have perished, extended, however, over nearly the	*Acta Sanctorum.* *Annals of the Four Masters.*	547. "There was great mortality in Britain: Mailguin Guinith died: *unde dicitur, Hir dun Maelgun en llis Ros: tunc fuit Lall-velen,*" [a corruption of *Vall Velen*], Long will Maelguin sleep in the palace of Rhos.—*Annales Cambriæ, in Monumenta Historica Britannica.* Maelgun King of North Wales, retired to his palace of Rhos (in Caernarvonshire) to avoid the pestilence, but was there seized with it, and died.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 548.	entire period included in the variation of the different authorities quoted. Modern authors thus refer to it—		547. Maelguin "died of the Yellow pestilence (*Y Fad-Felen*)."—*Book of Llandaff.*
,,	XV. "This year Munster was afflicted with a great plague, called in the Irish MSS. *Chromchonaille*."	*Smith's History of Cork.*	"*Y fall-felen*—the yellow plague, which raged over a great part of the world in the sixth and seventh centuries."— W. OWEN PUGHES' *Welsh Dictionary.*
,,	XVI. "The plague raged this year at Munster, in Ireland."	*Webster's History.*	
A.D. 550.	XVII. "The prophet, Beg Mac De [a celebrated Irish saint], began to prophesie Anno 550; he prophesied that lords would lose their chiefryes and seignories, and that men of little estate and lands would lose their lands, because they should be thought little; and lastly, there should come great mortality of men, which would commence and begin in Fanaid in Ulster, called the 'Sweep of Fanaid' [Scaub Fanaide]. The great pestilence called the *Boye Conneall* began, of which those saints died—Finnya MacAlla, of Clonard, Colomb M'Criomthan, Colomb of Inniskealtra," and many others.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	547. "Great mortality in Britain, in which Mailcun, king of North Wales, died."—*Cambrian Annals.*—This was called *Lalwellen*, *Vall Velen*, and *Vad Velen*, and termed in the Welsh Triads the second of the three terrible pests of the isle of Britain. It is thus described in the *Liber Landavensis*:—"This was called the Yellow Pestilence, because it occasioned all persons who were seized by it to be yellow and without blood, and it appeared to men as a column of a watery cloud, having one end trailing along the ground, and the other above, proceeding in the air, and passing through the whole country like a shower."
,,	XVIII. "Great mortality [*mortalitas magna*], which was called *Crom Chonnaill*, or *Buidhe Chonnaill* [erroneously translated by Dr. O'Conor '*flava scabies*'], in which those saints perished, to wit, Findia the son of O'Telduib, and Colum the son of Crimthan, and Columba of Inis Cealtra, and Sinellus the son of Cenannan, Abbot of the monastery of Cill Achaigh, in Dromafada, and Mac Tail of Kilcullen, who was called Eogan, the son of Corcran."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
,,	XIX. "A great mortality, that is the *Crom-Chonnaill*, in which these saints of Clonard [already enumerated] rested."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 555.	XX. "Great mortality [*mortalitas magna*] this year, [from] the *Cron Chonnaill*, that is, the *Buidhe Chonnaill*." The latter name of this disease is written in the MS. in a more modern hand than the former.	*Annals of Ulster.*	The disease spread to the cattle. "Bile was redundant—men looked like charcoal-wood, their countenance was senseless and stern;" if allowed to feed freely "they died so much sooner."—SHORT.
A.D. 561.	Colgan, who alludes, in the Acta Sanctorum, to both this and the subsequent outbreak of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, mentions it in the lives of Saints Bridget, Mocana, Ædus, Molaga and Giraldus, and says, "A poisoned pool made its appearance in that region [Meath], through a chasm of the earth, and a vapour proceeded from it which produced a fatal disease in men and beasts of burden."—*St. Ædus*, vol. i., p. 422. This saint died A.D. 588; and a note to the foregoing says "his church is a parish church in the diocese of Meath, in the district of Kinelfiacha, and is called Rath-aedha [Rath Hugh] after the holy man." In the life of St. Bridget, Colgan says, "at that time a dreadful pestilence was ravaging the common people."—St. Brigida, v. ii., p. 536. St. Bridget is believed to have died, A.D. 524.	*Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.*	547. This great famine and pestilence, which has been so graphically described by Procopius, and referred to by Gibbon, commenced in Italy about this period; but the dates vary a few years. Under the discipline of Belisarius 50,000 labourers died of hunger in the narrow region of Picinum, and a strict interpretation of the evidence of Procopius would swell the loss of Italy above the total sum of her present inhabitants. This great calamity, which continued during the subsequent reign of Justinian, is said to have been preceded by remarkable earthquakes and comets. The earthquake at Antioch, in 526, when 250,000 people perished, is one of the most memorable. "The fatal disease which depopulated the earth in the time of Justinian and his successors, first appeared in the neighbourhood of Pelusium, between the Serbonian bog and the eastern channel of the Nile. It spread to the east over Syria, Persia, and the Indies, and penetrated to the west, along the coast of Africa and over the continent of Europe." It is described by the Latin historians as characterized by pestilential buboes similar to the great plagues of more modern times; and it was believed to be contagious, especially at Constantinople, where it particularly raged. "In time its first malignity was abated and dispersed, the disease alternately languished and revived; but it was not until the end of a calamitous period of fifty-two years that mankind recovered their health, or the air resumed its pure and salubrious quality. No facts have been preserved to sustain an account, or even a conjecture, of the numbers that perished in this extraor-
THE SAMTHRUSC.	During the continuance and at the conclusion of the first outbreak of *Buidhe Chonnaill*, an Epidemic Leprosy—styled in some annals *Samthrusc*—prevailed. Lepra was, however, known in Ireland in the early part of the previous century. *See* A.D. 432.		
A.D. 546.	I. "Nessan, a leper, died."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 551.	II. St. Neasan, the leper [*Lobhar*], died."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 555.	III. "Nessan, the leper, died."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 561.	IV. "Nesan the Leper died."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 550.	V. "The pestilence which is called *Samtrusg*,"—the Mange, Scurvy, or Leprosy, raged this year.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 552.	VI. "This year there grew a sickness called the *Samthrusc*."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 553.	VII. "The plague [*pestis*] which was called the *Samthrosc* (that is Lepra.")	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 554.	VIII. "The plague [*pestis*], which was called *Samthrusc*," occurred.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 568.	"Abundance of nuts."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 569.	IX. "[*Bolgach*] Small pox amongst the people." This is the first notice of this disease in the Irish annals, and one of the earliest references thereto in any European authority. As it is not, however, verified in any other annal, the epidemic alluded to was probably the Leprosy then epidemic. *See* A.D. 676. Small pox appeared, it is said, in Mecca in 610. Dr. O'Conor translates *Bolgach* erroneously, "*fluxus ventris*," or dysentery.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 574.	X. "A scintillation of leprosy" [*scintilla lepra*]; or, "a spark of leprosy." "Unprecedented abundance of nuts."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 575.	XI. "A sparkling of leprosy, [*scintilla leprœ*], and an unheard of abundance of nuts." Or, "*Scintilla Leprœ*—the raging of the leprosy."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 579.	XII. "Disease of the Leaprosie did abound, and Knobbs [*Elephantiasis*] this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 580.	XIII. "St. Berachus sprinkles certain lepers with holy water, and immediately cleanses them."	*Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.*	dinary mortality. I only find, that during three months, five, and, at length ten, thousand persons died each day at Constantinople; that many cities of the east were left vacant, and that in several districts of Italy the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. The triple scourge of war, pestilence, and famine, afflicted the subjects of Justinian; and his reign is disgraced by a visible decrease of the human species, which has never been repaired. in some of the fairest countries of the globe."—GIBBON'S *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*
A.D. 590.	XIV. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise is preserved a legend respecting the oak of St. Columbkille, near Kells, which was prostrated by a great wind in this year, when "one of the townsmen seeing it lay prostrate on the earth took the bark thereof, and put it on leather to tan it; whereof he put a pair of shoes on his feet, and as soon as they were on, immediately the party was infected with leprosy from top to toe, and thereof died." This entry shows the popular opinion respecting the contagious nature of the disease at that time.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 594.	XV. Before the battle of Dun-Bolg [the fort of the sacks], in the county Wicklow, we read that Ron Kerr, son of the chief of Imail, proceeded as a spy to the camp of the Ultonians, disguised as a leper. "He rubbed his body and face all over with rye dough, moistened with the blood of a calf; fixed his knee into the socket of a wooden leg. The leper disguising his manly voice and martial expression of eye and feature as much as he could," presented himself. "The monarch, however, suspected from the expression of the eye of Ron Kerr that he was not a real leper but a warrior sent in disguise," &c. This graphic description of leprosy is the earliest extant, and the first account of the symptoms of any disease in the Irish annals. The next recorded epidemic of leprosy occurred in A.D. 741, but it was evidently the Small-pox.	*Boruma Laighean. MS. in T.C.D., quoted by O'Donovan in notes to Annals of the Four Masters, under* A.D. 594.	547. "A depopulating plague at Constantinople and the countries about, that daily there died 5,000, and some days 10,000."—ALSTED, *in Thesaur. Chron.* 548. Epidemic dysentery in France, with high fever and "vomiting of yellow or green bile." Vesicles appeared on the body.—SHORT.
A.D. 563.	"A great wind occurred on the third of the calends of January."	*Annals of Ulster.*	554–5. Pestilential disease in the German army, from wet, bad air, and bad food.—BARONIUS.
A.D. 582.	"Great snow.—Great cattle mortality."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	558. Plague at Constantinople and in the east.—SHORT.
A.D. 583.	"Intense heat in this year."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	"France, Germany, Italy, and various other countries of Europe—in fact, the whole inhabited globe—suffered awfully from pestilence in the years of our Lord 565 to 610."—BASCOME.
A.D. 585.	I. "A total eclipse of the sun, 1st of August, at 8 P.M., visible to Europe."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	In 589, St. Gregory, of Tours, describes this pestilential period, and says the disease was in Spain characterized by pustules, with buboes in the groin; such great havoc did it make that the houses were so many tombs, and the town was one vast cemetery. It had previously raged in France in 580, where it partook of the nature of "dysentery, in which the patients were affected with violent vomitings, fever, headache, and excruciating pains in the loins; what they discharged from their mouths was green or yellowish." It carried off great numbers of children and young persons.—GREGORY'S *History of the Franks.* 563. Evagrius described this plague, which he says was the longest which ever appeared in the world, and was called "*Pestis Inguinaria.*"—BARONIUS. 565 "A terrible plague invaded all Italy and the northern countries." It was preceded by "marks upon houses, doors, and garments," and then became a true bubonic pestilence. Again in 588, Italy, and Rome especially, after an inundation of the Tiber, suffered from famine and pestilence. Pope Pelagius II. died of this plague.—SHORT. 590. "Horribly destructive pestilence in Spain."—BASCOME. "The plague of 590 was mortal almost beyond example."—WEBSTER. 591. "Britain suffered from a severe pestilence."—BASCOME. 611. "A great earthquake in Gaul."—*Annals of Innisfallen.*
A.D. 586.	II. "A solar eclipse in the morning."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 587.	I. "A great snow."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 588.	II. "A great snow."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	III. "There was great frost this year. The same year there was much frost and winds."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	IV. "A scorching and dry summer occurred."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 589.	V. "In the same year a hot and dry summer occurred."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	VI. "This same year a scorching and dry summer occurred."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 590.	I. "An eclipse of the sun, that is a dark morning."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	II. An annular eclipse of the sun, visible in Western Europe at noon, 4th October.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 591.	I. "An eclipse of the sun; the morning darkened."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	II. A total eclipse of the sun, visible to Western Europe, at 4½ P.M., 30th March.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
"	III. "A cloudy morning."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 592.	"Deficiency of heat for three years."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 600.	"An earthquake in Bairchin":—The Mourne Mountains, co. Down.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 604.	"A thunderbolt destroyed the army of Ulad, in the fifth year of the reign of the Emperor Heraclius." This is likewise related in the Annals of Tighernach, Annals of Ulster, and in the Chronicon Scotorum.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 612.	I. "A star was seen the seventh hour of the day."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 613.	II. "A star was seen the seventh hour of the day this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	III. "A star was seen at the eighth hour of the day."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 614.	IV. "A star seen the seventh hour of the day."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 619.	I. A total eclipse of the sun, visible to Europe, 21st March, at 4 P.M.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 618.	II. "A solar eclipse."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 624.	III. "A darkish year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	614. "Epidemic Elephantiasis prevailed in Italy; and three years subsequently an epidemic pestilence resembling the true plague."—BASCOME.
A.D. 625.	IV. "A darkened year."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	I. "An eclipse of the sun, visible to the entire of Europe, at 4½ P.M., 10th June."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	618. "The sun was eclipsed."—*Cambrian Annals.*
A.D. 627.	"An aged priest, distinguished for his piety, but afflicted for two years with a terrible leprosy, is healed by the prayers of St. Cathaldus."	*Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.*	650. "A fall of stars."—*Annales Cambriæ.*
A.D. 634.	"Floods in Momonia" [*Munster*].	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 638.	"A great snow killed many in the plain of Breagh:"—in Meath, on the borders of the county Dublin.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 649.	"Lough Neagh was turned into blood." This is the first notice of sanguineous or blood-coloured water recorded by the Irish Annalists.	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D. 660.	I. "There was great darkness in the ninth hour of the day, in the month of May in the calends, and the firmament seemed to burn the same summer with extreme heat."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 662.	II. "Darkness on the calends of May at the ninth hour, and in the same summer the heavens seemed to be on fire."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 663.	III. "Darkness on the calends of May at the ninth hour, and in the summer the heaven was seen to be on fire."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 664.	IV. "An eclipse of the sun on the third day of May."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	664. "In the same year of our Lord's incarnation, there re-appeared an eclipse of the sun on the 3rd of May, about ten o'clock in the morning."—BEDE.
„	V. "Darkness at the ninth hour on the calends of May, and in the same summer the sky seemed to blaze."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	VI. "A total eclipse of the sun, visible to Europe and Africa, at 3½ P.M., 1st May."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	664. "This year the sun was eclipsed on the 5th, before the nones of May."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
THE SECOND BUIDHE CHONNAILL.	The second appearance of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, or Yellow Plague, which ravaged the British Isles about the middle of the seventh century, (and is said to have been ushered in by the foregoing remarkable eclipse) is thus recorded by the annalists:—		
A.D. 656.	I. "Great mortality," of which Concinna, the mother of the King of Cashel, Dermott, Blaithmac, Aileran the Wise, and a number of other distinguished persons died.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
„	II. In the martyrology of Ængus, contained in the *Leabhar Breac*, or "Speckled Book," an ancient MS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, we read thus of St. Ultan, Bishop of Ardbraccan:—"They unite, *i.e.*, they make happy (or merry) viz., the infants of the women who died of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*. What Ultan used to do was, to cut off the teats of cows, put milk into them, and thus did he convey it into their mouths, so that the infants used to be playing round him."	*Book of Obits of Christ's Church. The Irish Archæological Society's edition, by Dr. Todd*	
A.D. 660.	III. "There was great mortality throughout the whole kingdom, which began in Moynith [in Leinster] the first of August this year." Kearnagh Sotal, son of Dermott MacHugh Slaine. Cowgan, MacCuthouna, and Bearagh, abbot of Beanchor, died thereof. "From the death of St. Patrick to this mortality were two hundred and three years." This apparent anachronism, which is repeated with slight variations in other annals, has not yet been fully explained. See A.D. 663—VII, p. 50. This second outbreak of the *Buidhe Chonnaill* is recorded by several of the annalists as having occurred about this date; and it is quite manifest that it was similar to that which committed such havoc one hundred years before. It began in the County of Wexford; and we read that several distinguished individuals, both ecclesiastics and laics, died of it.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	660. "Mortality reigned in England about this time, insomuch that King Cadwallader, and the few Britons that were left alive, departed from thence, and left the kingdom desolate and waste for the Saxons." Entry on margin of Dublin copy of *Annals of Clonmacnoise.* 660. "There was a great earthquake in Britain."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*
„	IV. St. Colman Ua Cluasaigh, the tutor of St. Cummine Foda and reader [*i.e.* professor or teacher of ecclesiastics] of Cork, who died, according to the Four Masters, in 661, composed a hymn to protect himself and his disciples from the *Buidhechair* [the *Buidhe Chonnaill*]—a plague, which it was said was a visitation of God upon Ireland, in consequence of the sons of Aedh Slaine, then Kings of Ireland [already referred to], with several saints and bishops having solemnly prayed for the reduction of the population—the number of inhabitants in the country being then so great that there was danger of a scarcity of food for them, there being only three ridges for each individual. The hymn is preserved in the *Liber Hymnorum*, an ancient MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and a portion of which has lately been published by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society, edited with a translation and notes by the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., who has supplied the following extract from the unpublished MS. Preface to the Hymn, which is in very ancient Irish,	*Book of Hymns, Irish MS. in Library of Trinity College, Dublin.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 660.	and gives the following account of its composition:—"It was composed in Cork in the time of the two sons of Aedh Slaine, Blaithmac and Diarmait—and this was the occasion on which it was composed. A great plague had been sent upon the men of Ireland, viz., the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, which spread over all Ireland, and left only every third person in Ireland alive; and it was to save the remainder, together with his own scholars, that Colman composed this hymn. And the place where he composed it was, after he had commenced his voyage to a certain island of the sea of Ireland, flying away from the pestilence, so as to put nine waves between him and the land, for the plague did not extend farther, as learned men relate. And one of Colman's school asked him, saying, 'what blessing shall there be for us in search of which we are set out on this journey?' Then Colman said, 'what blessing dost thou need, but the blessing of God; for what we desire is to go out upon the islands of the sea to escape from the pestilence.'"		
	Another Colman, a bishop, sailed with several persons to Innis-Bo-finn, now the island of Bofin, off the west coast of Mayo, and founded a church there in 667, as mentioned in the annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise, and also by the Four Masters, and which has been alluded to by Bede and Ussher. This was however a different person from the former, and the records do not state that he fled from the pestilence, although it is probable that he did, as it continued in Ireland for some time after his departure.		
	V. In a poem on the manner of death of the Christian Kings of Ireland, from Laoghaire to Brian Borumha, by Flann of Monasterboice, we read:—		
A.D. 663.	"Blathmac and Diarmaid, a bold pair: the two sons of noble Aedh Slaine, of the accursed sudden mortality [*mortladh*]: in Calatruim [Galtrim], in Maghbreagh they died." This Book of Leinster is perhaps after the Liber Hymnorum, the oldest contemporaneous authority now extant for this pestilence. In another poem by the same author, it is said Diarmaid and Fair Blathmac reigned twenty-five years, "till killed by [*Teidhm Tonnbhuidhe*] the yellow-skin distemper."	*Book of Leinster.*	663. "An earthquake in Britain."—*Annals of Ulster.*
,,	VI. "The seventh year of Diarmaid and Blathmac, Baetan Mac-Ua-Cormaic, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the sept of Conmaicne-mara, [inhabitants of Connemara]; Comdhan Maccutheanne; Bearach, Abbot of Beannchair: and Cearnach Sotal, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine died, together with the aforesaid persons, of a mortality which arose in Ireland on the calends of the August of this year, in Magh-Itha in Fortharta," a plain in the Barony of Forth, County of Wexford.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	VII. "Mortality came into Ireland on the calends of August. Mortality first in Ireland from the death of Patrick, 203 years.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
,,	[From] the first mortality, 112." The death of Patrick occurred in A.D. 493, according to the chronology of the Four Masters; but the Ulster Annals calculate it at an hundred years from A.D. 570; and those of Tighernach place it at 471. The difference is, therefore, according to this entry, but 10 years from the date of Patrick's death to the second *Buidhe Chonnaill*. The period specified between the first and second mortality is quite correct.		664. "The same year there was a great pestilence in the island of Britain."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	VIII. "Mortality came into Ireland on the calends of August."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	Adamnan mentions a great mortality which for two years devastated different countries in Europe, but refers it to the time of Egfred of England, A.D. 684. Italy, the Roman States, the Cisalpine Gauls, the Spanish provinces adjoining the Pyrenees, and, in fact, everywhere except among the Picts and Scots of Britain, who were protected against it by the intercession of St. Columba, suffered. Concerning this mortality, he writes, "which in our own time twice devastated the greater part of the globe, methinks it should not be enumerated among the minor miracles of virtue, that the islands of the ocean were twice ravaged by a dire pestilence, with the exception of two kingdoms, that is, the Picts and Scots of Britain, between both of whom the 'Dorsi Brittanici' mountains were the boundary."—ADAMNAN'S *Vita Columbæ, in* COLGAN'S *Trias Thaumaturga.*
,,	IX. "There was a great mortality, whereof four abbots died one after another this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 664.	X. "A great mortality [*mortlad adhbhal*] prevailed in Ireland this year, which was called the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, and the following number of the saints of Ireland died of it:"—St. Feichin, Abbot of Fobhar, on the 14th February, St. Ronan, St. Aileran the Wise, St. Cronan, St. Manchan, St. Ultan of Clonard, Colman Cas, and Cummine Abbots of Clonmacnoise. "After Diarmaid and Blathmac, the two sons of Aedh Slaine, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, they died of the same plague." Several of the kings and chieftains were likewise cut off in this year; and—"there died very many ecclesiastics and laics in Ireland of this mortality besides these."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	XI. "A great mortality came into Ireland on the very calends of August, that is, on the plain of Itha in Lagenia,"—Leinster. The deaths of Cearnach Sotal, son of Dermot, son of Aedh Slaine, and of Comgan, son of Cuthainde; Berach, Abbot of Bangor, and of Baedan, son of O'Cormack, Abbot of Clones, are recorded. "In the plain of Itha, in the district of Fothart, the pestilence was first kindled in Ireland. *A morte Patricii, Anno* CCIII. *Prima mortalitas,* cxii."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	"An earthquake in Britain."—*Annals of* TIGHERNACH.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 664.	XII. "The mortality continued still. Dermott MacHugh Slane and Blathmack, the two joint Kings of Ireland, died thereof. Also Moyle Breazille MacMoyldon, Ultan MacSchinga, Abbot of Clonard, St. Finyn of Fore, Alerain the Witty, Ronan MacBarry Moyle," Cowgan Macuthen MacCahall King of Munster, Enos of Ulster, St. Manchin, "together with many other princes, bishops, and abbots, died of the said pestilence." The date of this entry in the MS. is 661, but these annals are antedated three years at this period.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	664. "In the above mentioned year of the aforesaid eclipse which was presently followed by the pestilence, &c., Bishop Colman, being overcome by the unanimous consent of the Catholics, returned home."—BEDE.
	It is related in the Life of St. Gerald of Mayo—probably founded on the Hymn of St. Colman (see IV., p. 49)—that this yellow plague arose in consequence of a general dearth, and took off a third part of the population. The following extracts from Colgan's Lives of the Saints, serve still further to amplify the history of this pestilence.	*Colgan's Acta Sanctorum.*	"In the year of our Lord 664 a sudden pestilence (*Man-Cyalm*), after depopulating the southern coasts of Britain, infected the provinces of the Northumbrians, and spreading for a long time in every direction destroyed great numbers. The year following, 665, it reached Italy, causing great destruction of life."—BASCOME.
,,	XIII. "There was at that time a great famine in the land; for so great was the population that the soil was not sufficient for it for agricultural purposes. * * * Wherefore the chiefs of the land planned that the people should assemble in one place, and all the laity and clergy should fast and pray God to remove that burdensome number of the 'inferior multitude,' by means of some pestilence, in order that by this measure the rest might live more comfortably. * * * An angel said 'But because, in opposition to the will of God, you have prayed for the death of the lower classes, by God's just judgment the higher ranks shall die,' which also came to pass. For the wrath of God, raging against the advisers of that plan, slew the two joint sovereigns of the whole land, together with the King of Ulster and the King of Munster, and many others, by means of a disease which is called *Icteritia*;—this in Irish is termed *Buidhe Chonnaill.* So many died of this pestilence that one-third of the people did not survive."—Vol. i, p. 601, *St. Giraldus.*		664–682. When Oswy, son of Ethelfrid, king of the Saxons, reigned in England, "there was a dreadful mortality among his subjects, when Catgualart [Cadwallader], was king among the Britons, [Welsh] succeeding his father, and he himself died among the rest."—NENNIUS'S *History of the Britons.*—*See* also A.D. 686.
	Writing of St. Molagga he says, "In the time of this man of God a kind of pestilence attacked the whole country; they used to call it, in the native language, *Buidhe Chonnaill.* This plague, by which the greater part of the people was immediately carried off, sadly harassed the district of Corca-Bascinn in Momonia."—Vol. i., p. 148. *St. Molagga.*		
	And in the Life of St. Mochua, who died A.D. 637, Colgan describes the disease as "*Ictericia vel aurigo, i.e.*, an excess of yellow bile effused through the body, which rendered a man pallid." The same is thus expressed by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his Life of St. Mochua, "*Icteritia vel aurigo id est abundantia flavæ bilis per corpus effusæ hominemque pallidum reddentis.*"		
,,	XIV. Bede, in describing this plague as it affected England, says, in his Ecclesiastical History, "In the same year a sudden pestilence also depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards extending into the province of the Northumbrians ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. This pestilence did no less harm in the island of Ireland. Many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were there at that time, who, in the days of the Bishops Finan and Colman, forsaking their native island, retired thither either for the sake of divine studies, or of a more continent life. The Scots [Irish Scoti] willingly received them all, and took care to supply them with food, as also to furnish them with books to read, and their teaching gratis."	*Bede's Ecclesiastical History.*	665. "That province [of the East Saxons], labouring under the aforesaid mortality, Sighere, with that part of the people that was under his dominion, forsook the mysteries of the Christian faith, and turned apostate. For the king, and many others with him, began to restore the temples that had been abandoned and to adore idols, as if they might by those means be protected against the mortality."—BEDE.
	A modern writer thus alludes to this second plague of *Blefed*:—		
,,	XV. "In 664, pestilence raged in Normandy, England, and Ireland; the story remarks that the same disease which had afflicted England afterwards invaded Italy."—*Bede, Eccles. History,* p. 136; *Baron,* V. viii., 496. Thus it appears that this epidemic broke out first in the north of Europe. "But the disease appeared in Egypt the same year it did in England and Ireland.—*Paul Diac,* 980."	*Webster's History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases.*	
,,	XVI. "Great mortality. Diarmaid, the son of Aedh Slaine, and Blathmac and Mailbreasail, sons of Maelduin, died" of the *Buidhe Chonnaill.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	
,,	XVII. "Mortality first prevailed in Ireland." This entry likewise computes the chronology from the death of St. Patrick, as in the Ulster and other previously quoted annals.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 665.	XVIII. "Great mortality, of which died Diarmid, son of Hugh Slaine, and Blathmac, two kings of Ireland, and Mael Breasail, son of Maelduin, with many others."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	665. "A plague which had long afflicted England, now reached Italy."—BARONIUS.
,,	XIX. The pestilence appears to have continued throughout this year also. Bacithin, abbot of Bangor, died. Ailill Flan Easa, Eochaid Iarlaidh, king of the Cruithne, the sons of the chieftains of Cruithne, Maelduin, chief of Cinel-Coirbre, and Dubhinnreacht, chief of Ui-	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 665.	Briuin in Roscommon, Ceallach, the son of Guaire, king of Connaught, and Faelan, son of Colman, king of Leinster, all died. These entries show the extent and progress of the disease throughout the kingdom.		
„	XX. "A great mortality in Ireland, that is the *Buidhe Chonnaill.*"	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 666.	XXI. "The second year of Seachnasach. A great plague [*mortlaid mor*] raged in this year, of which died four abbots, at Beannchair-Uladh," now Bangor, in Ulster.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
„	XXII. "Mortality in Ireland."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	XXIII. "A great pestilence [*mortalitas magna*], that is the *Buidhe Chonnaill.* Diarmaid and Blathmac, the two Kings of Ireland, died, as did Fechin of Fore, and many others thereof." The date of this entry in the *Rerum Hiber.*, is 635. Mr. Curry disclosed the true date in the British Museum Copy. Dr. O'Conor here renders *Buidhe Chonnaill*, the yellow plague, "*Flava pestis.*"	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D. 667.	XXIV. "Mortality [*mortalitas*], in which perished four abbots of Benchor, viz., Berachus, Cumineus, Columba, and Mac Aedhus."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	XXV. "The great mortality of *Buidhe Chonnaill.*" The term is here again erroneously translated by O'Conor, "*flava pestis ulcerata.*"	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 667.	XXVI. "Mortality in which four abbots of Benchor perished." This is the last date referring to the *Buidhe Chonnaill* in the Irish annals.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 669.	XXVII. "Fordun (*Scriptores* XV. vol. iii., p. 646) cites a Greek historian to the effect that dire mortality prevailed, A.D. 669, all over Europe, which did not spare the remotest islands, Great Britain and Ireland. England also suffered greatly, A.D. 672, from pestilence, at which period universal disease appeared," in Syria and Mesopotamia. *See* IV. A.D. 679.	*Bascome's History of Pestilential Diseases.*	
„	I. "A great snow; great scarcity" [*ascolt mor*], translated by Dr. O'Conor, *mortalitas magna armentorum.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 670.	II. "Snow destroyed much cattle—Famine;"—*ascolt, i.e.*, non-food.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 671.	"An abundant harvest."—Much fruit.	*Annals of Ulster.*	671. "This year was the great destruction among the Birds."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 673.	"A total eclipse of the sun, visible to a great part of Northern Europe, at 3 P.M., 22nd April."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	671. "After one year more there was a great pestilence among the birds, so that there was an intolerable stench by sea and land, arising from the carcasses of birds, both small and great."—ETHELWERD'S *Chronicle*
„	I. "A light and tremulous cloud, like a rainbow in the fourth watch of the night before Easter, appeared in a clear sky, [passing] from the East to the West. The moon was turned into blood."	*Annals of Ulster.*	672. A great plague in England.—WEBSTER.
A.D. 674.	II. "In this year a thin and quivering cloud, like a rainbow, in the fourth watch of the night, on the fifth before Easter, coming from the East, changed into the colour of blood." This entry is repeated in the *Chronicon Scotorum.*	*Annals of Tighernach.*	676. "A star of wonderful magnitude was seen shining throughout the whole world."—*Annales Cambriæ.*
A.D. 673.	I. "There was a comet and a star of great brightness seen in the months of September and October."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	678. "This year the star (called a comet) appeared in August, and shone like a sunbeam every morning for three months."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 676.	II. A bright comet appeared in the months of September and October.	*Annals of Ulster.*	This comet is likewise mentioned by BEDE, in 678, and in ETHELWERD'S *Chronicle* under 677.
A.D. 677.	III. "A bright comet appeared during September and October."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	IV. "A luminous comet was seen in the month of September and October."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 678.	V. "In 678, according to Beda, and in 677, according to Siegebert," there was a comet visible for three months. The year preceding was marked by great tempests which injured the fruits of the earth, except ligumenous vegetables. "About the same time appeared clouds of locusts in Syria and Mesopotamia."	*Webster's History.*	
A.D. 671.	I. "The beginning of the third mortality."	*Annals of Inis-fallen.*	
A.D. 675. THE FIRST SMALL POX.	II. "There reigned a kind of great leprosie in Ireland this year, called the Pox, in Irish, *Bolgagh.*" This evidently was the small-pox, of which many distinguished persons died, although it is not mentioned by the O'Clery's in their Annals until the year A.D. 1327. The Annals of Clonmacnoise are said to be ante-dated four years at this period.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 678.	III. "Here beginneth the mortality of children." In the following year we read, "Lough Neagh was turned into blood this year." This is the second notice of this phenomena, see A.D. 649. For an explanation of the circumstance, see the Analysis of Cosmical Phenomena at the end of this table.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 679.	IV. Universal pestilence. "England and Ireland were ravaged by it in 679; and in 680, during July, August, and September, Rome was laid waste." *See Paulus Diaconus, lib.* 6; *Beda, p.* 116;	*Webster's History.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 679.	*Baronius, vol.* viii, 526–544; *Magdeburgh Chron.* 713; *Muratori, vol.* 6. *See* also Bascome, p. 28.		
„	V. "A most grievous Leprosy in Ireland, which is called *Bolgach*"—Small-pox.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 680.	VI. "A very severe Leprosy [*Lepra*] in Ireland, called *Bolgach*;" the small-pox.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	VII. "A very severe Leprosy which is called *Bolgach*"—Small-pox.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 682.	"There was an extreme great wind and earthquake in Ireland."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	681. No rain in the province of the West Saxons for three years, "whereupon a dreadful famine ensued which cruelly destroyed the people." At the same time "a grievous mortality ran through many provinces of Britain."—BEDE.
„	"Loch n-Eathach [Lough Neagh] was turned into blood."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
„	VIII. "The commencement of the mortality of children [boys] in the month of October," probably from small-pox. "Lough Neagh turned into blood."	*Annals of Ulster.*	681. "Great mortality took place on the whole island of Britain." — *Brut Y Tywysigion;—a Welsh Chronicle.*
A.D. 683.	IX. "The commencement of the mortality of children in the month of October. Loch Neachach [Lough Neagh] turned into blood."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
„	X. "The beginning of the mortality of male children in the month of October."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	682. "There was great mortality in Britain, in which Cadwallader, son of Cadwallon, died." — *Annales Cambriæ.*
„	XI. "Mortality of little children. Lough Neagh turned into blood."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 684.	XII. "Mortality of infants. Lough Neagh changed to colour of blood."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 683.	XIII. "A mortality of infants. Lough Neagh turned into the colour of blood."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 684.	I. "A great storm and earthquake in the island of Erinn."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
„	II. "A great wind. An earthquake in the island. The Saxons lay waste the plain of Bregh [Breagh in East Meath] and many churches, in the month of June."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 685.	III. "A great storm and earthquake in the island of Erinn; the Saxons devastated the land, and many churches, in the month of June."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 683.	"Becc-Borchi [son of Blathmac, who perished by the yellow pestilence in 664] died. It rained a shower of honey at Fahanmore; a shower of silver at Fahanbeg; and a shower of blood on the fosses of the Leinster people; from which circumstance Niall [Frossach,] the son of Feargal, was styled 'Of The Showers,' because he was born in that year" (see A.D. 715). This is the first mention of a honey dew in the annals; it is frequently alluded to subsequently.	*Annals of Boyle*	685. "A great outburst of pestilence, with a wide spread death, devastated Britain." —FLORENCE *of Worcester's Chronicle.*
„	"There was a mortality in Ireland."	*Cambrian Annals.*	
A.D. 684.	"A mortality [*ar*, slaughter] upon all animals in general throughout the whole world for the space of three years, so that there escaped not one out of the thousand of any kind of animals. There was great frost in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen; and the sea between Ireland and Scotland was frozen, so that there was a communication between them on the ice. Adamnan went to Saxon land,"—and has left a record of this cattle-plague and of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, in his Life of St. Columba. *See* A.D. 664.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	685. "This year it rained blood in Britain, and milk and butter were turned into blood."—*Ang.-Saxon Chron.*
A.D. 685.	"In 683 famine and pestilence raged in Syria. The same disease raged in Ireland in 685, in which year there was a great inundation of the sea, and the island of Inisfida was rent into three parts."	*Webster's History.*	686. During the reign of Cadwallader the Britons suffered from "a grievous and memorable famine; so that every province was destitute of all sustenance, except what could be taken in hunting. After the famine followed a terrible pestilence, which, in a short time, destroyed such multitudes of people that the living were not sufficient to bury the dead"—(*See* 446). Extensive emigration followed, "so that Britain being now destitute of its ancient inhabitants, excepting a few in Wales that escaped the general mortality, became a rightful place even to the Britons for some years after." —GEOFFRY *of Monmouth's British History*—(*See* also 664).
„	England suffered from severe epidemic disease, which lasted three years. "Ireland suffered from a severe epidemic the same year."	*Bascome's History.*	
A.D. 688.	I. "An obscuration of a part of the sun."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
„	II. "A part of the sun was darkened."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	III. "An annular eclipse of the sun visible in Europe, at 10½ A.M., 3rd July."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 689.	IV. "A partial eclipse of the sun."		
	An epizootic devastated the cattle of Ireland; and in the prodigies which are said to have preceded the wars of Leinster and Ossory, we read that—	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 688.	I. "It rained blood in Leinster this year; butter was turned into the colour of blood; and a wolf was seen and heard speak with human voice."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	688. "It rained blood seven days together through all Britain, and milk and cheese and butter turned to blood."—SHORT.
A.D. 689.	II. "In the year of our Lord's Incarnation, 684, Egfrid, king of the Northumbrian's, sending Beort his general with an army into Ireland, miserably wasted that harmless nation, which had always been most friendly to the English;" and adds Dr. Hanmer in reference to this invasion; "In his time [689] saith Caradoc, it rained blood in Britaine and Ireland, and milke likewise, and the butter turned to the colour of blood, and the moone appeared all bloudie."	*Bede's Ecclesiastical History.*	
		Hanmer's Chronicle.	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 689.	III. "It rained blood in the island of Britain and in Ireland."	*Cambrian Annals.*	
A.D. 690.	IV. "It rained a shower of blood in Leinster this year. Butter was then also turned into lumps of gore and blood, so that it was manifest to all in general. The wolf was heard speaking with human voice, which was horrific to all."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	690. "It rained blood; milk and butter turned to blood. Two years after that the moon turned of a bloody colour."—*Welsh Annals.*
"	"A great wind upon the 16th of the kalends of October."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 687.	I. "The moon was of a sanguine colour the eve of the nativity of St. Martin," 11th November.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
	II. "The moon was turned into blood."	*Book of Leinster.*	
A.D. 691.	III. "The moon was of the colour of blood on the nativity of St. Martin," 11th November.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	IV. "A partial eclipse of the moon on the 11th November, from 6 to 9 P.M."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 692.	V. "The moon was changed into the colour of blood on the birthday of St. Martin."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	VI. "The moon was of the colour of blood on the nativity of St. Martin. A bloody rain fell in Leinster."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 693.	"Floods of rain in Lagenia [Leinster] so that little streams overflowed for three days and three nights after."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
THE MURRAIN A.D. 695.	Alluding to the cattle pestilence which occurred in England, in 694, the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the following entry:— I. "The same morren of cowes came into Ireland the next year, and began in Moythrea, in Teaffia. Hugh of Sleivetyn, anchorite, died. There was such famyne and scarcitie in Ireland for three years together, that men and women did eat one another for want."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	694. "A great morren of cowes throughout all England."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.* 698. "Cattle destruction in Saxon land."—*Annals of Ulster.*
"	II. "A great frost this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen, and the sea between Ireland and Scotland was frozen, so that people paid reciprocal visits over the ice.—Famine and pestilence occurred during three years in Ireland, so that men ate each other." The Book of Leinster also records this circumstance about the time of St. Moling's death, A.D. 696. *See* also Contemporaneous Epidemics under A.D. 1069, when, according to Stow's Chronicle, a circumstance of a like nature is stated to have occurred in England. Similar assertions are frequently made in the annals of other countries—as in Spain in 442; in Italy in 538; and in Germany in 855.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 699.	III. "A mortality of cattle raged in Ireland in the kalends of February, in the plain of Trego, in the region of Teffia, "now Moytra, in the county of Longford. "The effect of famine and pestilence for three years was such that man ate man."	*Annals of Ulster.*	699. "Destruction of black cattle in Saxonia"—[Saxon land].—*Annals of* TIGHERNACH.
"	IV. "The mortality of cattle broke out on the first of the calends of February, in Magh Tregha, in Tethbha."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 700.	V. "A distemper of black cattle kindled in Ireland on the first of February, in the plain of Trego, in Teffia. Famine and pestilence prevailed for three years in Ireland to such a degree that men devoured each other."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	700. "Our Saxon ancestors being yet heathen, were plagued with such severe famine for three years together, that many died of hunger."—SHORT.
"	VI. "A mortality of cattle."—*Bovina mortalitas.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	In Sussex the people are said to have thrown themselves into the sea, such was their misery. — GODWIN'S *Chronicle, quoted by* WEBSTER.
A.D. 701.	VII. "Cattle mortality."—*Bovina mortalitas.*	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 706.	"Two earthquakes in the month of December, in the same week, in the northern part of Ireland."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 707.	VIII. "The havoc of cattle again raged."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	IX. "A great cow mortality [*Bo-ar-mor*] raged a second time."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 708. THE BACCACH AND DYSENTERY.	X. "The plague, which is called *Baccach* [Lameness], with Dysentery, in Ireland." The term Baccach is sometimes applied to the dry murrain in cattle.	*Annals of Ulster.*	"During the years 703 and 713, Scotland also suffered from epidemic pestilence. Small-pox caused great mortality in Spain, in 714."—BASCOME.
"	XI. "The plague, which is called *Baccach*, with Dysentery [*ventris profluvio*], in Ireland."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
	XII. "The plague, which is called *Baccagh*, with Dysentery [or diarrhœa, *ventris profluvio*], in Ireland."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
	The Four Masters record the death of Congal son of Fearghus-Fanad, "of one hour's sickness;" and the Book of Leinster states he "died of *Tamh* at Tara." This was probably the sudden pestilence then raging.		
A.D. 711.	I. "There was a shining and extreme clear night in harvest."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	714. "There was a night as bright as day."—*Cambrian Annals.*
A.D. 713.	II. "Great drought. A shining night in autumn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "A bright night in autumn."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 714.	IV. "A great drought. A bright night in autumn."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 715.	I. "It rained a shower of honie on Ohin-beg [Faban in Inishowen, county Donegal]; a shower of money on Ohin-more; and a shower of blood upon the fosses of Leinster, for which cause, Niall Frossagh, who then was born, was called 'Niall of the showers.'" *See* A.D. 683.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 716.	II. "Three wonderful showers fell in this year; a shower of silver in Othain-mor; a shower of honey [*meala*] on Othain-Beag; and a shower of blood in Leinster."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 717.	III. "It rained a shower of honey upon Othain-beg. It rained a shower of blood upon the boundaries of Lagenians, hence Niall is called Frossagh [of the showers.] A dry summer. Eclipses of the moon."	*Annals of Ulster.*	717. Plague at Constantinople.—BASCOME.
"	IV. A partial eclipse of the moon in January and June.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 718.	V. "It rained a shower of honey over Little Othonia; of silver over Great Othonia; and of blood over the foss of the Leinstermen."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	VI. "It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-beg; a shower of silver upon Othan-more; a shower of blood upon the boundary of Leinster; and hence the son of Feargal is called Niall Frossach," or Niall of the Showers. Similar phenomena are again mentioned by the annalists under A.D. 759 and 763.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 719.	I. "A rainy summer. A great overflowing of the sea in the month of October."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 720.	II. "An earthquake in October."	*Annals of Ulster.*	"720 was the year of Christ when the hot summer happened."—*Cambrian Annals, and Chronicle of the Princes of Wales.*
"	III. "A rainy summer; a great storm at sea in October."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	IV. "A rainy summer; an overflowing of the sea in the month of October."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 721.	"Ships were seen in the air over Clonmacnois."	*Annals of Boyle.*	An appearance similar to that noticed in Ireland in 721, is recorded in England in 743, by Florence of Worcester and Matthew of Westminster.
A.D. 729.	"An earthquake on the sixth of the Ides of February."	*Annals of Ulster.*	729. Two comets appeared in England: "one of them went before the rising sun in the morning, the other followed him when he set at night."—BEDE.
A.D. 734.	"At that time a plague [*plaigh*] raged, which almost depopulated Leinster."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 733.	I. "A partial eclipse of the moon on the 3rd of February."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 734.	II. "An eclipse of the moon on the eighth of the calends of February."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	731. "Two most glorious jewels, Brigitto and Maura, daughters of the King of the Scots, were born on the same day, at whose birth famine and pestilence, which had long devastated that whole land of Scotia, are said to have ceased."—COLGAN'S *Acta Sanctorum.*
A.D. 735.	I. "A huge serpent was seen [in the sky] in the end of autumn, followed by great thunder. The wise Bede of the Saxons rested."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 734.	II. "There was [the appearance of] a dragon, both huge and ugly to behold, this harvest, seen [in the sky], and a great thunder heard after him in the firmament. This year Venerable Beda died, in the 88th year of his age, and was called 'The Sage of all England.'" This entry is repeated in the Ulster Annals.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 735.	"Faylan O'Brayn, King of Leinster, died of a sudaine and immature death [disease?] little thought of before."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	732. "Numbers perished from pestilential disease at Norwich, in England, and in Syria."—BASCOME.
A.D. 739.	"An earthquake in Ireland, on the second of the Ides of April."	*Annals of Ulster.*	733. The sun eclipsed; and, in 734, "the moon appeared as if stained with spots of blood; and by the same omen Fatume and Bede departed this life."—ETHELWERD'S *Chronicle.*
"	"Fergus Glut, King of Cobha died; it was he that used to spit out much saliva from his mouth; and this caused his death." O'Conor translates the foregoing "poisoned saliva."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 741. SMALL-POX.	I. "Leprosy [*Lepra*] in Ireland." Probably small-pox.	*Annals of Ulster.*	734. "On the second of the calends of February, at cock-crowing; the moon appeared as red as blood for one hour."—FLORENCE *of Worcester*, and ETHELWERD'S *Chronicle.*
A.D. 742.	II. "The *Bolgach*"—Small-pox.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 743.	III. "The *Bolgach*"—Small-pox.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	737. "Too much drought rendered the land unfruitful."—*Continuation of* BEDE.
A.D. 742.	I. "There were dragons seen in the sky."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	741. "First a great drought happened in the country."—*Continuation of* BEDE.
A.D. 743.	II. "In the night an awful and marvellous sign was seen in the stars."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 744.	III. Eclipses of the moon in January, June, and December.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 745.	IV. "In the night a terrible and wonderful sign appeared amongst the stars."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	745. Plague in Sicily, Calabria, and Constantinople. "On the calends of January were fiery stars and battles in the air all night, such as that age had never seen before."—SHORT.
"	V. "Dragons were seen in the sky."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	VI. Eclipses of the moon in June and December.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 746.	VII. The appearance of "serpents were seen in the sky."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 744.	I. "There was snow this year of wonderful greatness, that there was in no man's memory such seen; insomuch that the cattle of Ireland, for the most part died; after which ensued great and unaccustomed drought in the world."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 747.	II. "Snow of unusual depth, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 748.	III. "Ships, with their sailors, were seen in the air over Cluainmicnose."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
	IV. Ships were seen in the air in Donnell MacMurrough's reign."	*Book of Leinster.*	
"	V. "Snow of unusual depth, so that almost all the cattle of the whole of Ireland were destroyed; and afterwards the world was parched with unusual dryness. Ships with their crews were seen in the air."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 749.	I. "The moon was of a sanguine colour." *See* also the Book of Leinster for this entry.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	749. "A great storm overwhelmed the colony of Iona."—*Annals of* TIGHERNACH.
A.D. 752.	II. "An eclipse of the sun."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 753.	III. "The sun was darkened. The moon was suffused with bloody red this year."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	IV. "An annular eclipse of the sun, visible to Western Europe at 11 A.M., 9 January," and eclipses of the moon in January and July.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 756.	"There was great scarcity of victualls this year, and abundance of all manner of the fruits of trees."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	756. "The moon suffered an eclipse, being most horribly black."—*Continuation of* BEDE.
A.D. 758.	"A rainy summer. Benumuilt [a mountain peak] poured forth water with fishes." The same entry occurs in Tighernach's annals.	*Annals of Ulster.*	757. "An earthquake in Palestine."—SHORT.
EPIDEMIC DYSENTERY.	The great pestilential period of the eighth century, characterized by extreme cold, fearful thunder, scarcity and Dysentery, with Smallpox, and Murrain, began about the year 760, and continued for upwards of twenty years. In it occurred the first *Lambkhomart.*		
A.D. 759.	I. "There was exceeding great drought this year. There was a great famyne throughout the whole kingdome in generall in the time of the beginning of his [Niall Frossagh's] reign, insomuch that the king himself had very little to live upon." The monarch, in penitence, prayed for Divine grace and mercy, and that the wrath with which his kingdom was threatened should be averted, or that God would, before the "destruction of so many thousands of his subjects and friends that were then helpless of relief and ready to perish,—take him to himself." It is then said that a great shower of Silver fell; when the king prayed again "then a second shower of heavenly Hony fell;" and subsequently, "the third shower fell of pure Wheat, which covered all the fields over, that the like was never seen before." *See* again under A.D. 1021. Showers of grain are said to have fallen in France in 825, and in Saxony in 987.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	759. "There happened [in Britain] a great tribulation of mortality, and continued almost two years, several grievous distempers raging, but more especially the Dysentery." — *Continuation of* BEDE.
"	II. "Three showers fell in Crich-Muireadhaigh in Inis-Eoghain [Inishowen], namely, a shower of pure silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey." The king, in whose reign this phenomena occurred, had been previously called Niall Frossach, or "Niall of the showers," having been born in A.D. 716, when the first three celebrated showers are said to have occurred. Respecting this shower of silver, MacCurtin, in his Antiquities of Ireland says, "we have some of the same yet in the kingdom, called the twelve grained penny;" but none of the more modern numismatists or antiquaries have described them.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
	III. "Niall Frossach died in Iona. There fell three showers in his reign—a shower of white silver, a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat." In one of the poems in the Book of Leinster, referring to this period we read of "a great snow, a great abundance of nuts, and the pestilence of the *Teascha*,"—probably Fever.	*Book of Leinster.*	
"	IV. "A great snow on the nones of February."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 760.	V. "Famine; and abundant fruit in this year."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 761.	VI. "Great snow, and an eclipse of the moon. A bright night in autumn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	761. "In this year a most severe winter occurred."—FLORENCE *of Worcester's Chronicle.*
"	VII. "Diffinreacht, King of Connaught, died of a sanguine flux." This circumstance is thus alluded to in the Ulster Annals, under A.D. 767.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	VIII. "Duibhinnrecht, son of Cathal, king of Connaught, died from the bloody flux."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 762.	IX. "There reigned famine and many diseases in this kingdom mortal; they were suckoured by the prayers of King Niall and his bishops, as before." See A.D. 759.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	762. "A fatal pestilence in Wales, which afterwards extended all over England, continuing until 771. In Chichester alone, it is stated 34,000 persons perished."—BASCOME.
"	X. "A great snow and a dark moon."	*Annals of Tighernagh.*	
"	XI. "A darkened sun at the third hour of the day."	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 763.	XII. "Three showers were shed in the land of Muireadaigh, in Inis-Owen, viz., a shower of bright silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey. A great snow for almost three months. A great dearth of food [*ascolt mor, et fames*]. Great drought beyond measure. Dysentery [*Rith fola*] in all Ireland." This is the earliest mention of the term *Rith fola*, the bloody flux, or true dysentery.	*Annals of Ulster.*	763. "With October 1st came in a most rigorous frost, which lasted till February." It was said to be universal, was accompanied by deep snow; it killed most vegetables, and many animals. An eclipse of the moon in June. This was followed by an excessive drought.—SHORT.
,,	XIII. "The sun darkened at the third hour of the day."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 764.	XIV. "An annular eclipse of the sun, visible to Europe, Africa, and Asia, at 11 A.M., 4th June."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	763. The Black Sea and the Dardanelles were frozen over.—PILGRAIN.
,,	XV. "Great snow for nearly three months. Excessive drought. Dysentery [*Rith fola*] throughout the whole of Ireland."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
A.D. 765.	XVI. "Great mortality among cows this year."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
,,	XVII. "At night a terrible and wonderful prodigy appeared amongst the stars. Scarcity of bread."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
	[A chasm occurs in the Annals of Tighernach from 766 to 976.]		
A.D. 766.	XVIII. "Snow beyond measure."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	766. "It rained blood three days, then a plague of venomous flies which slew much people, after that ensued a desolating mortality."—SHORT.
A.D. 767. THE FIRST LAMH-CHOMART.	XIX. "The fair of the clapping of hands, [*Lamchomart*] so called because terrific and horrible signs appeared at the time, which were like unto the signs of the day of Judgment, namely, great thunder and lightning, so that it was insufferable to all to hear the one and see the other. Fear and horror seized the men of Ireland, so that their religious seniors ordered them to make two fasts, together with fervent prayer, and one meal between them, to protect and save them from a pestilence, precisely at Michaelmas. Hence came the *Lamhchomart*, which was called the fire from heaven." The Four Masters likewise refer to a similar incident, under the year 799; and the Annals of Ulster also contain, under 798, a notice of another *Lamchomhart*, which followed a great snow, and was succeeded or accompanied by a pestilence.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 768.	XX. "An earthquake and famine. A leprous disease [probably small-pox] attacked many; abundance of acorns."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 769.	XXI. "Nargal, the son of Natsluaigh, dies of the bloody flux."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 770. MAEL-GARBH.	XXII. "There reigned many diseases in Ireland this year. A great morren of cows ran over the whole kingdom, called the *Moylegarou*." This is the first introduction of the term *Maelgarbh*,—a skin disease of cattle, characterised by roughness and loss of hair,—which appeared frequently in after times.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 771.	XXIII. "The fair of the Lamentation [*Lamhchomart*] in which lightning and thunder, like to the day of Judgment [appeared]. The *Lamhchomart* at Michaelmas, which was called the fire from heaven. The Gaels all in one peace; two tredans [three days fastings] in succession, with one week between them, for dread of the fire."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 772.	XXIV. "The murrain of the cows of Ireland still continued, and which was worse, great scarcity and penury of victuals among men continued. The Poxe [small-pox] came all over the kingdome."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	XXV. "Moenach, the son of Colman, abbot of Slane and Kilfobric, dies of a bloody flux [*a fluxu sanguinis*]. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that food failed almost all. A great abundance of acorns after it. A darkened moon on the second of the nones of December."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 773.	XXVI. "Eugan, son of Colman, died of a bloody flux, and many others died of that disorder."	*Annals of Ulster.*	774. "The appearance of a red cross was seen in the heavens after sunset. Serpents were seen in the air in the country of the Southern Saxons, horrible and very wonderful in appearance."—FLORENCE *of Worcester.*—*See* also STOW, under A.D. 786, and SHORT, in 775.
A.D. 776.	XXVII. "A great fall of rain and great wind. Dysentery [*Rith fola*] and many diseases besides. Mortality almost; the great mortality of cows;"—*Bo-ar mor.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 777.	XXVIII. "The running of blood [*Rith fola*, dysentery]. The great mortality of cows;—*Bo-ar mor.*"	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 778.	XXIX. "Mortality of cattle [*Bovum mortalitas*] ceased not, and the mortality of men from want. The small-pox [*Bolgach*] all over Erinn. A very great wind at the end of autumn." (In O'Conor's edition the word Bolgach is erroneously explained as "*Ventris profluvies.*" See *Rerum Hiber. Scriptores*, vol. iv. p. 108.)	*Annals of Ulster.*	775. Great plague at Constantinople; the city re-peopled by Constantine Copromius, from Armenia. "If some historians can be credited, little red crosses fell from the air on their children."—SHORT.
A.D. 779.	XXX. "Great snow in April."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 782.	XXXI. "Dreadful lightning on the entire night of Sunday, and thunder on the fourth of the nones of August; a great and mighty wind overthrew the monastery of Cluain Bronaigh."	*Annals of Ulster.*	"Pestilence raged in France A.D. 779, and invaded Scotland 784." An Epizootic was general among horned cattle, especially in Germany. —BASCOME.
A.D. 783.	"Flan, a wise bishop, was put to death by poison." Poison was, however, known to the Irish in St. Patrick's time.	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
THE SCAMAGH.	I. "A very great storm in January. A flood in Darinis. An awful vision at Cluainmacnoise; great repentance throughout all Ireland; the plague which is called *Scamach*;"—a peeling of the skin, probably a kind of Leprosy.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 785.	II. "There was a general disease in the kingdom this year called the *Skawaghe*."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	785. "Pestilence in Scotland."—SHORT.
A.D. 787.	"The moon red like blood on the twelfth of the calends of March."	*Annals of Ulster.*	786. In England it "rained blood, which falling on men's clothes appeared like crosses."—STOW.
,,	"A partial eclipse of the moon at 7 P.M., on the 8th March."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 788.	"Great snow the 3rd of the calends of May."	*Annals of Ulster.*	788. "Sore famine in England."—SHORT.
A.D. 795.	Although the chief Danish invasion of Ireland did not occur until A.D. 835, several predatory incursions were made by the Norsemen upon the eastern coast of Ireland—more especially at St. Patrick's Island, off Skerries, and at Reachrainn (now Lambay), off the County Dublin coast, about this period, as we learn from the Four Masters and the Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise. These Foreigners—Gentiles—or Pagan Danes, ravaged the coast of England at the same time;—*See* the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.		793. "Terrible prodigies afflicted England."—SHORT. 793. "This year dire forewarnings came over the land of the Northumbrians, and miserably terrified the people; these were excessive whirlwinds and lightnings, and fiery dragons were seen in the air. A great famine soon followed these tokens;" and in the same year "the ravages of heathen men lamentably destroyed God's church at Lindesfarne."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 797.	"Destruction of cows among the Momonians, Darians, and Adhuar, son of Nechin."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 798. THE SECOND LAMHCHOMART.	I. "Great snow, in which much people and cattle perished. The Lamentation [*Lamhchomart*] at Michaelmas, which was called the fire from heaven." See also under A.D. 767.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 799.	II. "The *Lamhchomhairt* at the Michaelmas of this year, which was called the fire from heaven;" to which text Doctor O'Donovan has added the following note. "In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in Cod. Clarend. tom. 49, this passage is translated, A.D. 798, 'the pestilence at Michaelmas, whereof sprung the *tene di nim*';' but this is incorrect. The Lamhchomairt was evidently a horrific thunder storm which struck the people with such terror and dismay that they clapped their hands with despair."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 800.	III. "A rainy summer." The year 801 of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 805 of the Annals of Ulster.	*Annals of Ulster.*	800. "A most prodigious hurricane from Africa, with irresistible force; it cast down to the ground and destroyed infinite houses, towns, villages, and trees. The same year happened a great inundation of the sea, which carried off much cattle." 801. "An earthquake in France and Germany." 802. Earthquakes, during May, in Italy, along the Rhine, and in France. From the "warmth and unseasonableness of the winter the plague broke out" on the Continent. In 803 an earthquake near Aixlachapelle. Plague followed.—SHORT.
A.D. 801.	IV. "There was such horrible and great thunder the next after St. Patrick's Day, that it put asunder 1,010 men between Corkabaskynn and the land about it. The sea divided an island there in three parts. The sea and land thereof did cover the earth near it."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 803.	V. "Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night preceding the festival of Patrick, scattering much people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the Country of Corcabaiscinn; and the sea separated the island of Fitha into three parts; and the same sea covered the land of Fitha with sand, *i.e.*, the extent of twelve cows of land."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 804.	VI. "Great thunder storm and fire on the day of the festival of Patrick, which killed many people, one thousand and ten men, in the Country of Corcabascinn."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
	VII. Smith, in his History of Cork, mentions the foregoing incident, but places it 26 years later—thus, "In the latter end of March this year [830], Hugh Ordnighe being monarch of Ireland, there happened such terrible shocks of thunder and lightning that above one thousand persons were destroyed by it, between Corka-Bascoin (a part of this county then so called) and the sea side. At the same time the sea broke through its banks in a violent manner, and overflowed a considerable tract of land. The island then called Inisfadda, *i.e.*, the Long-Island, on the W. coast of this county, was forced asunder, and divided into three parts."	*Smith's History of Cork.*	
	VIII. "There happened great wind, thunder, and lightning on the day before the festival of Patrick of this year, so that one thousand and ten persons were killed in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn, and the sea divided the island of Fitha into three parts." Fitha is now called Mutton Island, on the west coast of the county Clare, opposite Kilmurry. "The two other parts of the original island are still to be seen near it; they are insignificant islets, or rather lofty masses of rock close to Mutton Island."—*See Note to Irish Nennius.*	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	IX. "Great thunder happened in the time of Donogh, son of Donall, son of Murrough, king of Ireland, which killed one thousand and ten persons in the territory of Corco-Baiscinn, and divided Inis-Fithi into three parts."	*The Irish Nennius.*	
A.D. 805.	"A great plague arose in the island of Erinn. Great abundance of acorns."	*Annals of Ulster.*	806. "An eclipse of the moon."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 806.	I. Total eclipses of the moon in March and September this year.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 806.	II. "The moon was turned into blood."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "A great epidemic pestilence [*Teidhm*] in Ireland this year: the moon was turned into blood."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	807. "There was an eclipse of the sun."—*Welsh Chronicle.*
"	"It was in this year, moreover, that the cakes were converted into blood, and the blood flowed from them when being cut."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	809. A Solar eclipse.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 813.	I. "Great sickness and heavy diseases."	*Annals of Ulster.*	810. There happened the greatest mortality among horned cattle in Britain that is on record.—*Welsh Annals, styled—Brut Y Tywysogion.*
A.D. 814.	II. "A great disease [*Saeth mor*], and heavy sickness [*Tromghalar*]."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 815.	"A great storm at the calends of November."	*Annals of Ulster.*	815. "There was a great thunder storm, which caused many conflagrations."—*Cambrian Annals.*
"	I. "There was unusual ice and great snow in this year from Christmas to Shrovetide."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 817.	II. "Unnatural frost and great snow prevailed from Epiphany [Christmas of the star] to Shrovetide. The Boyne and many other rivers were passed over dry-shod, as were likewise the lakes. Horses and hunters were on Lough Neagh, to chase the wild deer. The roofing of an oratory was sent [on the ice] after May-day over the Loughs of Eirne from the province of Connaught into the territory of the Craumthain—*aliaque incognita per gelu et grandines, in hoc anno, facta sunt.*"	*Annals of Ulster.*—*Bodleian Copy.*	817. Excessive rains and damp cold weather on the Continent. In 820, a failure of crops and famine; the following year the Rhine and the Danube were completely frozen over for thirty days. "Epidemic pestilence ensued in the spring, which persisted all the summer and autumn. The succeeding winter, in 822, was very severe; the snow lay on the ground twenty-nine weeks, and caused great destruction to both men and beasts."—BASCOME.
A.D. 819.	III "There was such frost this year that all the loughs, pools, and rivers of Ireland were so dried up and frozen, that studs and all manner of cattle might pass on them without danger."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 821.	IV. "Great ice spread over the seas, the lakes, and the rivers, so that horses and cattle and burdens passed over thereon."	*Annals of Ulster.*	In 820 "No hard corn was sown in England before the next spring."—SHORT.
A.D. 822.	V. "A great frost, and the seas and lakes became frozen, so that horses with their burdens were carried upon them."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	823. "This also was fatal to much people and cattle in England."—SHORT.
A.D. 824.	I. "A great pestilence in the island of Ireland upon the old, the young, and the infirm. Great dearth and want of bread."	*Annals of Ulster.*	824. "The plague raged over all France, and a sore sickness in England."—SHORT.
A.D. 825.	II. "A great pestilence in Ireland upon the feeble and infirm. A great dearth of food and vanishing of bread."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	825. "In France great hail killed several people and much cattle. In Gascoigne a grain like wheat, but much shorter, rained down. In other places great heaps and all sorts of grain were found; but if cattle tasted it they died presently."—SHORT. See the notice of showers of grain in Ireland under A.D. 759 and 763.
"	III. "Great terror throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague given by MacFellaen of Munster."	*Annals of Ulster. Co. Cla.*	
A.D. 830.	"A total eclipse of the sun, visible in Ireland, at 7½ P.M., 25th May."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	827. "The moon was eclipsed on the very night of Christ's nativity."—ETHELWERD'S *Chronicle.*
A.D. 835.	THE FIRST GREAT DANISH INVASION OF IRELAND.		831. "An eclipse of the moon."—*Cambrian Annals.*
A.D. 833.	I. "There was abundance of nuts and akorns this yeare, and they were soe plenty that in some places where shallow brooks run under the trees men might goe dryshod, the waters were soe full of them."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 835.	II. "Great abundance of both nuts and acorns, which choaked streams so that they ceased to run."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "All the country of Connaught was likewise desolated by them [the Danes]. Great produce both of masts [nuts] and acorns, which so choked up the brooks that they ceased running."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 836.	IV. "A fleet of sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne; another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn-Liphthe [the Liffey]. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh-Liphthe [the plain of the Liffey] and Magh-Breagh [the great plain on the eastern borders of Meath, stretching between the county Dublin and the river Boyne], both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds. The first taking of Ath-Cliath [Dublin City] by the foreigners."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 847.	"Great snow on the calends of February."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	"Felym MacCriowhayn was overtaken by a great flux of the belly."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 848.	"Loch Laeigh, in the territory of Umhall, [or 'The Owles' in the barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo] in Connaught, migrated." And in the Irish version of Nennius it is said that it "ran off into the sea, so that nothing of it remained but its place."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 852.	I. "An annular eclipse of the sun, visible to Western Europe, Africa, and Asia, 24th March, at 1¼ P.M."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 851.	II. "A solar eclipse in this year."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	853. "Epidemic pestilence broke out in Scotland."—BASCOME, SHORT, and WEBSTER.
A.D. 854.	I. "Snow as high as men's girdles on the ninth of the calends of May."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 855.	II. "Greate snow and frost, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for footmen and laden horses, from the ninth of the kalends of December until the seventh of the ides of January. A tempestuous and severe year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	855. A great drought caused famine in Italy and Germany. "Parents eat their own children, and children their parents."—SHORT.—*See* also A.D. 442, 538, 695 and 898, &c.
A.D. 856.	III. "A very great storm, which produced a destruction of trees, and separated lakes, [islands] from their foundations."	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 856.	IV. "Great snow and frost, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for footmen and horsemen from the calends of December until the ides of January. A stormy year."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 857.	V. "A rainy autumn and very destructive to fruit."	*Annals of Ulster.*	859. The Adriatic frozen.—SHORT.
A.D. 863.	I. "There was an eclipse of the sun and moon in January this year. It reigned blood."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	863. "Epidemic pestilence ravaged Scotland."—BASCOMB and SHORT.
,,	II. "An annular eclipse of the sun, visible in Europe, Africa, and Asia, at 7 A.M., on the 18th of August."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 864.	III. "An eclipse of the sun on the calends of January, and an eclipse of the moon in the same month."	*Annals of Ulster.*	864. "Was a sharp and long frosty winter in England. A bloody snow fell."—*Magdeburgh Chronicle.*
A.D. 865.	IV. "An eclipse of the sun on the calends of January; an eclipse of the moon in the same month."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
,,	V. "An eclipse of the sun, visible in Europe and Africa, at 1½ P.M., 1st January," and an eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the same month.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 864.	VI. "Loch Lephinn [Lough Leane, near Fore, in Westmeath] was turned into blood, so that it appeared to all that it was lumps of blood, like the lights [of animals] externally," *i.e.*, all round its edge.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	VII. "Loch Leibinn changed into blood during nine days, so that it became sods of blood, like unto parboiled entrails."	*The Irish Nennius.*	
A.D. 865.	VIII. "Loch Leibinn turned into blood [a bloody colour—*O'Conor*] which was found in clots of gore, like lungs, on its borders."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 866.	IX. "Loch Lebenn turned into blood, so that lumps of blood, like lights [of animals], were cast to its borders."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
,,	X. "Showers of blood were shed, so that sods of gore were found."	*Book of Leinster.*	
,,	I. "A stream of strange water burst forth from the side of Sliabh-Cualann [a mountain in Wicklow], in which were fish, and coal-black trouts, which were a great wonder to all."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 867.	II. "A strange eruption of water from Mount Cualann, with small black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin."	*Annals of Ulster.*	867. "A cloud was seen hanging over England, one half of it like blood, and the other half like fire."—SHORT.
A.D. 868.	III. "An unusual eruption of water, with small black fishes, from Mount Cualann."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	869. Red or blood-coloured rain near Brixen.—MORREN *in Mem. de l'Academ. de Bruxelles.*
A.D. 869.	"Devastation of Armagh by Amlaf, so that the city was burned, with its houses and hospitals. [*nosocomiis*]" or Leper-Houses.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 875.	I. "Great wind, lightning, and thunder, in Ireland this year; and showers of blood were afterwards shed, so that lumps of gore and blood were visible on the extensive plains at Dumha-an-Deasa," in Cianachta Breagh, near Duleek, county Meath. There is another mound of Dumha Deasa, near Knockgraffon, in the county of Tipperary. *See* also A.D. 897 and 898.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	868. "The twentieth [year] of King Alfred's life there was a severe famine;" and in the next year "there was a great famine and mortality of men, and a pestilence among the cattle."—ASSER'S *Annals of the reign of Alfred the Great.*
,,	II. "A shower of blood was shed in the time of Hugh, son of Niall, so that sods of blood were found about Cianacht, at Dumha Dessa."	*The Irish Nennius.*	874. "In Italy it rained blood three days and three nights."—SHORT.
A.D. 877.	III. "Great storm and lightning. A shower of blood flowed, so that clods of gore and blood were found on the plains."	*Annals of Ulster.*	878. "A terrible plague among the cattle, chiefly upon the Rhine."—SHORT.
A.D. 878.	IV. "A shower of blood dropped, so that lumps of blood were found upon the plains in Ciannachta, particularly at Dumha-na-n-deisa. A great storm and lightning. An eclipse of the sun, "*i. e.*, a dark noon."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	879. "An eclipse of the sun about three o'clock in the evening."—ASSER.
	I. "A total eclipse of the moon on the 15th of October."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	891. "A comet after Easter."—ETHELWERD'S *Chronicle.*
A.D. 877.	II. "An eclipse of the moon on the ides of October, and an eclipse of the sun on the fourth of the calends of November."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 878.	III. "Great dearth [*ascolt mor*] of cattle-food in the spring; a great flux [*fluxus magnus*] in the autumn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 885.	I. "An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the heavens."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
,,	II. "A total eclipse of the sun, visible to almost the entire of Europe, Africa, and Asia, at 10 A.M., on 16th June."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 884.	III. "An eclipse of the sun, and stars were seen in the heavens."	*Annals of Ulster.*	884. "Pestilential disease raged at Oxford, which also affected the cattle, destroying great numbers."—BASCOMB.
A.D. 878.	IV. "An eclipse of the sun, that is, a dark noon."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 888.	I. "A great wind occurred on the festival of St. Martin of this year; and it prostrated many trees, and caused great destruction of the woods of Ireland, and swept Oratories and other houses from their respective sites."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 890.	II. "The heavens seemed to be on fire during the night on the calends of January."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 891.	III. "A great storm in the month of March, which prostrated trees, and carried the Derthechs [Oratories] off their foundations."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
,,	IV. "A great storm on the festival of St. Martin, which caused a great destruction of trees [*fidh-ár*] in the woods, and removed Oratories and houses off their [standing] places."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 893.	I. "A shower of blood was rained in Ard-Cianachta."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, AND EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 894.	"Great snow and great dearth, or scarcity of victuals [*ascolt mor*]."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 897.	II. "A shower of blood was shed in Ardciannachta." *See* also under A.D. 875 and 877.	*Annals of Ulster.*	897. Much civil war in England, and many incursions of the Danes. "But during the three years it was much more broken down by the mortality among cattle and among men, and most of all by this, that many of the most eminent Thanes in the land died."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 898.	III. "A shower of blood fell at Ard Ciannachta."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
THE FIRST INVASION OF LOCUSTS.	The first invasion of Locusts, preceded by bloody rain, and followed by a general scarcity, with great mortality of cattle and other animals occurred: the effects lasted thirteen years. It is remarkable that all the original authorities relating to this locust plague are Welsh. Dowling mentions an invasion of locusts in A.D. 952.		898. "So great a famine in France, that people were necessitated to eat one another."—SHORT.
A.D. 895.	I. "Provision failed in Ireland; for vermin of a mole-like form, each having two teeth, fell from heaven, which devoured all the food; and through fasting and prayer they were driven away."	*Chronicles of Wales, in Mon. Hist. Brit.*	
A.D. 897.	II. "After this—anno 897—poore Ireland had another scourge; for, saith Caradoc Lhancarvan in his British Chronicle, and likewise Polichronicon, this country was destroyed by strange worms, having two teeth, so that there was neither corn nor grasse, nor food for man or beast, for all was consumed that was greene in the land for the season of the yeare. The nine hundreth yeare followeth."	*Hanmer's Chronicle.*	Some of the Chroniclers give an account of a plague of locusts, which devastated France in 874. Short, describing the circumstance, says, these insects "had six feet, and two teeth harder than stones:" they were at length driven into the sea, and being cast on shore, "their putrefaction proved fatal to many; so that by famine and plague a third part of the people died." This, notwithstanding the difference in chronology, may be the circumstance alluded to by the Welsh and Irish annalists.
"	III. "Ireland, at this time, felt another scourge besides that of the Danes. For Caradocus of Lhancarvan relates, 'that in the year 897 it was destroyed by strange worms, having two teeth, which consumed all that was green in the land. These,' proceeds he, 'seem to have been locusts—a rare plague in these countries, but often seen in Africa, Italy, and other hot regions.' Other writers add, 'that these devourers left neither corn nor grass, nor food for man or beast, but consumed all that was green in the land,' so that of consequence a miserable famine ensued. This visitation confined both the Irish princes and the Danes within the terms of peace for five years."	*Harris's History and Antiquities of the City of Dublin.*	
A.D. 899.	I. "A rainy year; a great dearth; mortality of cattle."	*Annals of Ulster.*	900. "England was visited with a sore famine."—HOW.
"	II. "A rainy year; want of bread."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 903.	I. "Great mortality of cattle and birds, so that the voice of thrush or blackbird was not heard this year."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 906.	II. "A year of mortality."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 907.	III. "A year of mortality."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 908.	IV. "Mortality of cattle."	*Annals of Ulster.*	908. The frost was "so severe that most of the rivers of England were frozen over."—BASCOME.
A.D. 902.	I. "A strange thing fell out this year, which was two sunns had their courses together throughout the space of one day, which was the day before the nones of May."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 903.	II. "Two suns seen in equal career on the same day." The Book of Leinster refers this incident to the time of the battle of Bealach Mughna, in the county of Kildare, A.D. 903 [908].	*Book of Leinster.*	904. "A remarkable eclipse of the moon in England." In 905 "a comet appeared;" and in 912 another, much brighter. In 913 "A most severe winter."—SHORT.
A.D. 905.	III. "A wonderful sign appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day." The Annals of the Four Masters are antedated four years, and those of Clonmacnoise seven years at this period, so that the true date of this phenomenon would be 909, as in the Ulster Annals.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 909.	IV. "Two suns occurring in the same day, that is, the day before the nones of May."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 910.	V. "Two suns were seen together in the sky the same day."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
"	VI. "Wonderful signs happened in this year; viz., two suns [were seen] to run together on the same day, on the day before the nones of May."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 911.	"A rainy and dark year; a comet appeared."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 912.	"A rainy and dark year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 913.	"Cork was this year burned and plundered by the Danes; and in the year 915 (according to some MS. annals in Irish) the greatest part of Munster was wasted by them." Smith also says, that in the year 690, "the Danes being at war with the Irish, burned and plundered Cork," and adds, "this country was also wasted by them in the years 1012, 1016, 1026, 1048, and in 1081, as the ancient Chronicle of the Church of Kildare and the Annals of the Four Masters record."	*Smith's History of Cork.*	914. "A winter too long and severe" in England.—FLORENCE *of Worcester.*
A.D. 916.	I. "Great snow, cold and unusual frost in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable; and a destruction was brought upon cattle, birds, and salmon. Evil signs too, the	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 916.	heavens seemed to glow with comets, a flame of fire arose and passed from beyond the west of Ireland until it passed over the sea eastwards."		
A.D. 918.	II. "Great cold [*coisne*] and snow, which brought on mortality of cattle."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
"	"A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbots Fort of Cluain-mic-Nois, and to the causway of the monument of the cosses."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 921.	"A great storm."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 917.	I. "There reigned in Ireland a great plague this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 921.	II. "A great pestilence in Ireland."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
"	III. "A plague [*Duine-badh*, man-death] among the Gaeidhell." The Gaels or Irish Scoti.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 920.	I. "An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the calends of January."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
	II. "An eclipse of the moon on the 28th December."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 921.	I. "Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-Cliath [Dublin] and Ard-macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival; but he spared the Oratories with their Ceile-Des [Culdees] and the sick;"—who, it appears from the Annals of Ulster, were Lepers.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	II. "Upon the 3rd of November this year Armagh was spoiled by the foreigners of Dublin, except the houses of prayer with their people of God, [*i.e.*, Culdees,] and Lepers, and the whole church town."	*Annals of Ulster.*	922. "A pestilential fever was prevalent, and very fatal in Scotland."—BASCOME.
A.D. 929.	"Godfrey, king of the Danes, died a filthy and ill-favoured death."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	929. Bloody rain at Bagad.—MORREN.
A.D. 932.	"Fire from heaven burned the mountains of Connaught this year, and the lakes and streams dried up, and many persons were also burned by it."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	929. "The Thames was frozen over for thirteen weeks; a dreadful famine and disease followed."—BASCOME.
A.D. 933.	I. "The sun for one day appeared like blood until noon the next day."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	930. "Terrible armies and battles were seen in the air all night;" and in 932, "a great famine in France."—SHORT.
"	II. A small eclipse of the sun, at noon, visible to the north of Europe, on 27th April.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 934.	"Great acorns."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 939.	I. "The colour of blood on the sun from the beginning of the day till the noon of the day following."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
"	II. An eclipse of the sun, visible in Europe, Africa, and Asia, at 8½ A.M., 19th July.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D. 934.	I. "There was such drought and ice over loughs and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inismoghty, [in Meath], on ice, and spoiled and ransacked the same."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	937. Plague after a darkened blood-red sun for several days.—SHORT.
A.D. 939.	II. "Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable, and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta on the ice." This was an island containing a church on a lake which formerly existed at the place now called Inishmot, barony of Slane, county of Meath.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	937. Pestilence in England, "from great heat and long drought."—BASCOME.
A.D. 940.	III. "A great frost, so that the lakes and rivers were passable." It was during the severe winter of 939–40, memorable for a great frost, by which most of the Irish lakes and rivers were frozen over, that Muircheartach Mac Neill made the circuit of Ireland in his wars with the Danes, so graphically described in the poem of Cormacan Eigeas, written in A.D. 942; and when, from the circumstance of his soldiers having been clad in skins, to protect them against the inclemency of the weather, he received the cognomen of "Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks." Upon the sixth night of the march, "it was a hard night of good light," by the side of the Lagan river, in the county Down; on the ninth day they "found frost on the snow," on the plains of Magh n-Ealta, near Dublin; the tenth night "was constantly bad;" as the army passed through Leinster, it was "a night at the cold Aillinn—the snow came from the north-east;" and as it proceeded into the county Kilkenny, "the snow was on the ground before it."—*See* "The Circuit of Ireland, by Muircheartach Mac Neill," published by the *Irish Archæological Society in* 1841. Dr. O'Donovan says the true date of this Ultonian hero's death was 943. The frost was succeeded by a flood, which committed great havoc, particularly along the Shannon, and in the neighbourhood of Clonmacnoise; and we also read, under A.D. 942, that—	*Annals of Ulster.*	940. An Epizootic among cattle in the north of Europe; in Scotland 40,000 persons carried off by the pestilence.—BASCOME.
A.D. 492.	"There was contention seen to be between the fowls of the sea and the fowls of the land at Clonvicknose, where there was a great slaughter of crows of one side."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	IV. "A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Cluain-mic-Nois was swept away by the water."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 937.	I. "There were two lightning pillars seen in the firmament this year, for the space of a senight before Allhallantide, which shined so bright that they gave light to the whole climate." This entry is likewise to be found in the Book of Leinster.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	942. A comet "followed by inundations and great death of cattle."—SHORT.
A.D. 943.	II. "Two pillars of fire a week before Allhallowtide, and they illumined the whole world." The year 943 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 944 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—*O'Donovan's Notes to Four Masters.*	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 945.	III. "Two fiery columns were seen in the sky a week before November."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	945. "Famine in Italy," and in 947 "a cold frosty snowy winter in Poland."—SHORT.
	IV. "Two columns of fire were seen a week before Samhain [November eve] which illuminated the whole world."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 944.	V. "A great unusual frost, so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Gentiles of Lough Echuch killed by Daniel Macmurtagh."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 949.	"A great and unusual abundance of acorns."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
THE CLAIM-THRUS-CAD.	The year 949 is memorable for incursions of the Danes, and various battles between them and the Irish. Towards the end of the year we read of—		
A.D. 949.	I. "Great lues [*Claimthruscad mor*] and bloody flux [*Rith fola*] among the foreigners of Ath-Cliath,"—Dublin. Another of the Annalists in detailing the wars of Godfrey, son of Sitrick, says that there came,—	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 950.	II. "A great Leprosy [*Clamthruscad mor*, scaly leprosy, or mange,] and running of blood [*Ruith fola*, Dysentery] upon the Gentiles of Dublin." These two notices would appear to apply to Syphilis, (and if so, to fix the introduction of it into Ireland); and the circumstances of the period tend to favour that idea. For some years before, there had been several Danish invasions; and immediately preceding the year 950 the Danes plundered a great part of Leinster, and took many captives,—in one instance "upwards of three thousand persons," so that the accession and spread of venereal affections is likely to have occurred at the time referred to. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year of 947 [*recte.* 952] we find this entry:	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 952.	III. "The pox (which the Irish called then *Dolor Gentilium*), rann over all Ireland this year." In early Irish history the Danes and other foreigners were styled Gentiles, or Pagans.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 950.	"A mortality of Bees;" the first of the kind noticed in the Irish Annals. *See also under* A.D. 992.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 952.	"A destruction in Ireland through unknown insects having two teeth." This is the second plague of Locusts noticed in the Annals.	*Dowling's Annals.*	
A.D. 953.	I. "A great destruction of cows throughout Ireland."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 955.	II. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	955. "The hot summer happened" in Wales.—*Brut Y Tywysogion.—A Welsh Chronicle.*
A.D. 959.	I. "A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks, as far as Ath-Cliath." To what extent the lightning caused the mortality referred to, it is difficult to say; but it is manifest, from the former entries, that an epidemic pestilence raged throughout the country about the same time. The year 959 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 960 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 955 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	956. "Innumerable multitudes died of the plague." A severe winter; a famine in France and Burgundy.—SHORT. 959. "A great snow happened in the month of March," in Britain.—*Welsh Chronicle.*
A.D. 960.	II. "An arrow of fire came from the south-west along Leinster, and killed hundred thousands of men and cattle, with the houses of Dublin burned."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
"	III. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] upon cattle, with snow and diseases" [*Galar.*]	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D. 963.	I. "A great famine [*ascolt*], and cold and scarcity of corn."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	962. "Within the year there was a great mortality, and the great fire was in London, and Paul's Minster was burnt."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
"	II. "An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D. 964.	III. "A great miserable dearth in Ireland that the father sould his sonn and daughter for meat." *See also Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	968. Ungenial winds in May, "corrupted the corn, vines, and fruit trees;" the same in 969—famine followed.—BARONIUS, and *The Magdeburg Chronicle.*
A.D. 974.	"Great inclemency of the weather this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	971. "A great famine in England."—SHORT.
A.D. 980.	"An unusual abundance of acorns this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	974. "A great earthquake throughout all England."—FLORENCE *of Worcester.*
A.D. 984.	I. "The island of Loughkymie was, by a great whirlwind, sunk on a sudden, that there appeared but thirty feet thereof unsunk." The remains of many of these submerged islands have been discovered of late years, as at Lough Gur, Cloonfree, Dunshaughlin, and several	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	976. "This year was the great famine among the English nation."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 984.	other places in Ireland. See "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. i., p. 420, and vol. v., Appendix, p. 31.		979. "This same year was seen a bloody cloud oftentimes in the likeness of fire; and it was mostly apparent at midnight, and so in various beams was coloured. When it began to dawn, then it glided away."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 991.	II. "The wind sunk the island of Lough Cimbe [now Lough Hackett, near Headford, County Galway] suddenly, with its dreach and rampart that is thirty feet."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
PESTILENTIAL COLIC AND MOILGARB.	A *Moilgarb*, or epizootic of a cutaneous character, previously unknown in Ireland, commenced in 987, and preceded the Pestilential Colic, which committed as much havoc, produced as great terror, and gave rise to as much popular commotion, as its great antetype, the epidemic Cholera, 844 years after. It was attributed to demoniac influence, as often occurred in cases of panic in other counties. It returned in A.D. 1011, and again in 1061.		981. "Another great famine in England."—SHORT. 983. "A grievous famine everywhere."—SHORT. 986. "A mighty mortality took place among the cattle over the whole island of Britain."—*Brut Y Tywysogion.*
A.D. 981.	I. "This year began the murrain of cows called, in Ireland, the *Moilegarb*. There was such boisterous wind this year that it fell down many turrets, and, among the rest, it fell down violently the steeple of Louth and other steeples." The top of the Round Tower at Monasterboice, county Louth, still bears the marks of the lightning.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 986.	II. "There was great mortality in St. Queran's see of Clonvickenois."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	986. "This year first came the great murrain among cattle on the English nation."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	III. "A great sudden destruction, which caused a loss of people and cattle among the Saxons, and Britons, and Galls," in Ireland.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D. 987.	IV. "Great and unusual wind. Preternatural (*i.e.*, magical) sickness [*Tregait Fithnaisi*, demoniacal colic], by demons, in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality [*ar*, slaughter] of men plainly before men's eyes." See the same cause assigned for disease in A.D. 545 and 1061, &c. "The commencement of the great murrain of cows [*Bo-ar mor*] *i.e.*, the strange *Maelgarbh*, which had never come before."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	987. "Two pestilences previously unknown to the English—to wit, fever of men and plague of cattle—which in English is called *Scitta*, but in Latin *Fluxus Interaneorum.*"—FLORENCE *of Worcester.*
,,	V. "A Pestilence [*Treghait*, colic] in the eastern parts of Ireland from Demons, which caused a slaughter [*ar*] of people; and they used to be before the eyes of the people visibly [in daylight]. The beginning of the great mortality of oxen [*Bo-ar*] that is, the unknown *Maolgarbh*, having come for the first time." This expression Dr. O'Conor translates "*scabies valdè insolita.*" "A great storm, which threw down many buildings, together with the oratory of Louth."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	987. "In Saxony a grain like wheat rained out of the air."—*See the Irish Annals under* A.D. 759 and 1021. "Two great plagues afflicted England—a mortal fever among people, and deadly flux among cattle."—SHORT.
,,	VI. "A Magical [demoniacal?] colic [*Treaghait Fithnaisi*] from Demons, in the east of Erinn, which produced a mortality of people; and they were seen before people's eyes visibly. The beginning of the cow-mortality [*Bo-ar*], that is, the *Maelgarbh*, such as never came before."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	988. "A great mortality took place among the people through famine.—*Brut Y Tywysogion.*
A.D. 991.	VII. "A wonderful appearance on the night of the festival of St. Stephen, when the heavens became crimson red."	*Annals of Ulster.*	992. "For three nights successively the heavens seemed bloody."—SHORT.
A.D. 992.	VIII. "A great mortality upon men, [*Duine-badh*] cattle, and bees in Ireland this year." This is the second destruction of bees recorded; see A.D. 950. Bees were at that period in great abundance in Ireland, and a source of wealth to the people.	*Annals of Ulster.*	993. A great famine in Wales.—*Cambrian Annals.* 994. "A most severe winter; cold, pestiferous winds blowing at the same time." Great destruction of crops; pestilence followed. Mortality of fresh water fish.—SHORT.
A.D. 994.	IX. "A great mortality in Clonmacnoise" monastery. The records of this and other pestilences likewise mention the deaths of several distinguished individuals among the laity, and, owing to the circumstance of the chroniclers themselves being ecclesiastics, all the clergy of any note who died at these particular periods are enumerated.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	995. "This year raged epidemically and fatally such a disease as the English had neither known or felt for two hundred years before, viz., a Flux which made terrible destruction of men and cattle."—SHORT.
A.D. 995.	I. "A fire from heaven fell upon Armagh, which spared not, without burning, oratory, stone church, sacristy, or sacred tree, in it."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
,,	II. "Ard Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloichtheacha [round towers], and its Fidh-neimhedh [wood of the sanctuary], with all destruction. There came not in Ireland since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it." See also this entry in the Innisfallen Annals, under A.D. 1022.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1001. "A bloody flux and hot burning ague raged mortally in England."—SHORT.
A.D. 996.	III. "They of Uriell preyed Ardmach, and tooke from thence two thousand cowes. Ardmach was also burned, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland before."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1005. "In this year was the great famine through the English nation; such that no man ever before recollected one so grim."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D. 997.	"Many churches of Munster laid waste this year by famine and feuds."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1005. "In this year a dire and great famine prevailed in England, on which account Swain, King of the Danes, returned to Denmark." — FLORENCE *of Worcester.*
A.D. 998.	"A warning of mighty winds in the autumn of this year, so as to throw down woods, and houses, and almost kill the people with fear."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D. 1006.	I. "Great drought from little Christmas to the first of May. An eclipse of the sun in this year, *i.e.*, the spring of the black cloud."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
,,	II. "An eclipse of the sun, visible in Scotland and Ireland, 29th of May."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	1006. "A great famine in England, and over all Europe."—SHORT.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1006.	"A return of fair weather and of food in this winter, so that foliage and the wild garlic [*creamh*] grew.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1008.	I. "A great frost and snow, from the fifth of the Ides of January to Easter."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	II. "Great frost and snow, from the eighth of the Ides of January to Easter."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1009.	"A burning summer; a fruitful autumn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1009. "A plague among the Saxons."—WEBSTER.
A.D.1011.	III. "Great snow in Lent during three days and three nights, so that neither man nor beast left the house."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
„	"There was a great scarcity of corn and victuals this year in Ireland, insomuch that a hoope was sold for no less than five groats, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barron." The year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise corresponds with A.D. 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
„	"A hurricane in the Irish sea did incredible damage."	*Short's Chronological Table.*	
THE COLIC. A.D.1011.	I. "Epidemic Colic [*Teidhm Treaghait*] this year in Armagh, which caused a great destruction. Maelbrighde Mac an Ghobham, a Lector in Armagh, died of it, and Scolaghe [Scully] the son of Clercen, a priest of Armagh, and Cennfaclad of Sabhall [Saul, co. Down], the chief anchorite, died from it."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	"There appeared two shining comets in autumn."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1012.	II. "A great epidemic mortality [*Teidhm*], viz., Boils [or lumps *Cnuicc*] and Colic [*Treaghait*] in Armagh, from Samhain [November] to May, which killed many professors and students, and its bishop, Cennfaeladh of Saul."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1012. "Endless multitudes died of famine and plague" in England and Germany.—SHORT.
„	III. "A great malady [*Teidhm mor*, a great epidemic], namely, lumps [possibly cramps or spasms] and griping [*cnuicc agus treaghait*], at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide 'till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died." Colgan refers, in his Trias Thaumaturga, to the same pestilence, and enumerates those who died of it.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1014.	THE BATTLE of CLONTARF fought on the Friday before Easter.		1014. "And in this year, on the eve of St. Michael's Mass, came the great sea-flood, wide throughout this land [England], and ran so far up as it never before had done, and washed away many towns and a countless number of people." — *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1015.	"A great wind in the autumn, the like of which was not found in these times, which prostrated the great oak of St. Finnen [in the cemetery] at Cluain-Mac-Nois. A disease of the legs [*Cos ghalar*, probably scurvy: see A.D. 1848] throughout the Danes; and a plague of rats [or mice, *Luch*] among the Danes and the Leinstermen." The term *Luch* is applied indiscriminately to rats or mice. The word "*Narraway*" is still used by the Irish-speaking people for the modern brown rat, which, it is believed by naturalists, replaced the old Irish black rat; they were probably introduced by the Scandinavian vessels, then so numerous on the coasts of Ireland.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1016.	"Great mortality of cattle on account of the excessive rains."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D.1017.	"Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair [Tara], pillar of the dignity of Ireland, died of the colic [*Treaghait*]."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	In 1017 "appeared a most frightful great comet for four months. The same year it rained blood in France; the stains were indelible in all things but clothes and wood." —SHORT.
A.D.1018.	I. "The hairy star [comet] appeared in this year, during a fortnight in the autumn."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
„	II. "The hairy star appeared this year during a fortnight in autumn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1019.	"All Kildare was burned by a fire from heaven."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1020.	I. "A shower of wheat fell in Ossory."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1021.	II. "A shower of wheat was rained in Ossory, in the reign of Melaghlin, the son of Donnell."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	1021. "Was an excessive hot, droughty summer in England;" on the Continent of Europe "many people and much cattle died of it." —SHORT.
„	III. "A shower of wheat was shed in Ossory."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	IV. "There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
„	V. "A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe." The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
„	VI. "A shower of wheat was rained in Ossory."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1022.	VII. "A shower of wheat fell at Airgiod Ros, in Ossory."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
„	I. "There was a great shower of hail in summer this year, the stones whereof were as big as crabs [apples]; there was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every-	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1022.	where in the kingdom. There fell a great wonderful snow at this time before the battle of Slieve Grott."		
"	II. "Very great showers of hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1023.	I. "A solar eclipse at mid-day, and a lunar in the same month."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	1023. "A solar eclipse at the ninth hour of the day, in spring time."—FLORENCE *of Worcester.*
"	II. "An eclipse of the moone the 4th ides of January, being Thursday. An eclipse of the sonn the 27th of the same moone, on Thursday."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
"	III. "There was an eclipse of the sun about noon, the first of the calends of February."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	IV. "The sun vanished at mid-day; the moon vanished in the same month."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
"	V. "An eclipse of the moon January 4th; an eclipse of the sun; another eclipse of the moon in a fortnight after."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	VI. "An eclipse of the sun, visible to Western Europe, Africa, and Asia, at 11½ A.M., 24th January;" and two total eclipses and one partial eclipse of the moon the same month. The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded, show that the chronology of the Irish Annals is, with the following exception, perfectly correct at this period.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D.1022.	VII. "A solar eclipse."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1025. "In Flanders it rained constantly, from Oct. 15 to April, followed by a plague, which swept away the greatest part of men; after that a great famine."—SHORT.
A.D.1027.	"Great wetness of the weather this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1029.	I. "Great snow this year, from the feast of Bridget [1st February] to the feast of Patrick [17th March], so that the like was never heard of before."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D.1030.	II. "Ruiahri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn [the River Foyle], by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the 'Prey of the Snow.'"	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1025. "The summer was wet and cold, and pestilence raged in England and in other parts of Europe."—BASCOME.
A.D.1029.	I. "Great mortality in the island of Lana, in Carbria-Magna," off the coast of the County Sligo.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	1025. "Plague and diseases in the north of England, and murrain of cattle; rains, famine, &c."—SHORT.
"	II. "Great mortality [*mortlaid*] in Inis-na-Lainne, in Great Carbury." This entry refers however to the death of "twelve score of people of the best of the Carbreans [who] were burned." See also the Four Masters under A.D. 1029.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1027. Choro-Mania, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dancing Madness, appeared in Germany, and subsequently spread over the Continent of Europe and to the British Isles.—HECKER'S *Epidemics of the Middle Ages.*
A.D.1030.	I. "An eclipse of the sun on the day before the calends of September."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	II. "An eclipse of the sun, visible 31st August."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
"	In the old translation in the British Museum of the Ulster Annals, we read—"Maelduin Mac Ciarmaic, [who had profaned the effigy of] the Lady Mary, of Kindred Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach.*" This entry, which is given differently in the Dublin copies and in that published by Dr. O'Conor, from the Bodleian MS., would, if correct, be the earliest instance recorded in the Irish annals of the human subject being affected by the diseases of animals. What the precise malady here specified was, we have now no means of ascertaining. The term *Conach* has had its origin in the popular belief, not yet extinct—that horned cattle, if they eat the grass on which the *Conach* or *Connough worm* (the large fleshy caterpillar of the *Sphinx Elephas* moth) has passed, become affected with a fatal distemper characterized by madness, a sort of hydrophobia. See Sir H. Pier's History of Westmeath, 1682, in Vallancy's *Collectanea Hibernia.* See also M'Skimins's History of Carrickfergus. The true reading in the Dublin and Bodleian copies is "Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, *i.e.*, the Lord of Kinnel-Binnigh of the Glenn, was killed by Conachobar O'Loingsy;" and it is so repeated by the Four Masters under the same date.	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clarend. in British Museum.*	1031. A comet. "In France, England, and the East, raged famine and pestilence."—WEBSTER. 1032. "A thunderbolt [*Tine gelain*] in Saxonland, which burned many people at York, &c. Caer-Abroe."—*Chronicon Scotorum.* 1032. "Thunder-storms [*Tine gelain*] in Saxonia, so that very many were killed by lightning at York."—*Annals of* TIGHERNACH. 1032. "In this year appeared the wild fire, [lightning,] such as no man remembered, and moreover on all sides it did harm in many places."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* 1033. "A pestilence infested England and two years afterwards." 1035. In "the month of June, so intense was the cold, that all the corn and fruits were destroyed"—BASCOME.
A.D.1031.	"It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain,"—which also throws light on the food of both men and animals at that period:— 'A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain, Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes, Or of the acorns of the brown oak, Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge, Was got without stiff bargaining, At Ard-Macha, for one penny.'"	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1035.	"A great storm occurred on the feast of St. Thomas, and overthrew houses and woods."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1037.	I. "Great rain this year.	*Annals of Ulster.*	1039. "This year was the great wind."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	II. "It rained much this summer."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1041. "And all that year was a very heavy time, in many things and divers, as well in respect to ill seasons as to the fruits of the earth. And so much cattle perished in the year as no man before remembered, as well through various diseases as through tempests."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	III. "Most inclement and very wet weather this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1038.	I. "There was such abundance of akorns this year, that it fattened the piggs of piggs."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	II. "Very great fruit [nuts and acorns] in this year, so that the *orcs* [the rutlands or last farrowed] of the pigs were fattened."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1040.	"Abundance of produce [*mess mor;—fructuum abundantia*] this year, and mortality of cattle and swine"—the first swine-mortality specially noticed in the Irish annals.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	"In 1043 was a grievous famine over all England."—SHORT.
A.D.1044. PESTILENCE.	I. "Clonmacnoise was plundered by the people of Conmhaicne [Co. Longford], whereupon God and Ciaran sent upon them the unknown distemper [*Tamh anaithinidh*], which killed almost all their people and cattle."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1044. "In this year was a very great famine over all England; and corn was so dear as no man remembered, so that the sester of wheat went up to sixty pence, and even further."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	II. "Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Conmhaicni; and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, *i.e.*, an unknown plague [*Tamh anaithinidh*] was sent among them, so that the Booleys [dairies or summer houses] were left waste with their cattle, after the death of all the [shepherd] people."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1045. "Great scarcity and dearth in France; and Cologne nearly desolated."—*Annals of* TIGHERNACH.
,,	III. "For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Queran, God horribly plagued them with a horrid unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection that their towns, houses, and darie-places were altogether waste without men or cattle."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1046. "In this same year, after Candlemas, came the severe winter, with frost and with snow, and with all kinds of tempestuous weather, so that there was no man then alive who could remember so severe a winter as this was, as well through mortality of men as murrain of cattle; even birds and fishes perished through the great cold and famine."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	IV. "Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe [now the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county Westmeath], died of an unknown disease [*Galar-anaithinidh*], before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible refection at Cluain-mic-Nois."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1047.	I. "Great snow this year from the festival of Mary in winter [8th December], to the festival of Patrick [17th of March], the like of which had not been known; with a destruction of men, cattle, and of the wild animals of the sea, and birds."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1047. "And there was all over England a very great mortality, in the same year."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	II. "A great snow this year from the festival of Mary."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1047. "Snow fell, and continued from the calends of January until the festival of St. Patrick, which they called 'The Great Snow.'"—*Cambrian Annals.*
,,	III. "A remarkable fall of snow this year, from the Epiphany to the calends of May."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
,,	IV. "A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of their violation of a covenant this famine came. Great snow in this year, (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea, in general. Of this snow was said— 'Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity, From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the great snow.'"	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1047. "On January, the first, there fell in England a very great and deep snow, which broke down most woods. It laid till March the first. The summer was characterized by much thunder and lightning; the crops were blighted; there followed a great dearth, and death of people and cattle. On March the first was a great earthquake, and great mortality after it."—SHORT.
,,	V. "A great snow in this year, the like of which was not remembered. A great famine [*gorta*] came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their country and went into Leighlin [Leinster]; and it was through a breach of honour that that famine came, viz., the two sons of Bran, son of Maelmordha, having been betrayed by the son of Eochaidh [king of Ulidia], and the nobles of Ulidia [Ulster], under whose protection they were."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1048. "In this year was a great earthquake, wide throughout England."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle:* and in another manuscript of that work, it is said, "this year was the severe winter."
A.D.1050.	VI. "Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossipred or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, *i.e.*, the son of the king of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favorable weather in consequence of this law."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1049. "A great earthquake on the calends of May. And there was also a great mortality among men, and murrain among cattle: and moreover the wild-fire did much evil in Derbyshire, and elsewhere."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* See also A.D. 1032.
			1051. "In England dearth, famine, want of bread, and great mortality."—SHORT.
A.D.1054.	I. Several wonders and prodigies are said to have occurred this year; among the rest we read that "a steeple of fire was seen in the air, over Ros-deala [in the county of Westmeath], on the Sunday of the festival of George, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it; and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out and raised up a greyhound that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, &c., &c." The wood on which they perched fell, and the oak tree shook with its roots in the earth; and "Loch Suidhe-Odhrain, in Sliabh-Guaire [now Slieve	*Annals of the Four Masters. The Irish Nennius. Annals of Tighernach, Chronicon Scotorum, and Book of Ballymote.*	1053. "This year was the great wind, on Thomas's mass night, and also the whole mid-winter there was much wind."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
		Annals of the Four Masters.	1054. "And in this year there was so great a murrain among cattle as no man remembered for many years before."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1054.	Gorey, in Cavan], migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhaill [a tributary of the Boyne] which was a great wonder to all."		
A.D.1055.	II. "The lake called Loch Suidhe-Odhran, in Sliebe-Guaire, stole, away in the latter part of the night of St. Michael's eve, until it came into the river Favail, [a circumstance] which was never heard of before."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "The lake of Suidhe-Odhran escaped at the end of Michaelmas Night, and went into the Feabhall, a circumstance which had not been heard of from remote antiquity."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1056.	I. "Lightning appeared and killed three at Desert Tola, or Dysart Taly, [now Diserttaula, parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, Co. Westmeath,] and a learned man at Swords, and did break the great tree."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	II. "A flash of lightning occurred, and killed three persons at Desert Tola, and a student at Swords, and killed cattle."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1058.	I. "Great abundance of produce in Ireland this year."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D.1059.	II. "A great abundance of acorns throughout Ireland."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1059. "The winter in England was cold and long; very injurious to corn; hence followed famine and plague in 1060."—SIGEBERT, *quoted by* SHORT.
"	III. "Great fruit throughout Ireland this year."	*Annals of the FourMasters.*	
A.D.1060.	"A great storm in the autumn of this year; and very great destruction of crops. In this year foxes were taken among the herds, in such numbers as the people chose, on account of the great number of dead carcasses."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D.1061. SMALL-POX AND COLIC.	I. "A great pestilence [*Teidhm*], in Leinster; that is the Small-pox [*Bolgach*], and Colic [*Treaghait*], which caused a destruction [*ar*] of people throughout Leinster." Dr. O'Conor's Latin translation of this passage is quite incorrect. Bolgach he renders "*profluvium ventris*," and Treaghait, the still living word for colic, or a "piercing pain in the abdomen" he translates "*virium exinanitio.*"	*Annals of Tighernach.*	1065. "In the calends of May was seen a comet, not only in England, but all over the world."—SHORT.
"	II. "Great distempers [*Teidhm mor*], in Leinster, viz., the *Bolgach* [small-pox], and the Colic [*Treaghait*], which caused a destruction of people throughout Leinster."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1066. "In this year king Harold came from York to Westminister, at that Easter which was after the mid-winter in which the king died; and Easter was then on the day 16th before the calends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen in the heavens, as no man ever before saw. Some men said that it was Cometa, the star which some men called the haired star; and it appeared first on the eve Litanea Major, the eighth before the calends of May, and so shone all the seven nights." —*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1063.	III. "The Colic [*Treaghait*] and Lumps [*Cnuicc*], prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity [*ascolt*] of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia," —*aunlann*—relish, or what is termed "kitchen." *See also* A.D. 981, 1011, and 1044, when colic likewise prevailed epidemically.	*Annals of the FourMasters.*	
A.D.1065.	I. "There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded." *See* also A.D. 1097.	*Annals of the FourMasters.*	
A.D.1066.	II. "A great crop of nuts in all Ireland, so that there was an overflow in rivers."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1066. "After Harold, the son of Godwin, had been made king, there appeared many wonderful sights in the air that year, such as brands of fire, and all men feared that some calamity was impending upon the island."—*Cambrian Annals.*
"	III. "A great abundance of nuts throughout all Ireland, so that they choked the streams."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	I. "A hairy comet, of wonderful size, appeared in the air, on the Tuesday of Little Easter [the Tuesday after Low Sunday]. From the 1st of May to the 23rd of the moon, it was in its full brightness, and its light, as the people calculated, was as that of the moon; and so it continued for four days."	*Annals of Tighernach.*	
"	II. "There appeared a commett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moone at the full. * * * There was a battle fought in England between Harold and the Normans and Saxons, this year, where there was an overthrowe given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shipps of them killed."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1068. "A great pestilence raged in York and Durham." —BASCOME.
"	III. "A star appeared on the seventh of the calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner 'till the end of four nights afterwards."	*Annals of the FourMasters.*	1069. "Such a dearth was in England that man did eat horses, cats, dogs, and man's flesh."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	IV. "A wonderful star arose in this year; such was its greatness and luminousness, that the people said it was a moon."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1069 to '73. The Normans having wasted England, there was a great dearth over the kingdom, of which the most frightful pictures have been drawn. "The earth was desolate, without agriculture or inhabitants; yet how many proudly and shamefully boast that their ancestors came in with; and were fellow butchers with the inhuman Butcher General." The famine raged in 1070, "and the butcher's shambles were kept up." The following was a most rigorous winter; all rivers were frozen. In 1073 "a fatal dearth and famine still continued over all England, from the conqueror's desolating wars and brutish cruelty."—SHORT.
A.D.1073.	I. King Terence O'Bryan having taken the head of Conor O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, from the church of Clonmacnoise, where it was interred, he is said to have been struck with a "sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	II. "A great disease seized the king, Toridhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off, &c." See also the Dublin copy of the Innisfallen Annals, under A.D. 1085.	*Annals of the FourMasters.*	
A.D.1075.	I. "Great frost and snow in the end of this year, and beginning of the next."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D.1076.	II. "A great storm in this year shook the ears of corns, and broke the trees exceedingly. Great mortality [*Teidhm mor*, great epidemic pestilence] in this year, *i.e.*, pestilential heat, so as to destroy very many."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1076. "The earth was hard frozen from the calends of November to the midst of April."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	III. "There was great scarsity of victualls this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1076.	IV. "There was a great scarcity of provisions this year."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1082. A great famine in England. — *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	V. "A scarcity of food this year."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1085. "This was a sorrowful year in England, full of miseries for the great dearth of cattle, slow ripening of corn and all fruits, intemperature of the air, terrible thunder and lightning, fatal to many." —HOWS and STOW'S *Annals.*
A.D.1077.	VI. "The scarcity of victualls continued for this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	VII. "There was a great scarcity in this year also."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1078.	VIII. "Snow and great frost, so that the principal rivers and lakes of Ireland were passable dry-shod. Great mortality of cattle [*ar mor fors na-cearthra*] in this year. Great mortality [*mortlaid mor*], amongst the people of Ireland, and the cattle, which carried off a great number of men. Great store of the fruits of the earth this year." The names of the distinguished persons who died of this mortality, resulting from the *Teidhm* or epidemic pestilence, are enumerated in these Annals.	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1086. "And the same was a very heavy year, and very disastrous and sorrowful, for there was a pestilence among the cattle, and the corn and fruits were checked; so violent was the thunder and lightning that many persons were killed; and things ever grew worse and worse with the people."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
TEIDHM.	The concluding epidemic period of the eleventh century began, but was accompanied by abundant harvests and great plenty. The pestilence, possibly Typhus Fever, lasted thirteen years, and was attended by epizootics affecting oxen, sheep, and swine. Very inclement winters with some frost and great snow, occurred.		1086. "In England [during this great pestilence and famine] peacocks and other tame fowl fled to the woods; fishes were dead in the waters."—SHORT.
A.D.1084.	I. "This is the best year that came for its fertility in fruits and crops. Great mortality [*ar mor*] amongst cattle in this year, in the southern half of Ireland, called the half of Mogha—Munster."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1087-8. "One half of all the people of England was seized with a violent burning Fever, which began last year, and proved very fatal to multitudes. At the same time a murrain made sad havoc among cattle; the remainder of tame fowls, as hens and geese, fled to the woods."—SHORT.
,,	II. "A great pestilence [*Teidhm*], in this year, which killed three-fourths of the men of Ireland. It began first in the south, and searched the four points of Ireland. The cause which produced that pestilence was this:—Demons that came out of the northern islands of the world, viz., three battallions, and three thousand in each battallion, as Ængus Oge, son of the Daghda, revealed to Gilla Lughan, who frequented the *Sith Brugh-na Boinne*, every year, on November eve [*oidhche samhna*]. And he himself saw one battallion of them in Maistin [Mullagh-Mast;] that is the battallion that was ravaging Leinster. The way in which they appeared to Giolla Lughan was this: every direction in which their heat and torridity went, it was there their poison took effect; for there was a fiery sword [went] out of the throat of every one of them, and as high as the clouds of heaven was each man of them. And that was the cause of the pestilence." Dr. O'Conor quite misunderstood the meaning of this passage, of which the foregoing translation, by Mr. Curry, is the first proper explanation published. The cohorts, or battalions, alluded to by the annalist, were merely the *Demons of Pestilence*, already described under A.D. 987; this figure was adopted by the English writers, in describing the plagues of the sixth century. See A.D. 558.	*Annals of Tighernach.*	1087. This "was a very grievous time of scarcity in this land; there was also so much illness, that almost every other man was afflicted with the worst of evils, that is a Fever, and this so severe that many died of it: and afterwards from the badness of the weather, which we have mentioned before, there was so great a famine throughout England that many hundreds died of hunger. O how disastrous, how rueful, were these times! when the wretched people were brought to the point of death by the fever; then the cruel famine came on and finished them. Who would not deplore such times, or who is so hard hearted that he will not weep for so much misery? * * * At the same time almost all the principal towns of England were burned down," as well as St. Paul's minister and the bishop's palace, "together with many other monastaries, and the greater and handsomer part of the whole city" of London. "Oh! how sad and deplorable was this year, which brought forth so many calamities."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1085.	III. "There was destruction of men and cattle in this year to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen in it."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	IV. "A mortality [*ar*] of people and cattle in this year."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1087.	V. "A great abundance of acorns this year."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
,,	VI. "Great abundance of nuts and fruit. Murrain [*Bo-ar*, Cow mortality] of cows and dearth in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufus assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1088.	VII. "Great snow in this year, and great mortality [*ar mor*] of oxen, and sheep, and pigs in the same year. In that year was given a camel, which is an animal of wonderful size, to Murtchertach O'Brien, by the King of Albania. In the same year a fish of unheard of size was caught at Limerick, fifteen feet long, and having two huge claws under its head."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1089. "There was also a great earthquake throughout England, on the 3rd day [11th] before the ides of August; and it was a late year both as to the corn and fruits of all kinds, so that many men reaped their corn about Martinmas, and even later."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D 1089.	VIII. "The stormy Easter."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1091.	IX. "This year a happy, fruitful yeare."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
,,	X. "This is a year of happiness, prosperity, and good weather."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1090. "A great storm in London on St. Luke's day." —STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1092.	XI. "Great rains and inundations in the summer and autumn of this year; and fastings were established and alms were offered to God, for the purpose of expelling these evils. An abundance of apples this year."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1090 to 93. "A terrible earthquake was felt throughout England, which was followed by a great scarcity of fruit and a late unproductive harvest. The year following a severe storm was felt."—BASCOME.
,,	XII. "Great frost and ice in this year; and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes, and great snow fell afterwards."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
	The severity of the weather continued during the following year, as we find this entry in the same annals—		
A.D.1093.	XIII. "Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1093. In England "great rains, floods; a sudden frost."—SHORT.
"	XIV. "Great abundance of fruit this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1093. In England "a great famine and a great mortality."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	XV. "A great crop of fruit in this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1094. "Was called the rainy year; for from October to April it never ceased, hence a grassant plague over England. Prodigies seen in the sky."—SHORT.
A.D.1094.	XVI. Great inclemency throughout all Ireland, of which grew a great dearth."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
	"Great inundations in all Ireland."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1095.	XVII. "There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, insomuch that it depopulated great provinces and countries. There was not such a pestilence in the kingdom since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane [A.D. 660], that died of the disease called the Boye Konncall [*Buidhe Chonnaill,*] untill this present year, of which disease those ensueing noblemen, with infinite numbers of meaner sort, died;" and among the rest, Godfrey, King of the Danes of Dublin and the Islands. "The king and subjects seeing the plague continue, with sore heat with them, were stricken with great horror; for appeasing of which plague the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdom in general to fast from Wednesday to Sunday once every month for the space of one year, except solemn and great festival days."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1095. Severe frost in England; a bad harvest.—SHORT.
"	XVIII. "Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. * * * Great sicknes in Ireland, that killed many men from the calends of August until May next. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, *mortuus est.*"	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
"	"A great snow was shed on the Wednesday after the calends of January, which caused a slaughter of people, and birds, and cattle. A great distemper [*Teidhm*] in Ireland, which caused a slaughter of people, from the calends of August 'till the following May [called] the year of the mortality [*Bliadhain na mortla*]." These annals also record the death of those persons mentioned by the Four Masters. *See* XXII.	*Annals of Ulster. Dublin Copy. Mr. Curry's Translation.*	
"	XIX. "Great snow was shed on the Wednesday after the calends of January, which killed a multitude of people, cattle, and birds. A great pestilence [*Teidhm*] in Ireland, which killed a great number of people, from the calends of August to the May following. It was called the deathful year;—[*Bliadhain apthach.*]"	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	XXI. "An abundant harvest throughout Ireland generally this year. There was a great persecution this year, and a plague raged all over Ireland, insomuch that cities were almost depopulated, and the dead were innumerable."	*Annals of Innisfallen.—Stowe edition.*	
"	XXII. "There was a great pestilence [*Teidhm*] over all Europe in general in this year; and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady [*Tamh*]." The O'Clerys enumerate "some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it." Donghus, Bishop of Dublin; Ua Manchain, the Brehon; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain, a distinguished scribe; Cairbre, Bishop of Ua Ceithearnaigh; Ua Rinnanaigh, lector of Leith Ghlinn; Eochidh Ua Coisi, vice-abbott of Achah-bo; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe anmchra of Lismore; Buadhach Ua Cearruidhir, priest of Cill-Dalua; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhaigh; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector, and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon of Leinster, all perished. "Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Mearanach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-Cliath [Dublin] and the Islands [the Hebrides]; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha [O'Shea] Lord of Corka-Dhuibhne; Ua Maelcraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair; O'h Ainbhidh, lord of Oirghialla; and Ua Conchabair, lord of Cianahcta-Glinne-Geimhin."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1096. "A very grievous famine" in England.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* 1096. "Most pernicious frost, which caused dearth and famine in England."—SHORT. 1097. The inundation causing the Godwin Sands.—STOW'S *Chronicle.* 1097. In England great dearth of cattle, and rotting of corn, from the excessive rains. "The land of Godwin Sands was swallowed up by the sea this year."—SHORT. But other chronicles refer this occurrence to 1100, at the same period when the sea made great inroads in Holland, and 100,000 persons were believed to have been drowned there.
A.D.1096.	XXIII. "A great terror seized on the men of Ireland, previous to the festival of St. John, in this year, until God saved them through the fastings of St. Patrick's heir, and the clergy of Ireland also." Colgan alludes to the foregoing pestilence, and the O'Clerys, under the year 1096, describe the means taken to avert it.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	XXIV. "The festival of John fell on Friday this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick at their head, to protect them against the pestilence, which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was to command all in general to observe abstinence from Wednesday until Sunday every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day 'till the end of the year, except	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1098. A spring of blood burst out in Berkshire. "Nearly all the crops in the marsh lands failed from the great rains which ceased not the whole year."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* 1103. Mortality of cattle. "Failure of crops, both of

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1096.	on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance"—*teine na diogla.* The circumstance of "The great terror of the Festival of St. John" is detailed in almost the same words in the Annals of Kilronan and in the Chronicon Scotorum, under the year 1096. The year following this (1097), was, as frequently occurred after any great pestilence, remarkably prolific and abundant, especially in nuts. The Annals of the Four Masters record a:—		the corn and all fruits of trees."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.* 1103. "This year appeared a star very wonderful to behold."—*Cambrian Annals.* 1104. "A very great snow in February; great land floods; mighty scarcity of corn and dearth from endless taxes and wars in England."—SHORT.
A.D.1097.	I. "Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fatted: and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called 'The Year of the White Nuts,' and a Seiseadhaeh [the sixth part of a barrel] of nuts was got for one penny."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1104. Plague in England, attended with carbuncles. "Two years after fevers and fluxes were rife."—BASCOME. 1105. "This was a year of great distress from the failure of fruits, and from the manifold taxes which never ceased," &c.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
„	II. "A Great fruit of nutts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the yeare of white nutts), that a man might get a measure called Sessagh, *i.e.* the sixth parte of the barrell for a penny."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	1106. "On the 14th before the calends of March, a strange star appeared in England, and two moons appeared in the heavens the Thursday before Easter.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
„	III. "A great crop of nuts this year, that is The Year of the White Nuts. Thirty years from this nut crop to the next [notable] nut crop." *See* under A.D. 1065 and 1066.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1109. "Erysipelatous diseases were epidemic in England, which affected and destroyed many people, their limbs being covered with black spots like carbuncles."—WEBSTER.
A.D.1098.	"A great snow this year; a wet and fertile year."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1109. "Great thunder in England during this year."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1099.	"Great dearth of provisions in all Ireland."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1110. "The fruit trees were greatly injured by" severe frost. "This was a year of much distress from the taxes which the king raised for his daughter's dowry, and from the bad weather by which the crops were greatly injured, and nearly all the fruit on the trees destroyed throughout the country."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
„	"Plunderings, and the evil deeds of war and famine, after that time."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1110. "An earthquake at Salop, and a bloody battle of wild fowls, wherein great heaps were slain."—SHORT.
A.D.1107.	I. "A snow for a day and a night was shed on the Wednesday preceding Patrick's festival, which brought a slaughter upon the cattle of Erinn. Great foul wet weather this year, which destroyed all the corn."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1111. A great dearth; mortality of people; "grievous murrain of cattle and death of fowls; all tame fowls fled to the woods, and fishes died in the water."—SHORT.
„	II. "The November of the storm; a great wind and lightning in Erinn this year, which caused a destruction [*ar*] of people and cattle."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1111. "The winter was very long this year; a heavy and a severe time, by which the fruits of the earth were much injured; and there was the greatest pestilence among the cattle ever remembered."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
„	III. "A snow of twenty-four hours the Wednesday before St. Patrick's day, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Great wet this year, and it spoyled the corn."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	1112. "A very good year as to the crops, the trees and fields being very fruitful; but it was a very heavy and sorrowful time, by reason of a dreadful pestilence among men."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
„	IV. "Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1112. "This yeare was a great mortalitie of men, and morein of beasts."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1108.	I. "Limerick burn't outright, boysterous winde in the 3 Non of September; great oak fruict in all Ireland. A happy year of corn fruict and all good this year."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	1113. In October the Medway and Thames failed of water.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
„	II. "All Luimneach [Limerick] was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1113. "People were afflicted with grievous and long diseases, especially a dysentery and most destructive plague."—SHORT.
„	III. "A great crop of oak fruit [*Dair-mheas*] throughout all Ireland this year: a pleasant year, with good weather, and much corn and fruit."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	In May this year an extraordinary snow injured trees and vegetables: tempests in June.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1109.	"Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territorities in Ireland." The same thing happened subsequently in parts of England.	*Annals of the Four Masters*	1114. A strange star seen in England; the Thames so dry that people walked across east of London bridge.—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1111.	I. "Extreame ill weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild bestes. Wild fyre [lightning] burned Dundalethglas with its forte and its tryan."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
„	II. "Dun-da-Leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian, [*i.e.* third part] by lightning."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
„	III. "The snow of the birds. A great frost, when horses passed dry-foot over the lakes of Erinn."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1113.	"A thunderbolt fell on St. Patrick's eve upon Cruachan Aigle, [Croagh Patrick mountain in Mayo,] and killed thirty of the pilgrims."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
„	"A ball of fire came upon Cruachan Aigle on the night of the festival of Patrick, which killed thirty of the fasting people."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
„	"A great mortality of cows [*Bo-ar*]. O'Longan, Erenach of Ardpatrick, was killed by lightning [*saighnen*] on Cruagh Patrick."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1114.	I. "An extream kind of disease took Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as he lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence." Dr. O'Conor translates this disease erroneously, "*surdesceret. See Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores.* Tom. IV., p. 377.	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	
„	II. "A great epidemic disease [*Teidhm ghalar*] seized upon Murtagh O'Brien, whereupon he abdicated his kingdom."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
„	III. "A great fit of sickness [*Teidhm galair*] attacked Muircheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton, and resigned	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1114.	his kingdom." The original would lead us to believe that this was a pestilential disease, *Teidhm galair mor;* and the expression *Anbabracht* is explained in Cormac's Glossary as the "name for a person whom disease shrivels and dries, so that there be no flesh or juice in his body." *See O'Donovan's Note to his translation of the Annals of the Four Masters*, vol. ii., p. 997.		1115. "This year the winter was so severe with snow, and with frost, that no man then living remembered a harder; and it occasioned much disease among the cattle."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1115.	I. "Great inclemency, hoar-frost and snow from the 15th of the calends of January to the 15th of the calends of March more or less, which brought mortality on birds, beasts, and men, and from which grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and particularly in Leinster."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1116. "The most rigorous frost and snow, and the destruction of all cattle, that the oldest alive had ever seen in England."—SHORT.
,,	II. "A very great sweeping snow and frost; so that droves of cattle used to pass dry-foot over the chief lakes of Erinn; and by which cattle, fowl, and people, were killed."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1116. "A very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on, just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year, that none was to be heard of in all this land [England] or in Wales. The winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c." —*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	III. "Snow storms."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
,,	IV. "Very foul weather, with frost and snow, from the fifteenth of the kalends of January, to the fifteenth of March, less or more, which brought a great destruction upon birds, cattle, and people, and by which a great scarcity and dearth grew upon all Ireland, and in Leinster, above all other places."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
,,	V. "Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the calends of January, to the fifteenth of the calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction [*ar*] of cattle, birds, and men; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1117. Great storms, thunder, and lightning, in England. "This was a very bad year for the corn, through the rains, which ceased scarcely at all." — *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1116.	VI. "A great famine [*gorta*] in this spring, during which the man sold his son and daughter for food, and the people even ate each other [*See* A.D. 695]. Almost the whole of Leinster was depopulated, and the people dispersed through Erinn by the hunger."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1121. Great storms in England. — *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
,,	VII. "A great plague, [*Plaigh mor*] and famine this year in Munster and Leinster; so that churches and fortresses, territories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1122. "This year was the greatest dearth of all in England," and in 1123 the frost killed the trees in England; fishes in ponds killed; great plague over man and beast; terrible was the famine in England; in May trees scarce budded.—SHORT.
,,	VIII. "Great pestilence and famine yet in Munster and Leinster both; that the churches, towns, and canthreds were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innumerable slaughters."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	1124. "This year there was much unseasonable weather, which injured the corn and all fruits in England; so that between Christmas and Candlemas, one aire seed of wheat, that is, two seedlips, sold for six shillings, &c."— *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1121.	I. "A storm of wind came in the nones of December, which threw the cone off the steeple of Ard-Macha, and produced a great destruction of trees throughout all Ireland."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1125. "Excessive constant daily rains the whole summer in England; hence, a most terrible famine, through the whole nation, on man and beast."—SHORT.
,,	II. "A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the *Cloictheach* [the bellhouse or round tower] of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloitcheach of Tealach-n Inmainne, in Ossory, [Tullymaine, in the county Kilkenny], was split by a thunderbolt."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	From 1120 to 1125, "erysipelas raged epidemically, with great mortality, in England; and it has been computed, that by it, a third of the population perished in these years." From 1125 to 1128.—"A destructive pestilence again prevailed in England."—BASCOME.
,,	III. "A great storm happened the 9th of December, and struck off the brazen top of the steeple of Ard-magh, and many prodigies [destruction of woods], shewen over all Ireland." The same Annals mention the injury to Tullymaine round tower.	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Clar.*	"Anno MCXXV., Fames magna in Anglia."—*Annals of Multifernan.*
A.D.1129.	I. "A summer of great drought."	*Annals of Boyle.*	1125. A great flood on St. Laurence's day this year in England; towns were deluged, men drowned, the bridges broken up, and the corn-fields and meadows spoiled; "and there was famine and disease upon men and cattle; and it was so bad a season for all fruits, as had not been for many years before."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1130.	II. "A great crop of all kinds of fruit this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
,,	III. "A great crop of all kind of fruits throughout all Ireland this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
,,	IV. "A remarkably abundant harvest of all kind of fruit in this year."	*Annals of Boyle*	
,,	V. "Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	VI. "A great crop of all kinds of fruit this year."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1133. MAOL-GARBH.	I. "A destruction of cows [*Bodhiobhadh*] came into all Ireland, the like of which was not known since the former destruction of cows in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsech; and there were 432 years between them." This accords with the great murrain which raged from A.D. 695 to 707 (see page 53), but not with the time of Flaitbheartach's reign, from A.D. 727 to 734—neither do the Four Masters, although they refer to it under A.D. 1133, allude to such an epizootic in the beginning of the eighth century.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1128. "Was a most terrible hard winter. St. Anthony's Fire fatal to many in England."—SHORT.
,,	II. "A great pestilence in this year."	*Annals of Boyle.*	1131. "There was so great a pestilence amongst animals over all England as had not been in the memory of man; it fell chiefly on swine, so that in the town, where ten or twelve ploughs had been going, not one remained, and the man who had possessed
,,	III. "A *Maolgarbh* this year, which killed the cows and swine of Erinn, excepting a trifle."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
,,	IV. "A great murrain of cows [*bo dith mor*—great loss of cows], which was called *Maelgarbh*, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality, which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach; and it left but a small remnant	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1133.	of the cattle of Ireland." The annalists quote the Bardic History referring "to this cow-mortality in Ireland."		two or three hundred swine, had not one left him. After this the hens died; and flesh meat became scarce; and cheese and butter."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1134.	V. "The same cow-mortality still devastates Ireland; so that numbers of people are quite plundered in all parts of Ireland. A great *Maolgarbh* [cattle distemper] in this year." This entry would appear to have been made by a contemporaneous writer.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	"Dismal pestilence occurred again in England, lasting twelve years from—1133 unto 1146; famine also added to the miseries of the inhabitants, and much cattle were destroyed by murrain, and for want of provender."—BASCOME.
"	VI. "The same destruction [as in the preceding year] on the cattle of Leath Chuinn; [the northern half of Erinn]. A shower of hailstones fell in Cashel; so that the horses had to swim in the market place."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	
A.D.1135.	"Lightning [*tine saighnen*] took the head off the steeple of Clonmacnoise, and perforated that of Roscrea. Great abundance of fruit in this year."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1133. "The sun was so eclipsed on the 4th of the nones of August, that the day was as dark as night."—*Chronicle of the Kings of Man.*
A.D.1138, A.D.1140.	I. There were eclipses of the sun visible in Europe in these years.	*L'Art de Ver, les Dates.*	
A.D.1133.	II. "An obscuration of the sun at the third hour of the day."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1135. "The day was darkened unusually, and the sun became as if it were a moon three nights old, with the stars shining round it at midday."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
A.D.1139.	III. "An eclipse of the sun."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D.1137. COLIC AND BOILS.	I. "A great storm of wind on the day preceding the festival of the sprinkling of water [*Feil imeartha uisge*, Rogation Sunday], which prostrated many forests and churches in Ireland; a great epidemic colic [*Teidhm Treaghait*] in Ireland in general, which killed many. A great scarcity [*tacha*], in the province of Connaught, of which multitudes died."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1137. "Then was corn dear, and flesh, and cheese, and butter, for there was none in the land; wretched men starved with hunger; some lived on alms who had been erewhile rich; some fled the country. Never was there more misery, and never acted heathen worse than those northmen."—*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*
"	II. "A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and other buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea in Magh-Conaille."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	III. "There was a boisterous tempestuous wind this year; that it felled down many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and whirl'd some into the seas. All Connaught, from the river of Asroe to the river of Synnan and from Clonvicnose to Eghtgie [in the Co. Galway], was waste this year, save Iarhar-Connaught."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1141. "Began in England a most dreadful and desolating famine, which continued twelve years. This was a long, rigorous, tempestuous, frosty, and snowy winter."—SHORT.
A.D.1140.	"An abundant year of fish."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D.1141.	IV. "There was a great disease of biles, patches, and scabs, in Connaught and Munster in this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1142.	V. "An army was led by Conchobar Ua Briain to Ath-Cleath [Dublin], and the foreigners [Danes] submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the east, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Laeighis."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1142. "The Thames hard frozen."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1144.	VI. "An epidemic colic [*Teidhm Treaghait*] in Munster and Connaught." The annalists record the names of some persons of note who died of it; among the rest those specified below; and, say the Four Masters, "many others of the Connaught men died of the same epidemic."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1142. "Small flying worms, which darkened the sun, ate all up. From a bad air, a sore plague on man and beast. This, after the rains, was a very hard winter; the Thames and other rivers were frozen" and passable; thick deep snow; an earthquake at Chester.—SHORT.
"	VII. "There reigned strange diseases of biles and potches this year in Munster, whereof many died; and, among the rest, these two noble young men, Bryen mac Terlagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Teige mac Terlagh O'Conor, ought not to be forgotten."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1144. A hurricane on the 14th of the calends of February. "England was almost consumed by a general sore famine and civil wars. A most droughty harvest; no rain nor dew till St. John Baptist's day; then no more long after."—SHORT.
A.D.1146.	"A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1147.	I. "A great abundance of fruit this year; both nuts and acorns." See also A.D. 1156.	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1147. An earthquake; "swarms of butterflies appeared [to the Crusaders] sprinkled with blood all over, as though it had rained blood."—SHORT.
"	II. "Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloictheach [round tower] of Daimhliag-Chianain [Duleek, in Meath], and knocked off its beannchobhair" or conical top.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1149.	"Thunder and lightning came in January, and the fire took effect on the yew of St. Kieran, so that it was by human strength it was extinguished, and an hundred and three sheep were killed under the yew."	*Chronicon Scotorum.*	1150. "Rains did great mischief to standing corn [in England] so that a dearth followed. From December 10th after, to February the 19th, a very hard frost; the Thames was so frozen that men went over on foot and horseback."—SHORT.
A.D.1151.	"A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1153.	"A great famine raged in Munster, and it spread all over Ireland, being occasioned by the vehemence of the war."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
A.D.1154.	"There was a great destruction [*ar mor*] of the cattle [*indilibh*, cattle in general] of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1154. "Was a general famine over all Europe, and a great frost in England: famine in Scotland with plague."—SHORT.
A.D.1156.	"Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that year."—A.D. 1147.	*Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clar.*	1156. Much frost and snow in Italy. Great rains and inundations in England; "Then came the frost."—SHORT.
"	"There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost that Ruaidhri Ua Concobhair drew his	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1156.	ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaille to Rinn-duin [on Lough Ree, in the Shannon]. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost."		
A.D.1158.	"There was a great mount of fire seen in the firmament this year westerly of Tea-doyn in Munster; it was bigger than St. Patrick's mount—which dispersed in several showers of small sparkles of fire without doing any hurt. This was upon the eave of St. John, in Autumn."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1158. "In July, at noon-day, a large circle of a green and fiery colour compassed the sun for half an hour: in a clear day on September were seen three suns at once, and a few days after, as many moons."—SHORT.
A.D.1171.	THE ANGLO-NORMAN INVASION.—HENRY II. *landed in Waterford, 18th October.*		
"	I. "Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland,—after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus [Kells], Cluain-Iraird, &c., died before the end of a year [after this plundering] of an insufferable and unknown disease; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor [Great Ferns] without a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved." But, writes Dr. O'Donovan, it is stated in a Catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. I., 17, that "he died at Ferns, after the victory of unction and penance."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1171. A plague on man and beast. December 25, "terrible thunder and hail in England, which killed birds, beasts, and people in England, Ireland, France, and Scotland. At night fell a most terrible tempest; the lightning did great mischief."—SHORT.
A.D.1170.	II. "Dermott M'Murrough, in the year of the Incarnation one thousand one hundred and seventy, died of an unknown disease, without doing penance, shrive, or extreme unction"	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1172.	I. "Great floods in this year, so as to destroy a great and lamentable number of the men of Ireland."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	1172. "On the night of our Lord's Nativity thunders universal, unexpected, and dreadful, were heard in England, Ireland, and France. The King of England at the same time sojourning in Ireland."—MATTHEW PARIS' *History of England.*
" DYSENTERY.	II. King Henry "was also distressed in Ireland by the plague [Dysentery] which raged in his army, and by the want of victuals, which now began to be very scarce and dear, so that he was necessitated to hasten to England."	*Cox's Hibernia Anglicana.*	
"	III. "At this time there were certeine soldiors, being bowmen, seassed at Finglass, and they hewed and cut downe the trees which grew about the church yard, which had beene there planted of old time by certeine good and holie men; and all these soldiors suddenlie fell sicke of the pestilence and died all; as is more at large declared in our topagraphie." Giraldus Cambrensis likewise mentions the tempestuous and stormy winter of this year, so that "there arrived scarclie anie one ship or barke from anie place into that land [Ireland], neither was there anie news from out of anie country during that winter. Whereupon men began to be afraid, and thinke verilie that God in his anger would punish them, and be revenged for their wicked and sinfull life, and therefore had sent this *Plague* upon them."	*History of the Conquest of Ireland, by Giraldus Cambrensis.—Hooker's Translation.*	1172. "The king returning from Ireland, his army, from eating much fresh flesh and fish, contracted a bloody flux, which they brought home, and spread over all England."—SHORT. 1172. "Great mortality from dysentery was experienced in England; and two years after, small-pox, measles, epidemic catarrh, scarlet fever, quinzeys, and pleurisies were greatly prevalent. Similar maladies were rife in various other parts of the world from 1175 to 1193."—BASCOME.
"	IV. "What time the king was in Ireland there fell a great plague in his army, which was some cause of his departure from Dublin to Wexford. Cambrensis, out of the mouth of the common people, attributeth it unto certaine archers, cessed at Finglas, that cut downe the trees of the church-yard, and, therefore, were they justly punished, and left their bones there every one; but the British Chronicle, and Holinshed also, more likely to be true, affirmeth that there fell a plague among the king's souldiers in Ireland, by reason of the change of the ayre and victuals, and concourse of people corrupting the same."	*Hanmer's Chronicle.*	
"	V. "There was a great mortality this year, of which many people died both in Connaught and Munster."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
"	VI. "Dysentery, from Ireland," in England.	*Short's Chron. Table.*	
A.D.1173.	There was a great miracle in the night that Murray O'Coffey, Bishop of Raphoe, died—"namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world, which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire rose over the town [of Derry], and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose from their beds, imagining that it was daylight." See also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, and Colgan's Annals of Derry."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1173. "Three moons were seen at once. In February fiery battles were seen in the air."—*Magdeburgh Chronicle.*
A.D.1174.	The Priory of Knights Templars, at Kilmainham, near Dublin, was erected about this year. In 1312 it was granted to the Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This institution was also "an alms-house and Hospital for the Sick," which was changed to one for "Guests and Strangers" in 1315.	*Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1175.	HENRY II., LORD OF IRELAND.		1175. "Both England and the neighbouring countries groaned under a grievous mortality of people, soon followed by a great dearth and famine."—SHORT.
"	Henry the Second, King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, acquired—by the Convention of Windsor, in 1175—for himself and his successors, the title of LORDS PARAMOUNT OF IRELAND, which was retained until 1541, when Henry VIII. was by Act of Parliament made King of Ireland.		
A.D.1176.	I. "The English Earl, that is, Richard, died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1176. "A great inundation of the sea in Holland; and other marshes in Lincolnshire; and swallowed up much cattle and people." An earthquake in England. A shower of blood in the Isle of Wight. Much frost and snow. In 1177 a great drought in summer followed by violent tempests "which overthrew houses, churches, trees, &c.; it was a most tempestuous stormy winter." In 1178 "a shower of blood in England. Next day on the west, a few hours after, a shower of great hail killed men, sheep, and goats. A tempest of thunder and lightning at York." The moon assumed a remarkable appearance on the 8th June. In the air were clouds of different colours. "On the ides of January the sea broke in on the marshes, and drowned people, villages, and cattle innumerable." Near Darlington an earthquake, the pits of which are still called Hell's-Kettles–SHORT.
"	II. "The Saxon Earl [Strongbow] died in Dublin of a cancerous wart [*Aillse*], which caught on his leg through the miracle of Bridget, Columbkille, and the other saints whose churches he had destroyed."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1178.	I. "In this year a great wind occurred which prostrated a vast number of woods and of trees. It prostrated six score large trees in Daire Columbe Cille."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	II. "A great wind came this year, and it prostrated large portions of woods and forests and very large trees; and prostrated, too, six score large trees in Derry of Columbkille."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	III. "A violent storm occurred in this year; it caused a great destruction of trees. It prostrated oaks. It prostrated one hundred and twenty trees in Derry-Columbkille. The river Galliv [Galway] was dried up for a period of a natural day. All the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress and by the people of the country in general."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	IV. "From midnight to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy Isle to the sea, and much fish and goods long afore drowned therein found by the people of the town. It became dry the second time, *Anno* 1190."	*O'Flaherty's I'Har Connaught.*	
A.D.1179.	"The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1179. A severe winter; great inundations; an earthquake at Durham; and, in 1180, an earthquake fatal to many great buildings in England, especially to Lincoln Church. In 1181 "was a general and great famine over England and Wales."—SHORT.
"	"Snow storms."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D.1184.	I. "The rock [castle] of Lough Ce, [now Lough Key, at Rockingham, county Roscommon], was burned by fire from heaven; that is the most magnificent palace of the Muintir Maolruanaigh [MacDermot], where neither property nor persons were saved of what were in it; where six or seven score of distinguished persons were destroyed, together with fifteen persons of kingly and chieftain descent." The account of this conflagration affords the names of several of the persons who were destroyed there, many of them belonging to distinguished families in that part of Connaught, the O'Conors, O'Dowdas, O'Monaghans, the Chief of Cinelbuilg, the priest "Mœlbelltaine and Gillakiaran O'Connaghtan, with numbers of others, and such of them as were not burned in that confused conflagration, were drowned at the door of the house." Escape was scarcely possible, as the castle occupied almost the entire island, as may be seen by the walls which exist to this day. See an account of the ruins on this island in "Grosse's Antiquities," and also "Weld's Survey of the County Roscommon."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1185. "On the Monday before Easter was the greatest earthquake over all England that this nation ever felt, for the very stones fast in the earth, were moved out of their places, stone houses ruined. At Gower, near Newcastle, a spring sent forth milk three hours, which left its cream on the sides of the course."—SHORT. 1186. A severe earthquake in England.—STOW's *Chronicle.*
A.D.1187.	II. "The Carrick of Lough Ce burn't at noone, where the daughter of O'Heiyn was burned and drowned. Conor MacDermot, Lord of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more men and women were burned and drowned within an houre."	*Annals of Ulster. Cod. Cla.*	1187. "A grievous and pestilent mortality of men and cattle in England."—SHORT.
"	III. "The rock of Lough Key was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor MacDermot, Lord of Moylurg, with seven hundred [or seven score] others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour." See also the Annals of Boyle under A.D. 1186.	*Annals of the Four Masters*	
A.D.1185.	JOHN (*afterwards*) KING OF ENGLAND, *came to Ireland.*		
"	A Leper Hospital which had been established at Waterford was confirmed to the poor through the Benedictines this year. There was one leper in it in 1775. See Report on Status of Disease, page 90, and also Smith's History of Waterford.	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	
A.D.1186.	"A great crop of acorns [*meas*] this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1188.	"A great scarcity of food in the north of Ireland this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	"In these days, Alured le Palmer, a Dane, founded the Priory of St. John Baptist, without the New-gate of Dublin [in Thomas-street] whereof he himself was the first prior. It was afterwards plentifully	*Ware's Annals of Ireland.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1188.	endowed by others. This priory was likewise an hospital for the sick in the reign of Edward III., and maintained 155 persons besides chaplains; as appears by the records."—See also Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum.*		
A.D.1189.	RICHARD I.		
A.D.1191.	"Great wind this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1189. "A sore famine, and a very great mortality continued" in England.—SHORT.
A.D.1192.	"A great snow between the two Easters [Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
,,	The Leper House of St. Bridget erected at Kilbixy, County Westmeath.	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	1193 to 1196. Pestilence swept England.—BASCOME.
A.D.1198.	"A great crop of nuts [of all kinds] this year, such as no one remembered to have seen a greater in the latter times."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1199.	JOHN.		
A.D.1200.	I. "A cold, foodless year, the like of which no one of those times has seen." There was a wasting intestine war this year, which was perhaps the cause of the famine.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1201. Great floods in England; in summer thunder, lightning, and hail, "destroying corn, cattle, people, meadows, &c.;" hindering corn and fruit from ripening. "A great dearth of animals followed, but chiefly of sheep."—SHORT.
A.D.1202.	II. "There was great scarcity of victuals throughout all Ireland this year, that infinite numbers of the meaner sort perished for want; and there was plenty of milk."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1202. "Haile as bigge as hen's egges."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1203.	III. "A great famine [*gorta*] in Ireland this year, so that the priests used to eat flesh meat in the Lent."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1203. "Sore famine [in England] so that multitudes of poor died."—SHORT.
A.D.1204.	IV. "Great numbers fell by the plague this year in Dublin and the neighbouring parts." The city was subsequently recruited by a colony from Bristol, large numbers of whom were killed at Cullen's wood, on the Black-Monday of 1209.	*Harris's History of the City of Dublin.*	
A.D.1205.	V. "A great frost and snow from the calends of January to Patrickmas this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1205. "Began a most violently rigorous frost, and continued to the 12th of the calends of April, so that the ground could neither be ploughed nor sown, hence a dearth; but great was the fertility and plenty from the little corn that was sown with difficulty. The frost killed much sheep and cattle with their young."—SHORT.
A.D.1207.	VI. "A great destruction [*dith*] of men and cattle this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
,,	"Every tree whose nature it was to bear fruit bore its full crop this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1216.	HENRY III.		
A.D.1218.	"This year was wet, windy, and boisterous, with great destruction of corn."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1217. "The drought was so great [in Spain] as not only to destroy the harvest, but the pasture had the appearance of having been burned up; famine was the consequence, with disease both in man and cattle." In Italy the plague was rife and decimated the population; and Egypt also suffered severely during the siege of Damieta.—BASCOME *and* SHORT.
A.D.1220.	"There was a great storm this year, which broke down many houses, churches, and woods, and wrecked many ships."	*Annals of Innisfallen.*	
,,	The Steyne Hospital of Dublin founded by Archbishop De Lounders.	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	
A.D.1223.	I. "A great wind on the day after the festival of St. Matthew [21st September] which shed all the oats of Ireland, such of it as was not cut down."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1224.	II. "An awfully great and frightful shower fell in parts of Connaught this year, *i.e.*, the Hy-Maney, and in Sodan, and in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clannteige, from which grew a very great mortal distemper [*Teidhm galair*] to the cows and cattle of the aforesaid territories, after eating of the grass and herbage, and in the people who partook of their milk or flesh it produced various belly [or middle] sicknesses [*Galar Meadhoin*]."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1222. A severe thunder storm in England. Intense frost, and deep snow in April destroyed the full blossoms.—BASCOME.
,,	III. "A shower fell in some parts of Connaught, Tir-Maine, and in Soghain, and in Uibh Diarmada, and in Clann Teige, which produced a great sickness [*Teidhm*] upon cows after eating grass and foliage, and their milk and flesh produced various distempers in the people that partook of them. The corn is being reaped after St. Bridget's festival, and the ploughing going on at the same time. A great mortality [*ar*] of people this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	Wheat at £1 17s. 2½d. per quarter.—*Enquiry into Price of Wheat.* 1224. "There were several great rains and thunders, hailstones four square, as big as eggs, destroying trees, vines, corn, &c. In England terrible hurricanes."—SHORT. "A dearth ensued, and there was a great mortality among sheep."—BASCOME.
,, THE TEASCA.	IV. A great war raged in Connaught this year, "and after the slaughter and destruction of the cattle, and the people of the country, and after driving them out to cold and hunger, a severe and mortal disease grew up in the whole country, namely, a species of *Teasca* [probably Typhus Fever], through which towns were emptied without leaving a living person in them; some recovered from the disease, but they were few."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
,,	V. "A heavy and awful shower fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many, Sodan, in Hy-Diarmada, and other districts, from which arose a murrain [*Teidhm*] and dreadful distemper [*galar aidbsich*] among the cattle of the aforesaid territories, after they had eaten of the grass moistened by this shower; and the milk of these cattle produced a variety of inward maladies in the people who used it. The corn remained unreaped until the festival of St. Bridget [1st of February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather." Cathal Crovderg, the red-handed Charles O'Conor, died this year.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1225.	VI. "An oppressive malady [*Teidhm diofhulaing*, irresistible pestilence] raged in the province of Connaught at this time; it was a heavy, burning sickness [*Treabhlaid Tromteasaighthi*], which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor." This hot, heavy, death sickness, not sudden as the *tamh*, was probably our Irish typhus, which succeeded to the war and famine which desolated large portions of Ireland at this period; so that "woful was the misfortune which God permitted to fall upon the best province in Ireland at that time! for the young warriors did not spare each other, but preyed and plundered each other to the utmost of their power. Women and children, the feeble, and the lowly poor, perished by cold and famine in this war!". "The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget" in this year also. A short armistice having occurred between the belligerent Irish chieftains the annalists say, "this was a necessary tranquillity, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1225. "Was a long and severe winter, followed by an unparalleled famine, fatal to many; a great death of sheep in England."—SHORT.
"	VII. "This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged through the whole country, *i.e.*, great pestilential disease [*Teidhm mor galair*], by which the towns were desolated and left without a single living being:" A great dearth prevailed in Connaught for several years afterwards in consequence of these wars. The same annals state that "during this war women, children, young lords, and mighty men, as well as feeble men, perished of cold and famine."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	VIII. "After the devastating and the slaughtering of the people and cows of the country [Connaught], and driving the survivors out to cold and hunger, a great epidemic distemper [*Teidhm mor galair*] came into the country and the land, *i.e.*, a species of *Teasca*, by which the villages were depopulated, without a living being been left in them; but some survived that epidemic; they were, however, few. The corn was reaped after the festival of Bridget, and ploughing was going on along with it."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	IX. "A great destruction of people this year, the corn was reaping after Candlemas [St. Bridget's day], and the land ploughing at the same time."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1226.	X. "The crops were cut down about the feast of St. Bridget, before the ploughing had begun, and in that spring a great pestilence [*Teidhm mor*] fell upon the people."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D.1227.	XI. "A great famine [*gorta*] in this year throughout all Ireland, and an epidemic [*Teidhm*], and a great mortality [*ar*] upon men, and various distempers, that is, of cold, and hunger, and of all kinds of diseases."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1228.	XII. "An intolerable dearth prevailed in Connaught, in consequence of the war of the sons of Roderic" [Conor]. Many of the clergy and upper classes of the laity were banished "into foreign and remote countries, and others of them perished of cold and famine."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1229. Great rains in summer and excessive heat, were followed by a severe winter with deep snow.—WEBSTER.
"	XIII. "A great famine [*gorta*] in Connaught this year, and churches and laiety were plundered in it, and clerics and professors were driven out to remote countries, after having been reduced to cold and hunger by the war of the sons of Rory O'Conor at this time."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1230. A frightful and lethal pestilence prevailed in Spain and the island of Mallorca, and with it 'the sacred Persian, or St. Anthony's fire', for which the hospital of St. Anthony was established in Mallorca.—BASCOME.
"	XIV. "Great famine in Ireland;" and in the year following [*i.e.*, A.D. 1229] "great devastations in Connaught."	*Annals of Boyle.*	
A.D.1232.	I. "Faghtna O'Hallgaith, coarb of Drumacoo [in the Barony of Dunkellin, County Galway] and official of Hy-Fiachrach [*Aidhne*], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died." This institution evidently partook of the nature of an hospital. See Report, p. 24.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1230. "Plague in Russia, believed to be the same epidemic that visited the Scandinavian countries, and especially Denmark."—BROBERG *on the Plague in Stockholm.*
"	II. Faghtna O'Hallgaith, "a man who had kept a house for the entertainment of strangers, and of the sick, and also for the instruction and improvement of the country and the land, *in hoc anno quievit.*"	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1233. "The 7th of April there appeared as it were foure suns besides the natural sun, of a red colour, and a great circle of cristal colour."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1234.	"The seventh of April there appeared as it were four suns, besides the natural sun, of a red colour, and a great circle of cristal colour; from the sides whereof went out half circles; in the divisions whereof the four suns went forth. There followed that year great war, and cruel bloodshed, and general great disturbance throughout England, Wales, and Ireland."	*Ware Annals.*	1234. In England the "frost continued 'till Candlemas. The rest of the year was excessive bad weather, wholly unseasonable; hence came barrenness, scarcity, dearth, and pestilence, whereof much people died next year. The famine was so great that people were
"	I. "A great snow between the two Christmasses this year; a great frost followed, so that men and loaded horses passed over the lakes and rivers of Erinn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	II. "Great frost in that year, so that the lakes were locked, and	*Annals of Boyle.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1234.	the people, and horses, and flocks passed over Lough Eradin [Lough Arrow], and Lough Ke, and Lough Tus, and over many other lakes."		forced to eat grass, horse-flesh, and bark of trees in France and England; in London only, 20,000 were starved."—SHORT.
"	III. "A great snow fell between the two Christmasses and a frost after, so that men and horses laden passed over the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1235.	IV. "A great snow between the two Christmasses [25th December and Twelfth day] and a frost after, so that horses under their loads used to pass over the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1235. "The famine still continued, and the plague attended it."—SHORT.
A.D.1236.	V. "Wet and inclement weather and war in this year, and starvation [*gorta*] and scarcity of food and raiment."	*Annals of Connaught.*	"About this period Leprosy became so common in England that it was made the subject of several legislative enactments."—BASCOME.
"	VI. "Heavy rains, harsh weather, and much war prevailed in this year." The annals of Kilronan also give an account of the horrible state of the weather, and of the wars, distresses, and crimes in this year.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1236. The Thames rose into Westminster Hall.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	Visions of battles on the earth, especially in Yorkshire, in the calends of May: "These apparitions were still more remarkably seen in Ireland."	*Short's Chron. History.*	1237. "A most epidemic ague. A rainy, stormy, sickly year; agues were epidemic beyond compare."—SHORT.
A.D.1240. PLAGUE.	"There was a great plague in that towne [Kilkenny], and such as died thereof, being bound with wythes upon the beere, were buried in St. Maulas' (Mother to St. Kennis) churchyard; after that the infection ceased; women and maids went thither to dance, and instead of handkerchiefs and napkins to keepe them together in their round, it is said they took those wythes to serve their purpose. It is generally received (take it, gentle reader, as cheape as you find it) that Maula was angry for profaning her churchyard, and with the wythes infected the dancers, so that shortly after, in Kilkenny, there died of the sickness man, woman, and child." From the foregoing extract it is difficult to pronounce as to whether this epidemic was the true Bubonic Plague, or an outbreak of the Dancing Mania, then prevalent in Europe.	*Hanmer's Chronicle.*	The dancing mania broke out at Erfurt, in Germany.—HECKER. 1239. "A plague and such a famine that delicate mothers ate their tender children."—SHORT. 1240. "Sore and heavy disease on man and beast." The fish died on the English coast.—SHORT.
A.D.1245.	"The poisonous snow [*snechta na nemhe*] was shed the night of the festival of St. Nicholas [6th December], and the people who walked on it lost their heels and their toes, and that snow did not disappear until the coming of great Christmas." These effects were probably frost-bites.	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1246.	I. "An earthquake about nine of the clock over all the west."	*Camden's Annals.*	1246. "On St. Mark's day was a great frost and snow, so hurtful to birds, and blossoms of trees, and herbs, that most of them died."—SHORT.
A.D.1247.	II. "An earthquake throughout the whole west on the tenth of the kalends of March. An eclipse of the moon."	*Annals of Multifernan.*	
"	III. "An eclipse of the moon in June and December."	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	1247. "On St. Valentine's eve was one of the greatest earthquakes ever felt in England, chiefly about London and Thames' side."—SHORT.
"	IV. Doctor Hanmer, upon the authority of Florilegus and Felcon, records this earthquake, which he says affected "all the west of the world, and there followed immediately a continuall untemperature of the ayre, with a filthy skurfe; the winter stormy, cold, and wet, which continued until the 11th of July."	*Hanmer's Chronicle.*	"A great plague was in England."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	V. "The same year, saith Florilegus, there was a marvellous and strange earthquake over England; but saith Felcon, over Ireland and all the rest of the world; there followed immediately a continued intemperature of the air, with a filthy skurf; the winter stormy, cold, and wet, which continued until the eleventh of July, and put the gardeners, fruiterers, and husbandmen void of all hope, insomuch that they complained that winter was turned to summer, and summer to winter, and that they were like to lose all and be undone."	*Ware's Annals.*	1247. "The late great and long drought brought great and fatal epidemic diseases on all England. But this year in September the plague raged sore." In 1248 "an earthquake at Bath and Wells."—SHORT. 1250. An earthquake in England; part of the town of Winchelsea swallowed up by the sea; great damage done in Holland and in the fens of Lincolnshire.—BASCOME *and* SHORT.
A.D.1251.	I. "There was a great wind in Ireland on the ides of January."	*Clyn's Annals.*	
"	II. "Thunder and lightning came in the summer of this year, which killed great numbers of men and cattle in Ireland. A shower fell on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter, so that a large vessel [boat] floated all round the town at Kilmore of the Shannon; and a mill would grind by the stream which ran from the arch to the ford of the lawn during vespers, in the Church of Fidnach, on the same day. A great frost in the early winter, so that the lakes, bogs, and waters were all congealed."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1251. Great thunder and lightning "at the same time the sea on the coasts of England rose with higher tides than ordinary, by six feet perpendicular. This summer was excessive and intolerably hot; so great a mortality followed that in many parishes a hundred died in a month. The harvest was very early and good."—SHORT.
"	III. "Thunder and fire came in the summer of this year, which killed many men and cattle in Ireland. A great shower was shed on the day of the festival of Peter and Paul, so that a large vessel floated round the whole town of Kilmore of the Shannon; and a mill would grind upon the stream that ran from the arch to the ford of the lawn in Fidnach in the same day, during vespers' time in the great church. A great frost in the winter, so that the lakes and bogs and waters all vanished."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	IV. "There was great thunder and lightning this year, it killed much of the cattle of the kingdom."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1251.	V. "On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul [29th June] a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna [County Roscommon], so that a large boat might have sailed round the town of Kilmore-na-Sinna; and a mill might grind on the stream which ran from the hill down to the ford of Ath-na-faithche, at Fenagh, during the time that vespers were being chaunted."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1252.	I. "A great wind came in the octave of the Epiphany, which cast down many houses and churches throughout all Ireland. Great heat and drought in the summer of this year, so that people passed over the Shannon without wetting their feet; and wheat was reaping twenty nights before Lammas, [*i.e.*, on the 11th July], and all corn was reaping then; and the trees were scorching from the sun."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1252. "A great drought from Easter to Michaelmas."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	II. "A great wind came on the eighth of the ides of the Epiphany, which knocked down many houses and churches in Ireland. A great heat and dryness in the summer of this year, so that people used to pass over the Shannon without wetting their feet; and the wheat was reaping twenty nights before Lammas; and all the corn was reaped then; and the trees were scorched by the sun."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1252. "The late frost in spring succeeding drought, destroyed the vegetation There were heavy rains in July. At Michaelmas the plague began to rage in London, and pervaded all England, continuing until August in the following year, thus affording an instance of this disease beginning in autumn, running through the winter, and terminating in the summer."—BASCOME.
"	III. "Great heat and drought prevailed in this summer, so that people crossed the [beds of the] principal rivers of Ireland with dry feet. The reaping of the corn crops of Ireland was going on twenty days before Lammas [the 1st of August]; and the trees were scorched by the heat of the sun."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	SHORT describes at length the result of the great heat and drought in England, and says, "in harvest was great death of cattle, especially in the fens, Norfolk, and the South. The infection was such that dogs and ravens feeding on the carrion, swelled presently and died."
"	IV. "This year was remarkable in Ireland for a great drought, by which multitudes of cattle perished; and the same year Waterford was burned down to the ground."	*Smith's History of Waterford.*	
A.D.1253.	"This is the best year that ever came for acorns and nuts [*meas*], and produce of the earth—of cattle, and of trees, and of vegetables."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1254. A severe winter Such a murrain of sheep that in many places above half
A.D.1254.	"This was a very happy year, with abundance of oak-fruit, with abundance of milk and of all other good things in like manner.	*Annals of Connaught.*	died. In England and France a great plague on horses, called
"	Great lightning this Summer, by which nine persons were killed in an hour.	*Annals of Ulster.*	the Evil of the Tongue.—1257. Great scarcity of horses and cattle in England.
A.D.1262.	I. "There was a great drought this year in the earth, and a very hot summer."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1258. "The last year's excessive and long rains caused a dearth all over England, from the scarcity of corn." The crops failed in France, "famine and death went hand and hand triumphantly together; people died so fast they digged great pits in church-yards, and filled them with heaps of dead."—SHORT.
"	II. "A great destruction of people this year from plague and hunger."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1263.	III. "An exceedingly hot summer this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	IV. "A very hot summer this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1267.	"A dangerous disease attacked the king of Connaught [Hugh O'Conor], and the report of it spread all over Ireland."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1258. "Dearth, famine, and pestilence caused great havoc among the inhabitants of England; 15,000 persons perished in London alone from hunger."—BASCOME.
A.D.1268.	"An insupportable famine in Erinn this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1269.	"An earthquake in Ireland."	*Dowling's Annals.*	
A.D.1270.	I. There was great commotion and civil war in Ireland; and "there ensued over all Ireland great famine and pestilence as the sequel of the wars."	*Ware's Annals.*	1262. Great scarcity and famine in Scotland and England from last year's rainy harvest.—BOETIUS.
"	II. "A great famine and pestilence, the natural consequences of war, spread over all Ireland, and sorely afflicted the whole kingdom."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1266. "Swarms of Palmer worms ate up all fruits, herbs, grass, and greens in Scotland."—SHORT.
A.D.1271.	III. "Pestilence and famine in the whole of Ireland."	*Dowling's Annals.*	1269. Pestilence destroyed numbers of crusaders on their march to the Holy Land.—BASCOME.
"	IV. "Pestilence, famine, and the sword in Ireland, and chiefly in Meath."	*Grace's Annals.*	"The river of Thames was hard frozen from St. Andrew's tide to Candlemas."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	V. "A great and severe scarcity in Ireland; and a multitude of people died by famine."	*Annals of Multifernan.*	
"	VI. "Plague, famine, and sword, raged this year, particularly in Meth."	*Camden's Annals.*	1271. "A great famine over all England."—SHORT.
"	VII. "A great famine occurred in Ireland, and a heavy pestilence."	*Clyn's Annals.*	1275. The rot among sheep introduced by one brought from Spain, which "soon infected the country, so that the disease overspread the whole kingdom, and lasted 25 or 28 years, 'till it left very few sheep alive. This was the first rot that was ever known in England." And in 1277, "A general scab prevailed all over England among sheep where the rot had not reached."—SHORT.
"	VIII. "The same yeare was a great dearth and mortalitie in Ireland."	*Flatisbury's Chronicle, in Hooker.*	
A.D.1272.	EDWARD I.		
A.D.1280.	Waterford destroyed by fire, which so "spoiled the city in that sort that it was long after they could recover themselves." And in 1283 "a great part of Dublin was burned.—*Campanile et Capitulum Sanctæ Trinitatæ.*"	*Ware's & Clyn's Annals.*	
A.D.1279.	I. "Great snow and frost from Christmas to February this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1278. The dancing mania at Utrecht.—HECKER.
A.D.1282.	II. "A great snow from Christmas to the festival of Bridget this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1282. Hector Boetius gives an account of the plague as having first visited Scotland.—HAILE'S *Annals.*
"	III. "A very great snow from Christmas to the festival of St. Bridget this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1285–6.	IV. "There was great snow this year, which continued from Christmas to St. Bridgette's day." This was the winter of 1285–6; and during the latter year "there was such scarcitie of victualls and corn in the spring-time and summer of this year that a hoope or cronnocke was sold for four shillings; and there was also a great murrain of cowes the same spring."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1282. "From Christmas to Lady-day such a frost and snow as none then living had seen the like. Pond fish and wild fowl died for want of food."—SHORT. 1284. Great snow in England.—SHORT.
A.D. 1286.	"A tempestuous spring this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1285. Severe dysentery in England, "as also an epidemic simulating the influenza of the present day."—BASCOME.
A.D. 1294.	I. On the festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary there was lightning and meteors destroying the blades of corn, whence proceeded very great scarcity, by which many perished of famine. *See also Annals of Ross.*	*Clyn's Annals.*	1285. "Great and long rains, hence a famine in England." 1286. A boisterous spring and an exceedingly hot summer, so that men died thereof.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
,,	II. "The castle of Kildare was taken; and by the English and Irish the whole country was wasted."	*Ware's Annals.*	1288. "In England a bushel of wheat was at four pence."—WARE'S *Annals.*
,,	III. "The castle of Kildare was also taken and the records of that county burned.—And these misfortunes were accompanied by great dearth and pestilence."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1294. There had been a great fall of snow on the 14th of May in England, in 1293. "The year afterwards a grievous famine reigned." Wheat rose to twenty shillings per quarter; cattle were kept alive upon straw.
,,	IV. "Great dearth and death reigned in Ireland this yeare and the two yeeres next insuing."	*Flatisbury's Chronicle.*	1296. "Famine and great scarcity of wine, even for sacred uses." In 1297 Scotland was afflicted with famine and plague.—SHORT.
,,	V. "The castle of Kildare was taken; and by the English and Irish the whole country was wasted."	*Marieburg's Chronicle.*	1298. "An earthquake in England from Canterbury to Hampton, but not very violent."—CAMDEN'S *Annals.*
,,	VI. "A great scarcity in Ireland for three years continually, and pestilence."	*Grace's Annals*	1302. Drought, famine, and pestilence, in Spain. From 1307 to 1310 "intemperate seasons were experienced, and famine was the consequence, more especially in England, Ireland, and Scotland, with great mortality in the latter country."—BASCOME.
,,	VII. "This year and the two following there was a great dearth and pestilence throughout Ireland."	*Camden's Annals.*	
A.D. 1298.	Alluding to the battle of Faulkirk, fought about the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, the Annals say "the sun appeared that day as red as blood, in Ireland, while the battle at Fawkirk continued."	*Camden's Annals.*	
A.D. 1302. Murrain.	"A great loss of cows [*Bo-dhith*] and a slaughter [*ar*] upon all the beasts of Ireland this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D. 1307.	EDWARD II.		
A.D. 1308.	I. "In the Easter in the month of March in this year there was a destruction of men and cattle in it, and great inclemency of weather too."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	II. "There was a great murrain of cattle. A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the Abbey of the Friars Minors of Roscommon, and broke down the said Abbey on St. Stephen's night, at Christmas holidays."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D. 1309.	III. "Easter [was] in the month of March of this year, and a destruction of men and cattle [occurred] in it. Great inclemency of the weather in it too."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D. 1310.	IV. "There was so great a scarcity of corn this year in Ireland that that an eranc of corn sold for 20*s.* and upwards." *See also Camden and Cox.*	*Smith's Cork.*	
,,	Scarcity in Ireland; a bushel of wheat sold for 20*s.*; the bakers, for using false weights, are dragged on hurdles through the streets of Dublin.	*Harris's Annals of Dublin.*	
A.D. 1315.	THE SCOTCH INVASION UNDER EDWARD BRUCE.		
,,	The pestilential period of the 14th century was, both in duration and intensity the most remarkably calamitous in these annals. It dates from 1315, and lasted almost without interruption for 85 years. It commenced with the foreign invasion of the Scots, under Edward Bruce, at a time when the country was labouring under the double scourge of famine and partial civil war, and its effects were, to increase the one and render the other general. Epizootics succeeded, followed by Small Pox—then dearth again, with unusual severity of the seasons, and intense frosts, accompanied by the first appearance of Influenza, and an outbreak of the Barking Mania. Subsequently appeared The Black Death, The King's Game, and the Third Pestilence—portions of the five general and fatal epidemics, which commenced in the reign of Edward the Third,—and the Fourth and Fifth Pestilences, in the beginning of the reign of Richard the Second.		"The deficiency in the harvest of 1314 had created an alarm, and the merchants of Newcastle, and probably those of other ports, obtained the royal license to purchase corn in France, and import it into England." Food was so scarce that even the king's family found it difficult, on some occasions, to procure bread for the table. In 1315, the season was preternaturally wet and stormy, so that the crops did not ripen, and an epizootic raged among the cattle.—LINGARD.
,,	Edward Bruce, with 6,000 Scots, landed at Larne, on the coast of Antrim, 25th May, 1315.		
,, Pestilence.	I. "Wonderful and numerous distempers [*Teidhmanna*] throughout Ireland that year; such as destruction [*dith*] of people in great multitudes in it, and famine and various fatal distempers, [*galra*] and an intolerable and damaging inclemency of weather also."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1315. In England a dearth. "There followed this famine a grievous mortality of people. The beasts and cattle also by the corrupt grass whereof they fed, died."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
,,	II. "Many epidemics [*Teidhmanna*] throughout all Ireland, that is, a great destruction [*dith*] of people; starvation; [*gorta*] and many different distempers [*galra*], and destruction of people, and also intolerably tempestuous weather."	*Annals of Connaught.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1315.	III. "There reigned many diseases generally throughout the whole kingdom, a great loss of the inhabitants, great scarcitie of victualls, great slaughter of people, and in summer ugly and foul weather."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	IV. "A great snow this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
,,	V. The Scots belonging to the army of Edward Bruce "were so pinched for provision that many of them were starved, so they broke up secretly and marched towards Fowier in Meth. The Sunday following, [St. Valentine's day, 14th February] they were so much weakened by hunger and hard service that many of them dy'd * * This Lent corn sold after the rate of eighteen shillings, and the Easter following for eleven."	*Camden's Annals.*	1316. "Famine and mortality increased much, together with a general failure of all fruits of the earth, by excessive rains and unseasonable weather, as provision could not be got for the king's household. So terrible was the famine two years before, that not only horses and dogs, but men and children, were stolen for food. All malting throughout the kingdom was forbidden."—SHORT.
A.D.1316.	VI. At the siege of Carrickfergus, "the garrison lived upon hides for want of victuals, and eat up eight Scots who were taken;" but say Grace's Annals, "The soldiers in Carrickfergus being pressed with hunger eat hides. Eight of the Scots who were detained there died." Pembridge, however, credited the report concerning the garrison having eaten "about eight Scots"!	*Camden's Annals.*	
,,	VII. "A great scarcity of salt in Ireland, so that one cranock was commonly sold for eleven shillings, in some places for four marks, and more."	*Clyn's Annals.*	1316. "A peculiar disease prevailed in England. Fever with severe dysentery, which raged with an intensity and mortality equal to the true plague. Scarcity amounting to famine was experienced at the same time, wheat selling at forty-five shillings per quarter, equal in those days to thirty pounds, sterling, of our money."—BASCOME.
,,	VIII. "The fifteenth of November chanced a great tempest of wind and rain, which threw downe manie houses, with the steeple of the Trinitie [Christ's] Church, in Dublin, and did much other hurt, both by land and water." It is also said that the garrison of the castle of Carrickfergus were so much straitened that "they, for want of other vittels, were driven to eate leather, and eight Scots (as some write), which they had taken prisoners."	*Flatisbury's Chronicle in Hooker.*	
,,	IX. "To all these misfortunes was added that of a prodigious dearth; wheat was sold for three-and-twenty shillings the crenoge, oats six shillings, and wine eighteen pence a quart, and other things proportionably; so that many died from want."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
A.D.1317.	X. "A very great famine *gortu* throughout Ireland this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1317. "This famine was not confined to Ireland, it extended to England, and lasted for three years. At first an attempt was made to keep down prices by an Act of Parliament, but this plan was found to aggravate the evil, and every one was allowed to sell '*meliori foro quo posset.*' In 1316 the autumn was so wet that the corn could not ripen, and it was scarcely brought home by the Nativity of the Virgin, September 8th; and then the bakers were obliged to dry the wheat in ovens, before they sent it to the mill, and when made into bread it gave no nourishment. Before St. John's day wheat was sold at thirty shillings the quarter, and from that time to the Assumption of the Virgin, August 15, it rose to forty shillings, and the mortality was so great that the living were scarcely able to bury the dead; even the cattle perished, and herbs that were used in medicine lost their virtue: four pennyworth *de grosso pane* was scarcely enough in the day for one man: fat dogs were commonly stolen and eaten; people were said to have eaten their own children and to have stolen those of others; and prisoners in gaols tore new comers to pieces and devoured them on the spot. Such is the description given by Walsingham. *Hist. Angl., in An.* 1316. In this year a proclamation prohibited the malting of wheat."—*Note by Dean* BUTLER *to his translation of* GRACE'S *Annals.*
,,	XI. "There was a great scarcity of victuals in and throughout the realme of Ireland this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	XII. "A great tempest and a mighty wind arose [15th November] which prostrated the bell-tower of Trinity Church, Dublin, and very many houses and other tenements. An unseasonable famine prevailed, so that a measure of wheat '*de le cronock*,' containing four gallons, fetched 23 shillings."	*Dowling's Annals.*	
,,	XIII. "The Scots increased in strength and courage, who spoiling of the countrie, caused such horrible scarcitie in Ulster, that the soldiors, which the yeare before abused the King's authoritie, to purveie themselves of over fine diet,—surfitted with flesh and *aqua vitæ*, all the Lent long,—prolled and pilled insatiablie wheresoever they came, without need, and without regard of the poore people, whose only provision they devoured. These people now living in slaverie under The Bruce starved for hunger, having first experienced manie lamentable shifts, even to the eating of manie dead carcasses. [See A.D. 695.] A great dearth this yeare afflicted the Irish people; for a measure of wheat, called a chronecke, was sold at foure and twentie shillings, and a chronecke of otes at sixteen shillings, and all other vittels likewise were sold according to the same rate, for all the whole countrie was sore wasted by the Scots, and them of Ulster, insomuch that no small number of people perished through famine."	*Hooker's Chronicles.*	
,,	XIV. "This year corn and other provisions were exceedingly dear, wheat was sold at 23*s.* the cranock, and wine for 8*d.*, and the whole country was in a manner laid waste by the Scotts and those of Ulster. Many housekeepers, and such as were formerly able to relieve others, went a begging, and great numbers dy'd of hunger. The pestilence and famine were so severe that many of the poor dy'd." And again, "There was a great slaughter of the Irish in Connaught this time by reason of a quarrel between two of their kings, the number of the slain amounted to about 4,000 men on both sides. After this a severe judgment fell upon the Ulster men, who had done great mischief during the depredations of the Scots here, and eat flesh in Lent, without any manner of necessity, for which sins they were at last reduced to such want that they eat one another; so that of 10,000 there remained but about 300 who hardly escaped. By which appears the Divine vengeance. Also it was reported, and that truly, that some of the said profligates were so pinched with famine that they dug up bodies in church yards, and after they had boiled the flesh in the skull of the dead body, eat it; nay, that some women	*Camden's Annals.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1317.	eat their own children." Respecting this statement, and concerning the cooking of the dead bodies in skulls, Lord Hale remarked,—"as if the famine had consumed the spits and kettles." The skulls here referred to, may have been the helmets or iron skull-caps worn at the time. We read that in 1513 the Lord Deputy, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, when accused of a desire to reign in Ireland, wrote to Cardinal Wolsey, "I drink water out of my skull, when you drink wine out of golden cups."		
"	XV. Edward Bruce and his army encamped within four miles of Trim, where many of his men perished from hunger and fatigue. "A great scarcity of wheat; the crannock was worth 24*s.*, oats 16*s.*, wine 8*d.*, for the whole country was wasted by the Ulster men and the Scots; many of the rich men became beggars, and many died of hunger; there also raged a horrible plague which carried off numbers. A great scarcity and famine in Ulster; of one thousand, there remained only three hundred; some are said to have taken the bodies of the dead from the graves, to have cooked the bodies in skulls, and to have eaten them; women also devoured their infants."	*Grace's Annals.*	
A.D.1318.	XVI. "A snow, the like of which had not been known for a long time, in this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1318. "Such a murrain of kine that dogs or ravens which eat their flesh were poisoned, swelled, and died." —SHORT, STOW, &c.
"	XVII. "There was a great dearth in Ireland, and a multitude of people died; and a cranock of corn was usually sold for twenty shillings and more."	*Annals of Ross.*	
"	XVIII. "Likewise in the same year *i.e.*, 1318, from the festival of St. Philip and James the Apostles, until autumn, there was a very great dearth and famine, of which innumerable people died; for a cranock of corn was commonly sold for twenty shillings and more."	*Clyn's Annals.*	
"	XIX. Edward Bruce was slain at the Battle of Faughard, near Dundalk, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, we read, "4th October, 1318, Earl Bruce killed. There reigned scarcity of victuals, breache of promises, ill performance of covenents, and the loss of men and women throughout the whole realme for the space of three years and a half, insomuch that the men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his tyme. There was such snow this year that there was not so great seen for many years before."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	XX. "This year, about the feast of St. John Baptist [24th June], the wheat, which before sold for sixteen shillings, by the great mercy of God went now for seven. Oats sold for five shillings, and there was also great plenty of wine, salt, and fish; nay, about the feast of St. James [25th of July] there was bread of new corn, a thing seldom or never before known in Ireland."	*Camden's Annals.*	1319. "The plague prevailed in England."—WEBSTER.
A.D.1321. MALDOW.	I. "A great destruction of cows [*Bo dith*] throughout all Ireland, the like of which was never known."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	II. "There was a great murrain of cows throughout all Ireland, that the like was never seen before."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1322.	III. "The same destruction of cows in Erinn again."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1324.	IV. "The murrain of cows continued still in Ireland, and was called the *Moyle Dawine*."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1323. Remarkable cosmical phenomena ushered in the fourteenth century. Atmospheric disturbances, comets, earthquakes in Iceland. The North Sea frozen between England and Norway. Bloody rain at Ringstaholm in 1316, when famine and pestilence raged in Sweden. The plague continued to rage in Northern Europe until 1345. —BROBERG, &c.
"	V. "The same destruction of cows throughout all Ireland this year; and it was it that was called the *Maeldamhnaigh*."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	VI. "There was a general plague of cows and also other animals, which was called in Ireland Maldow [*mael dubh.*]"	*Annals of Ross.*	
"	VII. "Likewise in this year, that is, 1324, there was a grievous pestilence of oxen and cows in many places in Ireland."	*Clyn's Annals.*	
"	VIII. "A murrain among the oxen and the cows." Pembridge adds, there occurred "a great storm on the night of the Epiphany" (6 January) in this year. See also A.D. 1839.	*Grace's Annals.*	
"	IX. "There was a general murrain of oxen and kine in Ireland this year." See also *Smith's History of Cork.*	*Camden's Annals.*	
A.D.1325.	X. "On the eve of the Epiphany there was a very strong and mighty wind which levelled houses and buildings, stripped the roofs from churches and monasteries, prostrated trees and campaniles, scattered corn-stacks and granaries."	*Annals of Ross.*	
"	XI. "Also in the same year, on the Monday of the feast of the Epiphany, there was in the evening a very great wind and tempest, prostrating houses and buildings, unroofing churches and monasteries, breaking and levelling trees and many bell towers [*campanilia*], scattering corn and haggards."	*Clyn's Annals.*	
THE FIRST INFLUENZA.	At this time we find the earliest notice, in any published annal, of Influenza in the British Isles. *Slaedan* is still a living word for that catarrhal epidemic. The disease continued also through the year 1328, and broke out again in 1332 under the name of *Mauses.*		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1326.	"Awful thunder and lightning this year, which destroyed the corn and produce of Erinn, so that it was blanched and waste. An epidemial disease [*Teidhm Galair*] common throughout all Erinn, which was called *Slaedan* [prostration; Influenza, which affected] during three or four days, every person, so that it was second only to death."	*Annals of Ulster.*	Walsingham says that in 1325 and 1326 the seasons were so warm the rivers were dried up, and many wild and tame animals died of thirst.—*Dean* BUTLER'S *Notes to his Translation of* GRACE'S *Annals.*
,,	In the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third there was "great likelihood of good success to follow, for the earth received fruitfulness, the air temperature, and the sea calmness." But this does not seem to have been borne out by subsequent observation.	*Ware's Annals.*	
A.D.1327.	EDWARD III., *afterwards styled* KING OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE AND LORD OF IRELAND.		
SMALL POX.	I. "A mortality [*Teidhm Galair*] from small pox [*Galar Breac*] throughout all Erinn." This entry is made opposite A.D. 1324, but the Ulster Annals are in all likelihood here antedated three years, as the epidemic of small-pox, to which they evidently allude, did not appear until 1327.	*Annals of Ulster.*	1327. The extreme wet in July this year much distressed the English army near Newcastle-on-Tyne.—FROISSART'S *Chronicles.*
,,	II. "The galar breac [*Teidhm Galar Bric*, the pestilence of the small-pox, literally, the speckled disease] raged throughout Ireland, of which many died." This is the first notice of small-pox in the Four Masters. In the west of Ireland the small-pox is still styled *Galar Breac*, but in the south *Bolgach.*	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	III. "There reigned a disease called the pied-pox, or little-pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	IV. "A great epidemic [*Teidhm*] of the *Galar Breac* [small-pox] throughout all Ireland, which brought destruction on people small and great this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1328. INFLUENZA.	I. "Great thunder and lightning occurred in the summer [of this year], by which the fruits and crops of Ireland were very much injured, and the corn grew whitish and unprofitable. A [pestilential] disease, called *Slaedan* raged universally throughout Ireland, which afflicted, for three or four days successively, every person who took it. It was second [in pain] only to the agony of death."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1328. "An earthquake, the greatest ever felt in England, occurred on the 14th of November."—BASCOME.
,,	II. "There was [such] great thunder and lightning this year, that it destroyed great part of the corns of the kingdom of Ireland; they grew whitish by reason that they lost their substance. There was a general disease throughout all Ireland, called the *Murre* [Influenza], which continued for the space of three or four days, and brought divers even to the point of death." This latter description is more expressive of the disease as it now appears than any of the former.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	III. "Very great thunder and lightning this year, by which much of the fruits [*mes*] and produce of Ireland was destroyed; and the corn grew blighted and empty. An epidemic distemper [*Teidhm galair*], which was called *Slaedan*, throughout all Ireland this year, and which lasted each person three or four days, so that it was second to death to him. A great irresistible wind in the summer, with scarcity of food and abundance of clothing."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
	The famine, which had been partially relieved by the early and abundant harvest of 1318, as related in Camden's Annals, again spread destitution over the country. The seasons were unusually severe, and many Epizootics occurred.		
A.D.1329.	I. "The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1330.	II. An eclipse of the sun is recorded, under this date, in the Clyn's Annals, and also in the Book of Ross. Great storms and long-continued wet weather, which did much mischief, likewise occurred. "That year was dear and hurtful to all men; and many died from hunger; for a cranock of corn was sold in winter for a mark and more, but it was worth little more in summer on account of the [imported] corn of foreign parts. From May to February it was wet, very rainy and stormy, so that summer and autumn seemed almost changed into winter weather."—See A.D. 1331.	*Clyn's Annals.*	1330. "Harvest in most places began not till September the 29th, wheat was not got in before November the 21st, nor peas before November the 30th." December the 24th at break of day a terrible hurricane from the west, which demolished houses, trees, &c.—SHORT.
,,	III. A total eclipse of the sun, visible in Europe 16th July at 3 A.M.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
,,	IV. "Most violent storms. There was also a great flood, especially of the Boyne, by which all the bridges on that river, except Babes, were carried away, and other mischief done at Trim and Drogheda. A crannock of wheat is sold for 20*s.*—of oats for 8*s.*; this scarcity was occasioned by the rainy season, on which account the greatest part of the wheat could not be reaped before Michaelmas."	*Grace's Annals*	
,,	V. Great storms occurred in Ireland about the feasts of St. Catherine, St. Nicholas, and the Nativity of our Lord.	*Camden's Annals.*	
	"There was never known such a wind in Ireland; also there was		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1330.	such an overflow of the river Boyn this year as was never seen before, which flung down all the bridges upon this river, both wood and stone, except Babe-bridge; the water also carried away several mills, and did much damage to the Friars Minors of Trym and Drogheda, by breaking down their houses. The same year, about the feast of St. John Baptist, there began to be a great dearth of corn in Ireland, which lasted till Michaelmas. A crannoc of wheat was sold for twenty shillings, and a crannoc of oats, peas, beans, and barley, for eight shillings. This dearth was occasioned by the immoderate rains, so that a great deal of corn could not be cut before Michaelmas."		
A.D.1331.	VI. "February 5th, 1331. The king issued a writ to the sheriffs of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, informing them that, notwithstanding the proclamation against the export of grain, he had, in compassion for the people of Ireland, who were suffering from scarcity of provisions, granted permission to William de Clyvedon, Jocius de Reyny, and Roger Pluf to carry into Ireland six hundred quarters of any kind. *Rymer*, vol. ii. p. 807." And says Grace:—	*Butler's Notes to Grace's Annals.*	
,,	"On the 27th of June a great multitude of sea whales, which are commonly called Thurlpolles, entered into the bay of Dublin between the Conneg [the Cammock?] and the river Dodder in the evening; more than two hundred of them were taken, which not a little relieved the then increasing famine." Pembridge says there were five hundred of them taken.		
,,	VII. "In 1330 the seasons were wet and crops indifferent. In the next year Ireland was distressed by famine; but Dublin was relieved by plenty of fish, called Thurlheads, which had not been seen there for ages;"—probably the species of cetacea known as the bottle-nosed whale. We read in Stow's Chronicle, under A.D. 1532, that two great fishes called Hurlepooles—probably the same description of animal—were taken in the Thames; and in A.D. 1552 they are styled in the same work Whirlepooles.	*Webster's History.*	
,,	VIII. "A great famine afflicted all Ireland in this and the foregoing year; and the city of Dublin suffered miserably. But the people in their distress met with an unexpected and providential relief: for about the 24th of June a prodigious number of large sea-fish, called Turlehydes, were brought into the bay of Dublin, and cast on shore at the mouth of the river Dodder; they were from 30 to 40 feet long, and so bulky that two tall men placed one on each side of the fish could not see one another. The Lord Justice, Sir Anthony Lucy, with his servants and many of the citizens of Dublin, killed above 200 of them, and gave leave to the poor to carry them away at their pleasure."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
,,	IX. "The 27th of June, when there was a great famine in Ireland; through God's mercy there came ashoar such a vast number of sea fish, called Thurlhedis, as had not been seen in many ages; for, according to the common estimate, there were above 500. This happened about the evening, near Connyng and the water called Dodyz, in Dublin haven. The Lord Anthony Lucy, then Justiciary of Ireland, with his own servants and some of the citizens of Dublin, among whom was Philip Cradok, killed above 200 of them, and gave leave to every body to fetch away what they would."	*Camden's Annals.*	
,,	X. "Ireland was grievously distressed by a famine; but Dublin was seasonably relieved by a shoal of fishes called Thurlheds come to land."	*Short's Chron. History.*	
A.D.1332. THE MAUSES.	I. "The disease called the '*Mauses*' goes through all Ireland, attacking persons of every age. A peck of wheat at Christmas is worth 22*s*." The Mauses, *les maux*, was apparently a continuation of, or a second outbreak of the epidemic catarrh or Influenza which appeared in 1325 and 1328.	*Grace's Annals.*	
,,	II. "A disease called *mauses* spread over Ireland, and affected all sorts of people, old and young men and women. Wheat about Christmas sold for 22 shillings, and soon after Easter, and so on, very commonly for twelve pence."	*Camden's Annals.*	
A.D.1333.	I. "A most seasonable summer; a peck of wheat is sold for 6*d*.	*Grace's Annals.*	
,,	II. "The scarcity that had afflicted Dublin and the whole kingdom for some years past, was this year relieved; and the harvest came in so early that wheat was sold in the markets of the city on the 29th of June, at 6*d*. a bushel."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
,,	III. "It happened to be so dry a summer, that at the feast of S. Peter *ad vincula* [29th June] there was bread made of new wheat; and wheat was sold in Dublin for six pence a peck."	*Camden's Annals.*	
A.D.1335.	I. "There was such a great snow in the spring of this year that the most part of the small fowle of Ireland died."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1335. "After abundance of rain this year, came a murrain of cattle and dearth of

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1335.	II. "A great snow in the spring of this year by which was destroyed almost all the small birds of Ireland."	*Annals of Connaught.*	corn, wheat at forty shillings per quarter. So great a death in England that scarce could the living bury the dead."—KNEIGHTON *and* HOW, *quoted by* SHORT.
A.D. 1336.	III. "A great plague of snow and of frost this year, from the first fortnight of winter until a part of the spring had commenced. A great portion of the cattle of Erinn were lost in it; and the grass corn fields of Ireland were destroyed the same year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1337. "A severe frosty winter without snow; wheat very dear."—SHORT.
A.D. 1338.	IV. "Intense frost, with very deep snow, from the 2nd of December to the 10th of February."	*Grace's Annals.*	1338. Of this year Walsingham says that "in England there was severe frost without snow, from the fifth calends of December [November 27] to the 4 Ides (the 10th day) of February, and that although the winter was such as had not been for twenty years, the willows in January bore flowers, like roses in size and colour."—*Dean* BUTLER'S *note to his Translation of* GRACE'S *Annals.*
,,	V. "The most part of the sheep of Ireland perished this year." This is the first recorded ovine epizootic.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
,,	VI. "All the sheep of Ireland excepting a few died this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	VII. "This year was very tempestuous, and noxious to man and beast." And the same authority states, that on March 15th and November 11th there were great tempests, and on the 1st December there were great floods, such as had not occurred for forty years before, which destroyed many bridges, mills, and buildings, and committed great devastation, particularly in the county Kilkenny. Plowing was interrupted in spring by the frost and snow. Salt rose in price on account of the dissensions of the kings of England and France; and in this year oxen and cowes died, and sheep particularly were almost destroyed; so that, according to the common complaint, scarcely the seventh part escaped from the pestilence; but the loss of lambs was greater."	*Clyn's Annals.*	1338. "A very rainy harvest;" from 1st December to 1st March "a most rigorous frost, which killed the little sown seed. Yet such a scarcity of money that grain was not dear; wheat two shillings, a fat ox six shillings, a sheep six pence."—KNEIGHTON, *quoted by* SHORT.
,,	VIII. "In Ireland they had so great a frost that the river Avenliffie, on which the city of Dublin stands, was frozen hard enough to dance, run, or play at ball on; and they made wood and turf fires upon it to broil herrings. The ice lasted a great while. I shall say nothing of the great snow which fell during the frost, since the depth thereof is almost incredible. This frost continued from the 2nd of December to the 10th of February. Such a season was never known in Ireland." See also *Pembridge.*	*Camden's Annals.*	
,,	IX. "So great a frost was this year from the 2nd of December to the 10th of February, that the river Liffey was frozen over so hard as to bear dancing, running, playing foot-ball, and making fires to broil herrings on. The depth of the snow that fell during this frost is almost incredible; yet it is agreed that such a season was never before known in Ireland;" however, we do not find that it was followed by any scarcity.	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D. 1339.	X. "All the corn of Ireland was destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdome."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1339. This year a quarter of wheat cost forty pence, and sometimes less, barley ten pence, peas and beans twelve pence, oats ten pence. —SHORT.
,,	XI. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] from frost and from snow upon the cattle and the grass corn fields of Ireland, from a fortnight of winter to a part of the spring."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D. 1341. THE BARKING MANIA.	An epidemic of the Barking Disease, similar to that described by Calmeil and Hecker, appeared in Ireland in 1341. This was a species of Lycanthropy—one of the many nervous disorders common in the middle ages, and which especially heralded in the Great Mortality or Black Plague of the fourteenth century. It was a form of disease similar to the Dancing Mania, the affection of the *Convulsionnaires* of France, the Jumpers of Wales and Cornwall, the Tigretier of Abyssinia, and several affections of a kindred nature in North America, in modern times, where we read of "the Barkers, whole bands [of whom] are seen running on all fours, and growling, as if they wished to indicate, even by their outward form, the shocking degradation of their human nature." See Grégoire, Evans, and Hecker. The last epidemic of this strange disease in the British isles occurred in 1700, but isolated cases still appear occasionally. See also under A.D. 1613.		"*Lycanthropia,* which Avicenna calls Cucubuth, others *Lupinam Insaniam* or wolf-madness, when men run howling along graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves and some such beasts."—BURTON'S *Anatomy of Melancholy,* where several authorities are cited.
	I. "In the county of Leinster there happened such a strange prodigy as had never been heard of. A person travelling along the road found a pair of gloves fit for his hands, as he thought; but when he put them on he lost his speech immediately, and could do nothing but bark like a dog; nay, from that moment the men and women, old and young, throughout the whole country barked like dogs, and the children like whelps. This plague continued for some 18 days, with others a month, and with some for 2 years; and like a contagious distemper, at last infected the neighbouring counties, and set them a barking too."	*Camden's Annals.*	
,,	II. "In the county of Leicester [*recte* Province of Leinster] a certain man putting on his hands a pair of gloves which he had found, began to bark like a dog, which disease crept from him through the whole county."	*Grace's Annals.*	1346. "The third general plague after our Saviour, which certainly was the greatest, most universal, and mortal that ever ravaged this globe." Various prodigies are recorded as preceding this epidemic;—"two moons seen
A.D. 1342.	"It is reported, that on the 11th of October this year, and the eleventh day of the moon, two moons were seen by many about	*Harris's Dublin.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1342.	Dublin in the morning before day-break The one was bright, and according to its natural course in the West; the other in the East, with very little light." See also *Grace* and *Camden*.		at once in the sky, incessant rains in England and France, hail storms, bloody rain in Germany, comets, meteors, &c. In 1350, or 51, it reached Scotland and Ireland."—SHORT.
A.D.1343.	The Lord Ralph Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland, "upon whose coming the fair weather suddenly turned foul, and there was nothing but rainy and tempestuous weather while he lived." He died on the 9th of April, 1346, and it was said then "the floods ceased and the air grew wholesome, and the common people blessed God for it." See also *Grace*.	*Camden's Annals.*	1347. "The Earl of Kildare, with his barons and knights, set out in May to join the King of England, who was then at the siege of Calais," where many "brave English, Welsh, and Irish gentlemen dy'd of the distemper which then raged" there.—CAMDEN.
A.D.1344.	The Hospital of St. Stephen existed in the City of Dublin, upon the site now occupied by Mercer's Hospital;—erected, in all probability, like others in more modern times, to meet the exigencies of the epidemics then raging.	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	1348. "The sweating plague [*recte* Black Death] seized the Normans and Saxons in Wales, many of whom died, but scarcely a Welshman died except such as were English on one side."—IOLA *MS.*
A.D.1346. THE BLACK DEATH, OR FIRST PESTILENCE.	The great pestilence of the Black Death, or *Sorti Diod*, the *Suartze Tod*, or *Digerdöd*, commenced in England about 1347; it spread to Ireland in 1348, and committed great ravages for many years. It was here called "The First Great Pestilence," being the first of the five remarkable plagues, three of which occurred in the reign of Edward the Third. For a long while previously many atmospheric and cosmical phenomena occurred in China until 1347, when, writes Dr. Hecker, "The signs of terrestrial commotions commenced in Europe in the year 1348, after the intervening districts of country in Asia had probably been visited in the same manner;" and concludes by stating that "it may be assumed, without any exaggeration, that Europe lost during the Black Death 25,000,000 of inhabitants." See *Epidemics of the Middle Ages.*		1348. "A great pestilence began to rage in Wales, by which it was estimated that two parts of the men were killed."—*Lives of Cambro-British Saints.*
"	I. "The great plague [*Plaigh*], the universal distemper which was throughout Ireland, was in Magh Lurg [Molylurg, now the plains of Boyle, on the borders of Roscommon and Leitrim] this year, and a great mortality [*ar*] of people happened in it."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1348. The Black Death. "This pestilence lasted in England from the 31st of May to the 29th of September, 1349."—Sir H. NICOLAS'S *Chronology of History.*
A.D.1348.	II. "Very great pestilence in Ireland, which had before gone through other countries."	*Grace's Annals.*	"Walsingham says that in some religious houses of twenty members, only two survived; that the pestilence was followed by a mortality of animals, and a fall of rents: that the land was left untilled from the want of labourers; and that such misery ensued that the world was never able to recover its former state. Walsingham died about 1440."—*Dean* BUTLER'S *Notes to his Translation of* GRACE'S *Annals.*
"	III. The Black Death appeared, and was described as a "very great pestilence in Ireland, which had before gone through other countries." This was styled the first pestilence; the second raged thirteen years afterwards, *i.e.*, in 1361 or 1362; the third about 1373; the fourth in 1382, and the fifth in 1391. The most succinct account of this pestilence given is that by Friar Clyn, to which the following reference has been made by Harris, in his History of the City of Dublin:—"This year a great pestilence raged through the greatest part of the world, and, among other places, destroyed vast numbers in the City of Dublin. It was called, from the greatness of it, the First Pestilence, as having spread more mortally than any other that had before happened, and in respect of others that happened a few years after." He then quotes John Clyn, who says:—	*Harris's Dublin.*	"This pestilence" says Clyn, the Irish Annalist, "had its first beginning, as it is said, in the East, and passing through the Saracens and Infidels, slew 8,000 legions of them; it seized the city of Avignon, where the Roman Court then was, the January before it came among us, where the churches and cemeteries were not sufficient to receive the dead, and the Pope ordered a new cemetery to be consecrated for depositing the bodies of those who died of the pestilence; insomuch that from the month of May to the translation of St. Thomas, 50,000 bodies and upwards were buried in the same cemetery—the river Rhone."—CLYN'S *Annals.*
"	IV. "This year, and chiefly in the months of September and October, great numbers of Bishops and Prelates, ecclesiastical and religious, Peers, and others, and in general people of both sexes, flocked together by troops in pilgrimage to the water of Tachmoling [*aque de Thaht-Molyngis*, St. Mullins, Co. Carlow] insomuch that many thousands of souls might be seen there together for many days. Some came on the score of devotion, but the greatest part for fear of the pestilence which raged at the time with great violence. It first broke out near Dublin, at Howth and Dalkey; it almost destroyed and laid waste the cities of Dublin and Drogheda, insomuch that in Dublin alone, from the beginning of August to Christmas, 14,000 souls perished." The author himself, it seems, died of this plague the year following, of which he had a foresight, for he closes his Annals, in 1348, thus, "And lest the writing should perish with the writer, and the work fail with the workman, I leave behind me parchment for continuing it; if any man should have the good fortune to survive this calamity, or any one of the race of Adam should escape this pestilence, to continue what I have begun." After describing the plague, the monastic annalist thus continues, "That pestilence deprived of human inhabitants villages and cities, castles and towns, so that there was scarcely found a man to dwell therein; the pestilence was so contagious that whosoever touched the sick or the dead was immediately affected and died, and the penitent and the confessor were carried together to the grave. Through fear and dread men scarcely dared to perform the offices of piety and pity in visiting the sick and burying the dead; many died of boils, and abscesses, and pustules, on their skins or under their armpits; others died frantic with the pain in their head, and others spitting blood: that year was beyond measure wonderful, unusual, and in many things prodigious, yet it	*Clyn's Annals.*	Webster says it did not arrive in England until the close of 1348, the date assigned for its invasion of Ireland. 1348. "It had not fully finished its perambulation over the world before 1360 or 1362. If it was so favourable as to leave a third part of men alive in some few places, in others it took 15 out of 16; in more, it utterly extirpated the human race, and laid waste some places! as Arthemusia. In the eastern parts died in one year 23,840,000. The Venetians

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1348.	was sufficiently abundant and fruitful however sickly and deadly. That pestilence was rife in Kilkenny in Lent. Scarcely one alone ever died in a house. Commonly husband, wife, children, and servants went the one way—the way of death: And I, Friar John Clyn, of the Order of Friars Minor and of the Convent of Kilkenny, wrote in this book these notable things which happened in my time, which I saw with my eyes, and which I learned from persons worthy of credit."		lost 100,000. In Florence died in one year 60,000. In Germany died 1,244,434. Out of Yarmouth died 7,052. In Norwich died from January 1st to July 1st 57,000. In London from February 1st to May 1st died 2,000 weekly. From its landing place in Dorsetshire it spread into Devon and Somersetshire, and Bristol, hence to Gloucester, Oxford, and London. Beasts and sheep went wild through fields and corns; there was no body to fray them away, gather, or take care of them, but they died in holes, furrows, and ditches in innumerable multitudes over the whole kingdom. Servants were scarce, nobody minded what they did; the like mortality having never been in Brittain since the days of Vortigernus, king of the Britons. Next harvest keepers were not to be got to cut down the corns, wherefore many of them rotted in the fields."—SHORT.
"	V. "There was a generall plague in Moylurg [the plains of Boyle, County Roscommon] and all Ireland in general, whereof the Erle of Ulster's grandchild died; also Matthew Mac Cahall O'Royrck died of it."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	VI. "Great mortality and pestilence in Ireland."	*Dowling's Annals.*	
"	VII. "The 22nd year of Edward III., the great pestilence which had been before in other countries got into Ireland, and raged exceedingly."	*Camden's Annals.*	
"	VIII. "There was great mortality in all places, especially in and about the court of Rome, Avignon, and about the sea-coasts of England and Ireland." This extract has been copied into Ware's Annals.	*Marleburg's Chronicle.*	
"	IX. "The plague raged this year in Munster."	*Smith's Cork.*	
"	X. "Geffry Grosseld, Bishop of Ferns, died on the 22nd day of October, of the plague, which was that year very mortal over all Europe and especially in England and Ireland."	*Ware's Bishops of Ireland.*	
"	XI. "Great mortalitie chanced this year, as in other parts of the world, so especially in places about the sea coasts of England and Scotland."	*Flatisbury's Chronicle, in Hooker.*	
A.D.1349.	XII. "A great plague raged in Ireland, and more especially in Moylurg, by which great numbers were carried off."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1348. "The pestilence began in England about Lammas, so that very many that were whole in the morning died before noone. In one day there was 20, 40, threescore, and many times more, dead bodies buried in one pit. About the Feast of All Saints it came to London, and increased so much that from Candlemas until Easter in the Charter-house Churchyard, near Smithfield, more than 200 dead corpses were there every day buried."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	XIII. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] in Moylurg and in all Ireland this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	XIV. "A great want of wax and spices, for a pound of wax was sold for twenty pence, and pepper and ginger for forty pence."	*Clyn's Annals.*	
"	XV. "John Clyn died, in all probability in the year 1349, of the plague then raging in Ireland."	*Ware's Writers of Ireland.*	
"	XVI. "The first pestilence in Ireland prevailed greatly in the year A.D. 1349."	*Addition to Clyn's Annals.*	
"	XVII. "The plague of 1345, which overspread Europe and was remarkable for having raged equally in winter as in summer, overran Ireland in 1349."	*Muratori, quoted by Webster.*	1348. Boccacio, who witnessed the fearful epidemic of the black death, at Florence, has left a vivid picture of its moral effects, and says: "The stench of putrefying corpses was often the first indication to their neighbours that more deaths had occurred. The survivors, to preserve themselves from infection, generally had the bodies taken out of the houses and laid before the doors; where the early morn found them in heaps exposed to the affrighted gaze of the passing stranger."—BOCCACIO'S *Decameron.*
A.D.1350.	XVIII. "In the years of our Lord 1350 and 1351 sore disease prevailed in Ireland, Holland, and in England: its infallible signs were, a great fever, vomiting and spitting of blood, hæmorrhage from the nose, mouth, ears, eyes, stomach, and bowels, indicating an universal disorganization of the system."	*Bascome's History of Epidemics.*	"Spain was uninterruptedly ravaged by the black plague till after the year 1350. The plague caused great havoc among the inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland."—HECKER.
"	XIX. Stow's Chronicle, describing the pestilential period from 1348 to 1357, states—This plague "also wasted the Welshmen and, within a while, passed over into Ireland, where it destroyed a great number of English people that dwelt there; but such as were Irish-born, that dwelt in the hill country, it scarcely touched, so that few of them died thereof." The same was subsequently said of the Sweating Sickness. See also the Iola MS. under A.D. 1348.	*Stow's Chronicle.*	1349. Great rains from St. John's day to Christmas, so that a day scarcely passed in which it did not rain either by day or by night. From this intemperance a great mortality of people ensued, according to some scarcely a tenth of the population were left; cattle mortality followed.—OTTERBOURNE.
"	XX. In a Brehon Law-tract, bound up with a folio vellum MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, we find, at the bottom of p. 36, the following interesting personal memorial of this plague written in a more modern hand than the original—"One thousand years, three hundred years, and ten years, and forty years from the birth of Christ, till this night, and this is the second year since the coming of the plague into Ireland. I have written this in the 21st year of my age. I am Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Eagan; and whoever reads it let him offer a prayer of mercy for my soul." And in continuation, upon the next page, we find, still in the Irish character—"This is Christmas night, and on this night I place myself under the protection of the King of Heaven and Earth, beseeching that he will bring me and my friends safe through the plague, &c." And, in conclusion, the writer adds that he wrote this memorandum "in his own father's book in the year of the Great Plague." At the top of the page is written, in the hand of Charles O'Conor, "A.D. 1350, *Hoc apographon scriptum in anno pestilentiæ.*" Hecker asserts, but does not state on what authority, that "Ireland was much less heavily visited [by the Black Death] than England. The disease seems to have scarcely reached the mountainous districts of that kingdom." The foregoing extracts show, however, how long, how severely, and how widely it spread over this kingdom.	*Irish MS. H. 2. 15, in Library T.C.D., described in O'Donovan's MS. Catalogue.*	1349. In the reign of David II., the destructive pestilence which had long desolated the Continent of Europe, reached Scotland with great mortality in one burial.—BARNES'S *History of King Edward.* 1349. Severe diseases seized the cattle throughout the counties of Somerset and Devon, and a great mortality took place among them, which was the origin of

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1350.	"In Ireland a great earthquake and loss of people; demolition of cities, &c."	*Short's Chron. History.*	taking gold in payment for cattle from Englishmen.—IOLA *MS.*
A.D.1355.	I. "A great shower [of hail] came this year, in the summer, in Carbery, and every lump thereof was not smaller than an unripe wild apple."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1350. "In the visitation of the Digerdöd (the great death) in Stockholm so many died that the dead could not be buried, and the streets were covered with corpses."—BRODERG.
A.D.1358.	II. "A great shower [of hail] fell in this year in Carbery in the summer, and a wild apple was not larger than every stone of it."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1355. "A most terrible epidemic madness raged this year in England, affecting most of the people."—OTTERBOURNE. This was probably an outbreak of the dancing mania, which had previously spread over several parts of Europe.
"	III. "There was a great shower of hail in the summer time of this year, in the territory of Carbrey, every stone whereof was no less than a crab apple."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	IV. "A heavy shower [of hail] fell in Carbury, in the summer, each stone of which was not smaller than a wild apple."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1360.	I. "A great wind this year which prostrated houses and churches, and which drowned many ships and boats."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1359. The pestilence again broke out in Scotland, with great violence and fatality. In the former visitation [of 1349] the poor only suffered, in this the rich shared the calamity, insomuch that the king and his court retired to the north of Scotland.—TYTLER'S *Scotland.*
"	II. "A great wind this year, which destroyed houses and churches, and which drowned many ships and boats."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	III. "A great storm on the feast of St. Maur," [January 15th]. See also *Camden.*	*Grace's Annals.*	
A.D.1363.	IV. "A very great storm in this year threw down several churches and houses, and also sank many ships and boats."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1360. "There was a great dearth this year and mortality of people, called the second plague, because it was the second in the reign of Edward the III., and a very great death of cattle and horses."—SHORT.
"	V. "A great wind this year which broke down churches and houses, and which drowned many ships and vessels."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1361. THE KING'S GAME, *or* SECOND PESTILENCE.	Although the ravages of the first great plague of the Black Death were still felt in different parts of Europe, we do not find in the Irish Annals any notice of its influence after the middle year of this century. The second great plague in King Edward's reign commenced in 1361 or '62, and continued during the remainder of that decade, when the mortality was increased by an outbreak of small-pox. *Cluithe an Righ,* or "The King's Game" was the name of some epidemic, probably the Dancing Mania, then spreading over Europe, and becoming common in England, but the exact nature or symptoms of the pestilence have not been described by the annalists. O'Flaherty, in a gloss upon the words, *Cluithe an Righ,* calls it "The Plague, *an plaigh*;" but it may also have been a return of the Black Death, which was especially epidemic in Europe at this time, and has been described by Boccacio and many other eye-witnesses of its effects. "The first time," says Hecker, writing of its progress and mortality in Europe, "it raged chiefly among the poor, but in the year 1360 more among the higher classes. It also destroyed a great many children, whom it had previously spared, and but few women."—*See Hecker's Account of the Black Death:—Babington's Translation, in The Sydenham Society's Publications.*		
"	I. "Another pestilence happened this year." The plague here recorded, and concerning which there are many entries in the Irish Annals, appears to have been the commencement of the Second Pestilence, or King's Game.	*Camden's Annals.*	1361. "Milan, which had escaped in 1348, was severely afflicted, as well as all France, England, and Ireland. This plague was called the second in the reign of Edward III."—WEBSTER.
"	II. "*Cluithe an Righ* [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard Savadge died of it." It is thus alluded to in the Annals of Ulster, but under date of the year 1358.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1361. The mortality still reigned this year.—SHORT.
"	III. "The Game of the King was thick, [i.e., rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it." The record however of the death of this person serves to fix the true date, and shows that some error occurred here in the transcription of the Ulster Annals. Bascome writes under the same date, "Pestilence also afflicted Gaul, Ireland, and Scotland."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1361. "Was the second pestilence, which was not so dreadful as the former. A strong and unheard of wind, which by its blast overthrew to the ground innumerable towers of churches, crosses of stone, and others that were placed in the streets, overturned houses, and uprooted woods and groves in a wonderful manner."—*Lives of Cambro-British Saints.*
"	IV. "The King's Game was used generally [was common] throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge died thereof. Redmond Bourke of the Manyse died. Walter Stanton died."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	V. "Morris Doncrefe, a citizen of Dublin, died on the 6th of January, perhaps of a pestilence that raged this year, and was buried in the church yard of the Dominicans. * * * The steeple of the Dominicans was thrown down by a tempest."	*Harris's Dublin.*	"After the cessation of the black plague, a great fecundity in women was everywhere remarkable—a grand phenomenon, which, from its occurrence after every destructive pestilence, proves conviction, if any occurrence can do so, the prevalence of a higher power in the direction of general organic life."—HECKER.
"	VI. Bernard Mac Camdeil, Bishop of Clogher, "died at Clogher of the plague which miserably afflicted Ireland, and particularly in the city of Clogher, I think in 1361, according to our annals." Sir James Ware refers for the foregoing to the Annals of "Mary's Abbey," now lost.	*Ware's Bishop of Ireland.*	
"	VII. "In the thirty-fourth year of King Edward III., about Easter, began a great mortality of men, consuming many men, but few women, in England and Ireland."	*Ware's Annals.*	1359 and 1361. Plague in Sweden.—BRODERG.
"	VIII. "The pestilence raged in this county [Cork], and great numbers of people lost their lives."	*Smith's Cork, from M.S. Annals.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics
A.D.1362.	IX. "But the second pestilence prevailed there [in Ireland], in like manner, [as the first which occurred in 1348–49] in thirteen years afterwards, viz.: A.D. 1362."	*Additions to Clyn's Annals.*	1362. "Men and beasts perished in England in divers places, with thunder and lightning. Fiends were seen and spake unto men as they travelled."—STOW'S *Chron.*
"	X. "Cathal Oge O'Conor, a Riydamna, of more fame, renown, strength, heroism, hospitality, and prowes, than any in his time, died of the plague [*Plaigh*] at Sligo."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1362. Great storms in England, "so that what edifices it overturned not were so shaken that without reparation they could not stand long after. This was followed by a very wet season, chiefly summer and harvest, so that much corn and hay was lost or spoiled by the unseasonableness of the weather. Great sickness in Britain for a year."—The second pestilence.—OTTERBOURNE *and* SHORT.
"	XI. "Cahall Oge O'Conor, the hardiest man, of greatest valour, of any nobleman in his time, died of the plague at Sligiagh, the 3rd of November."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1366.	XII. "Ragnal O'Hainlidhe, [O'Hanley], and Cormac O'Hainlidhe, died of the King's Game. Aedh O'Birn died of the same plague." This entry shows that this plague, under its original name, extended over several years.	*Annals of Ulster.*	1363. "A severe winter. Andalusia was afflicted with a terrible pestilence," called "the second mortality, in order to distinguish it from the first of 1350, during which king Don Alonso died, in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar."—BASCOME.
A.D.1367.	XIII. "Amlave Mac Senaigh, the beloved emperor of musical performance, died of the plague at Tuain-da-ghualam," [Tuam.]	*Annals of Ulster.*	1363. A great frost until late in the spring.—SHORT.
A.D.1368.	"William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the MacWilliams, died of the small-pox, [*Galar Breac*], on Inis Cua," now Inishcoe on Lough Con, county Mayo.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1366. "In England great mortality; so as many who went well to bed at night were found dead next morning. Many died of the small-pox."—SHORT.
"	"William Saxonagh, son of Edmond Burke, heire of the MacWilliams, died of the little pox, at Innis-Kwa; also Thomas McFerrall McDermot, tanist of Molylurg, died of the same disease."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1368. "The third pestilence began in England, and continued for two years."—OTTERBOURNE.
A.D.1370.	"MacWilliam Burke, that is Edmond Albanach, [of Scotland] the chief of the valour and bravery of the English, and the emperor of chivalry, died of *Fiolun* [scrofula], in his own house, after having gained the victory over the world."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1370. "This year began the next great plague, called The Third Mortality; this was very great both of people and cattle, the like seldom heard of; the west country, as Oxford, was most afflicted by it."—SHORT.
THE THIRD PESTILENCE.	In 1370 the third great pestilence began in Ireland—having, it would appear from contemporaneous records, previously existed in England; but in Scotland the chroniclers define it as the Second Pest, or—The Great Pest come the second time. We have now no precise means of knowing the nature of this third pestilence, but it was probably like the first great epidemic of the Black Death, a true Bubonic Plague. It lasted for a period of three or four years, and was followed by the fourth pestilence; but Hecker says, in alluding to the Black Death of the fourteenth century—"The plagues which in the sequel often returned until the year 1383, we do not consider as belonging to 'The Great Mortality.' They were rather common pestilences, without inflammation of the lungs, such as in former times and in the following centuries were excited by the matter of contagion everywhere existing, and which on every favorable occasion gained ground anew, as is usually the case with this frightful disease." During its continuance in Ireland the well-known Dancing Mania spread over Europe in 1374, and various nervous diseases were universal.		"In the year of our Lord, 1370, was the third pestilence."—*Lives of Cambro-British Saints.*
"	I. "Great pestilence in Ireland, so that on account of the immensity of the mortality, it was called of old the Third Pestilence of Ireland."	*Dowling's Annals.*	1371. "Then a great pest came the second time into Scotland."—*The Scots' Chronicle.*
"	II. "The third pestilence raged and destroyed many of the nobility, gentry, and citizens. This was reckoned more violent than either of the two former." In the continuation of Clyn's annals, it is referred to a somewhat later period. See No. X.	*Harris's Dublin.*	1373. "Epidemic madness raged in England again among the dregs of the people," which appears to have been the Dancing Mania.—SHORT.
"	III. "The third pestilence began which carried off many nobles, and others without number died."	*Grace's Annals.*	1373. An epidemic madness among the lower classes in England.—WEBSTER.
"	IV. "There was a third great pestilence in Ireland."	*Marleburg's Chronicle.*	1374. The fourth pestilence plagued England for a year.—OTTERBOURNE.
"	V. "The third pestilence in Ireland made awaie a great number of people."	*Hooker's Chronicles.*	1374. The Dancing Mania appeared in Holland and the Rhenish provinces. "A similar disease also prevailed in the Shetland Islands, where it had existed from time to time" previously.—BASCOME.
"	VI. "There was a third pestilence in Ireland."	*Ware's Annals*	"In the year of our Lord, 1375, was the fourth pestilence."—*Lives of Cambro-British Saints.*
"	VII. "Another great plague in this county" [Cork].	*Smith's Cork.*	1379 and '80. "So sore a mortality afflicted the northern parts of England, as laid the country almost waste, few being left alive, yet provisions very plentiful, good, and cheap."—OTTERBOURNE *and* SHORT.
"	VIII. "In 1368 commenced in England the third great plague, in the reign of Edward III.; the most fatal year was 1369; and in Ireland the disease raged in 1370."	*Webster's History.*	"In 1381 and 1382 considerable earthquakes were felt in England, and a severe pestilence appeared at Avignon, in France, which raged for four or five years, depopulating many cities. It prevailed in Italy, France, Germany, England, Ireland, Greece, and the East."—WEBSTER.
"	IX. "In the 44th year of this reign the Third Pestilence rag'd in Ireland, and was more violent than either of the former two. Many of the nobility and gentry, as also citizens, and children without number died."	*Camden's Annals.*	
A.D.1373.	X. "The third pestilence also occurred eleven years after [1362], viz.: A.D. 1373."	*Additions to Clyn's Annals.*	
A.D.1377.	RICHARD II.		
A.D.1382. THE FOURTH PESTILENCE.	Another epidemic constitution commenced at this date, and was marked by the advent of the Fourth Pestilence, the characters of which have not, however, been determined. Like the two first, it extended over a period of about ten years.		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1382.	I. "The Fourth Pestilence arose in Ireland, nine years after that, [1373], viz.: A.D. 1382;" but the O'Clerys place it a year later, and say that	*Additions to Clyn's Annals.*	
A.D.1383.	II. "A great and virulent plague, [*Plaigh*] raged universally throughout Ireland." They likewise mention the names of several distinguished persons who were carried off by it, as: "Art Magenis, Lord of Iveagh, in Ulster, sole prop of the hospitality of Ireland in his time, [who] died of the plague at Trim." Murrough O'Brien; the daughter of Murrough O'Madden; the wife of MacWilliam of Clanricarde; and Joanna, daughter of the Earl of Ormond; Murrough, son of Brian O'Kennedy; Donough Macmahon, Lord of Corco-Baiscin; Owen O'Kelly, Lundrasach of Ballyboy; Fonntach, of Taghmon; the wife of O'Kennedy; Honora, the wife of O'Meagher, chief of Ui Cairin; Mac Gillapatrick, Lord of Ossory; "and the son of Kellagh Mac Gillapatrick, Tanist of Ossory, all died of the same plague."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1383. "This Lent, the Duke of Lancaster and the English Army, lying on a marshy ground in Scotland, had a great loss both of men and horse, from the extraordinary cold and wet."—SHORT.
"	III. "The fourth great pestilence was in Ireland."	*Marleburg's Chronicle.*	
"	IV. "In the year 1383 a great mortalitie reigned in that countrie. This was called the fourth pestilence."	*Hooker's Chronicle.*	
"	V. "A raging pestilence in Ireland."	*Camden's Annals.*	
"	VI. "The fourth pestilence was in Ireland."	*Ware's Annals.*	
"	VII. "A great pestilence in this country."	*Smith's Cork.*	
"	VIII. "Art Magenis, Prince of Iveagh of Ulster, a noble, bountiful man, died prisoner at Trym of the plague. Murrough (na Rathuic, otherwise of the Fern) O'Brian died of the plague. This infection was everywhere generally in the kingdom this year." The deaths of The Lady More, daughter of O'Madden and wife of Mac William Burke of Clanricarde; and Joan, wife of O'Carroll of Ely; O'Kennedy M'Mahon, Prince of Corkabaiskin; O'Kelly, and other persons of note are enumerated, as specified by the Four Masters.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
"	IX. In the time of Philip De Courtney "happened a great mortality, called the fourth pestilence."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
"	X. "A great pestilence, called the fourth pestilence, raged, and destroyed abundance of people."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D.1384.	XI. "Rory, the son of Turloch O'Conor, King of Connaught, [and the sons of Mac William Burke], died of the plague" [*Plaigh*].	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1384. Great pestilence and mortality in Spain from this period until the end of the century.—BASCOME.
"	XII. "Rory Mac Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, died of the plague upon the night of St. Catherine the Virgin, in winter." Hugh and Feragh O'Kelly, and John Burke also died of the plague this year.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1385.	XIII. "Pestilence and a great mortality, [which] was called the fourth pestilence."	*Dowling's Annals.*	
A.D.1391. THE FIFTH PESTILENCE.	The last of the five great pestilences specially recorded in the Irish Annals at this period commenced in 1391, and lasted during the remainder of the century. It may have been an epidemic of Typhus, as we find that Fever is specially recorded in the Annals a few years afterwards. During the period of this last pestilential period an intermittent fever is also mentioned.		1391. A great plague raged in the north of England.—BASCOME. 1391. A great mortality over all England, especially in Norfolk; in York died 11,000.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	I. "The Fifth Pestilence sprung up in like manner in the same quarters [in Ireland] nine years after [that of 1382], in like manner after the aforesaid years, viz., A.D. 1391." This fifth pestilence is not further referred to by any other annalist, except under the general name of Plague.	*Additions to Clyn's Annals.*	1391. The Fifth Pestilence began and continued in the northern parts of England, from the nativity of St. John the Baptist to the festival of St. Luke.—OTTERBOURNE. 1391. "During both this and last year was great scarcity and dearth; the mortality was from an epidemic bloody flux from eating much green fruit in harvest."—SHORT.
A.D.1397. AGUE.	"Dermot Mac Imer O'Byrne, being sick of an Ague," was accidentally drowned. This is the first mention of ague in the Irish annals; but the original not being now accessible we do not know what Irish term was here used for intermittent fever.	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1398.	II. "There was a great plague generally throughout all Ireland this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1394. "In September the plague raged in Essex."—SHORT.
"	III. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1399. Mortality so great in Spain that the King suspended "the law which restrained widows from marrying within a year after the death of their husbands."—WEBSTER.
"	IV. "O'Brien Maol died of the plague [*Teidhm*] in the English pale."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1399.	HENRY IV.		1400. "A great epidemic and mortality of people" in England.—OTTERBOURNE.
"	V. "Felim, the son of Cahir O'Conor, Tanist of Offally, died of the plague" [*Teidhm*].	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1401. The fourth pestilence in Scotland more calamitous than either of the three previous.—WYNTOWN.
A.D.1400	VI. "Morish, the Earl of Desmond's son, died of the plague this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	
A.D.1401.	VII. "Great pestilence in Conmaicnibh Cuile, and Clanrickard." This is the last entry relating to the great pestilential period which commenced in 1315.	*Annals of Connaught.*	1401. "The insects of leaves did immense injury throughout the country by destroy-

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND —*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1402.	"Matthew O'Scingin died of *Fiolun*":—a form of scrofula; and "Brian, the son of Niall Oge, died of *Galar Breac*" [small pox].	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	ing the leaves and grass to such an extent that no provender was left for cattle." They were destroyed by lime, which likewise fertilized the ground, and is said to have given origin to lime manuring.—IOLO *MS.*
A.D.1403.	An Hospital for sick existed at Duleek, County Meath.	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	
A.D.1404. FEVER.	The first epidemic period of the fifteenth century commenced, and continued, with but few intermissions, for many years. The principal disease appears to have been Fever, but small-pox also accompanied it, and famine followed the first outbreak of the Pestilence—Leprosy and murrain of cattle succeeded.		1401. Pestilence at Florence. "30,000 persons died of epidemic disease this year in London."—BASCOME.
"	I. "There reigned many diseases in Ireland this year; and amongst the rest the kingdom abounded with Feavers."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1404 or 1406. In England a great plague on men's bodies in city and country; "many whole families died; in London died 30,000 of it."—SHORT.
"	II. "Much sickness [*galar*] in Ireland this year, and particularly the bed-distemper" [*Galar na Leabtha*] probably Fever.	*Annals of Connaught*	
A.D.1406.	III. "Loysach O'Mollan, tanist of Fohortye, and Hugh O'Twahaile, tanist of Imaile, and also Bran O'Brey, tanist of Foylan, Thomas Mac Thomas Mac Moaragh died all of the plague this year."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1406. "London was revisited by deadly pestilence."—BASCOME.
A.D.1407.	IV. "Very inclement weather and a great destruction [*dith*] of cattle in this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1407. "In England a severe winter, great mortality of birds.—SHORT.
"	V. "There was foul and bad weather this year, and a great murrain of cattle."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1407. A pestilence consumed in the city of London about 30,000. A frost lasted fifteen weeks in 1408."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1408.	VI. "Great pestilence in Meath this year; and Scrub [Scroope], a most valiant knight and the representative of the Saxon king in Ireland, died of that plague" [*Plaigh*].	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	VII. "There was a general plague this year in Meath, whereof Scroop, a noble knight, that supplied the room of the king's deputy in the realm, died."	*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*	1407. A pestilence in Wales from a putrid fish which was cast ashore.—IOLO *MS.*
" LEPROSY.	VIII. "On the 26th of January this year, King Henry the IV. granted to the son of William Rochford the custody of the Hospital for Lepers under the invocation of the brethern and sisters of St. Mary Magdalene, near Wexford." In the early edition of Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, although not in the ordinary authorities, we read, that after Hore Abbey, founded for Cistercians by David Mac Carwil, Archbishop of Cashel, in 1272, was erected "the hospital built by David Le Latimer, for Lepers, he united to this abbey." In or about 1376 we read in Whitelaw and Walsh's History of Dublin of a grant "to the poor Lepers of the city of Dublin;" and in 1421, we find another notice of "The Leprous House of St. Stephen, near Dublin."	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	1407. A very severe winter in England; most of the small birds perished.—*Enquiry into the Price of Wheat.*
A.D.1409.	IX. "Eighneach O'Duinin, intended ollav of Desmond, died of the plague" [*Plaigh*].	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1409. "The Leprosy [*Lubhra*] seized upon the Saxon king, of which an account came to Ireland, whereupon Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Ormond] left Ireland to seek his father, after having set the Earl of Kildare at liberty from his fetters."—*Annals of Connaught.*
A.D.1410.	X. "Great famine in Ireland."	*Dowling's Annals.*	1410. Epidemic pestilence in Spain.—BASCOME.
"	XI. "There was great scarcity of corn this year."	*Marleburgh.*	1413. Henry IV. of England, who had been afflicted with leprosy and epilepsy, died.—*English History.*
A.D.1413.	HENRY V.		
A.D.1414.	XII. "Great pestilence in Meath and Leinster this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1413. "Great pestilence devastated Ostergötland, probably a continuation of the Copenhagen plague."—BROBERG.
A.D.1413. SMALL-POX.	I. "Domhnall the son of Tighernan Mor O'Ruairc, the makings of the king of Breifne, died this year of the small-pox" [*Galar Breac*].	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1416. PLAGUE.	II. "Donnell, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, died of *Galar Breac.* James son of Richard Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died," and O'Flaherty adds that he died of the plague in Meath, "*peste in Midia obiit;*" possibly the small-pox alluded to in the previous entry.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1415. At the seige of Harfleur the loss of the English army was very great, from "a frightful Dysentery brought on by the damp, unwholesome nature of the place." The garrison, suffering from the same disease, capitulated. After the battle of Agincourt, famine and disease raged in France.—*History of England.*
A.D.1419.	I. "This is the year of the hot summer: great pestilence in Saxonland and in Ireland this year, and Causon [was] the town in which that plague [*Plaigh*] was. A very hot summer and autumn such as eyes of men never before saw: so that all the waters ebbed excepting a few of them; and the plants and grass dried up, and the surface of the earth opened; and a living fire continued in the earth for that whole year; and the earth continued to bring forth fruits for a long time after that, and all kinds of fruit and produce were excessively abundant in this year." See also 1717 and 1822.	*Annals of Connaught.*	1419. "Three days of such intense heat occurred that numbers of men and beasts perished in [Wales], and birds died on the wing. At this time also, all the green vermin [insects, probably locusts] were killed through out the island of Britain and never re-appeared there again, from which circumstance the good effected to the country exceeded the injury caused by the heat."—IOLO *MS.*
"	II. "A hot summer and a harvest of abundance of nuts this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1422.	HENRY VI.		
"	III. "David, the son of Taney O'Mulconry, died of the plague, in his own house at Coill-morna-m-Breathneach," or the great wood of the Welshmen, now Koile-more, or Kylemore, in the Barony of Moyfenrath, County of Meath.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1421. At the siege of Meaux, the English army, under Henry V., "suffered from an epidemic sickness."—*English History.*
A.D.1423.	IV. The Priory of All Saints, which stood upon the site now occupied by Trinity College, Dublin, "was reduced to such a state of misery, by the unfruitfulness of the seasons, by the mortality of men and cattle," and other circumstances, that the revenue of the establishment was insufficient for its support.	*Registry of the Priory of All Saints: in Irish Archæ. Trans.*	1421. "After constant rain and great famine, the plague again invaded Sweden."—BROBERG.
A.D.1424.	V. "Melaghlin Mac Cabe, the constable of Breifne, and Fermanagh, and Oirgaill, died of the plague this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1424.	VI. "Melaghlin Mac Cabe, constable of the two Breifnys and also of Fermanagh and Oriel, died of the plague," and Hugh Magennis, "died of the plague."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1425.	VII. "Very inclement weather this year from November 1st to May, which caused a great destruction [*ar*] upon cows, and delay in ploughing throughout all Ireland, and loss of people. Mortimer the Earl of March, regent of England, &c., came to Erinn this year, after having given an audience to Mac William and the O'Neills. The Earl died of the plague [*Plaigh*] before they had passed out of Meath."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	VIII. The Earl of March "died of the plague."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1426.	IX. "Feradhach the son of Brien O'Kelly died of the plague." All these entries show that some pestilential epidemic raged in Ireland at this period.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1427-8. Epidemics in England, and the year following the plague.—WEBSTER
A.D.1431.	I. A total eclipse of the sun, visible in Western Europe in February.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	1428. From April to November great wet in England, hay and corn destroyed.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1430.	II. "An eclipse of the sun, which was called The Black Day, the seventh day of the tenth month of this year." The month is doubtful from the inaccuracy of the scribe.	*Annals of Connaught.*	1429. A great dearth occurred in September, so that many died of hunger. The pestilence began at Dumfries.—*Scotch Acts of Parliament.*
A.D.1431.	I. "A plague came into Fermanagh this year, of which Augustine O'Cormaic died."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1430. The flying pestilence [*Pestilentia Volatilis*] appeared at Edinburgh, and continued to prevail until 1432. It was at Perth in 1431, and at Haddington in 1432.—FORDUN *and* TYTLER.
"	II. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] in Fermanagh this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1432.	"Donnell O'Neill, son of Eogan, son of Niall Oge O'Neill, died of the *fiolun* [scrofula] in a fortnight after Patrickmas this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1433.	I. "A great frost this year, so that men and horses passed over the chief lakes of Ireland laden; and the people of the Callow in Annaly, and the son of the son of Edmond O'Kelly gave each other battle on Loch Ree; and a man dragged a large chest after him [on the ice] from Tigh Eoin [St. John's house at Randown, County Roscommon] to Saints' Island; and that frost continued from the eve of the festival of Andrew the Apostle until after the festival of St. Berach in the spring without loosening the earth."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	II. "This is a greedy summer; and it is called the non-knowing summer" [*samhradh na mearaithni*].	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	III. "A starving summer came this year; the summer of non-recognition it was called, because no one knew friend or relative in it, from the greatness of the famine."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	IV. "There was a famine in the summer of this year; called for a long time afterwards, *samhra na mear-aithne* [the summer of slight acquaintance], because no one used to recognise friend or relative, in consequence of the greatness of the famine."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1434.	V. "A great frost this year, seven weeks before Christmas and seven weeks after."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1433. "One continued severe frost from November 25th to February the 10th, [1434]."—SHORT.
"	VI. "A great frost commenced at the end of this year, *i. e.* five weeks before Christmas, and [it continued] seven weeks after it; and droves of cows, and troops of horses, and people, used to pass upon the chief lakes of Erinn; and there was great slaughter brought upon the birds of Erinn by that frost."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1435. The Thames frozen to its mouth.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1435.	VII. "An unusual frost and ice occurred in this year, so that the people used to traverse the rivers and lakes of Ireland on the solid ice."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1436. Rainy and inclement seasons, with great dearth of corn throughout Europe.—"Epidemic coughs, small-pox, and fevers swept away many thousands from the face of the earth."—BASCOME.
A.D.1437. PLAGUE.	I. "Felim, the son of John, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was made prisoner by the Saxon king's representative in Trim, and he died of the plague [*Plaigh*] after."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1438.	II. "The abbot of Kill-na-manch [in Connaught, on the borders of Roscommon and Sligo], and Nicholas O'Maonaigh, Vicar of Caislen mic-Conchubhair [Castleconor], both died of the plague;" and in the same year, "John, the son of Edmund Burke, died of *Galar Breac*"—the small pox.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1438. "There was a famine in England."—BASCOME.
A.D.1439.	III. "The plague raged virulently in Dublin, so that three thousand persons, both male and female, large and small, died of it from the beginning of spring to the end of the month of May." The annalists record the names of many distinguished individuals who were carried off by this pestilence.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1439. Famine and sickness of the nature of dysentery carried off great numbers in Scotland; and soon after "The pestilence without mercy" threatened to depopulate the country.—*Chronicle of the reign of* JAMES II.
"	IV. "Mailer, the son of MacFeorois [Bermingham] died this year of the distemper."—*Teidhm.*	*Annals of Ulster.*	1439. "The poor starved people in the country made bread of fern roots and the like. Wheat sold at twenty-four shillings the quarter. In November began a terrible winter with frost and snow."—SHORT.
A.D.1440.	V. "MacWilliam Burke, *i. e.* Walter, the son of Thomas, son of Sir Edmund Albanagh, Lord of the English of Connaught, and of many of the Irish, died of the plague a week before the festival of the Holy Cross, in autumn."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1440. In England was a great scarcity and dearth of corn.—SHORT. An epidemic constitution set in, which
A.D.1443.	I. "A rainy tempestuous year after May, so that very many fishes multiplied in all the rivers in Ireland, and it much hurted	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1443.	both bees and sheepe in Ireland also." This is the third epizootic of bees and the second of sheep recorded.		affected most of the countries of Europe with several diseases, especially Small-pox, Influenza, Epidemic Pneumonia, and Dysentery. This, says Short, "was a most tragical time of great destruction; no apothecaries to be got, every one took care for what he had."
A.D.1444.	II. "A wett summer and harvest, with all corne maltish for the most parte."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
A.D.1445.	III. "A great mortalitie of the cattle of Ireland; both want of victualls and dearth of corn in Ireland also."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
A.D.1446.	IV. "An eclipse of the moone. A hard year was this. A great pestilence in Iochtar-Connaucht, by which [many] died." The annalist enumerates the names of several distinguished persons, "*Et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles*," who perished of this plague.	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	Plague in Sweden in 1439 and 1440. "The year of 1442 was marked by famine and plague, and Christopher was styled Bark-King," from the fact of the people being obliged to live on the bark of trees, as in modern famines they have lived on seaweed. —BROBERG.
A.D.1447. PLAGUE.	The middle period of the fifteenth century was marked by a plague, which caused an unusually great mortality, especially in the County Meath, where, it is stated, that as many as seven hundred ecclesiastics died.		
"	I. "Greate famine in the spring of this yeare throughout all Irelaud, so that men were then wont to eate all maner of hearbes for the most parte. Greate plague in summer, harvest, and winter, by which died the Prior of Ballyboggin, and the Prior of Connala, and the Baron of Calatrym [Galtrim], and Gerott, the son's son of Walront, and the Listel, and many more in Meath, in Monster, in Leinster, died of that plague; and it is difficult to get an account of the innumerable multitudes that died in Dublin by that plague."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	1445. An epidemic this year, whereof people dropt down, as they walked along the streets, without either fever or other previous symptoms.—SHORT.
"	II. "Hugh, the son of Thomas Oge Maguire, that is the son of the king of Fermanagh, died this year of the *Fiolun*" [scrofula]. "The Great Plague came upon Trim, and Felim [O'Reilly] died of it."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "In the summer and autumn of this year there raged a great plague of which the Prior of Ballyboggan, the prior of Connala, the Baron of Calatrium, Garret, son of MacWalronta, and a great number of others in Meath, Leinster, and Munster, died. Some say that seven hundred priests died of this plague."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	IV. "Vast numbers died in Dublin of a plague and famine this year, which afflicted all parts of the kingdom."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D.1448.	V. "A great plague raged in Meath, of which Conor, son of Hugh O'Farrell," and others died this year.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	VI. "A great pestilence in Meath."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	1449. Plague raged in Italy, and continued for some years. It is said 60,000 people perished at Milan.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1450.	"A hard warlike year was this, with many storms and great losse of cattle."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
"	"Margret, the daughter of Teige O'Carroll, king of Ely, the chosen of the women of Ireland, and the woman who made the greatest number of causeways [*toghers*, or raised roads], and churches, and books, and Mass vestments, &c., died of a disease of the breast [*galar cighi*] this year. And [the next night] the bosom son of all Leinster, that is, Feidhlim, the son of Calvagh [O'Conor of Offaly] and of [the above] Margret, died of a disease not beautiful to name, *i.e.*, the Leprosy" [*Lubhra*] in the same year. MacFirbis relates at considerable length the death of this lady, under A.D. 1451, and says, "Cursed be that sore in her breast that killed Margret"—probably Cancer.	*Annals of Connaught.*	1450. In June a pestilence broke out at Sarragossa, and ravaged Spain during the next two years.—BASCOME. The plague of 1450 arose in Asia, and spread on through Italy, Germany, France, and Spain, "leaving above scarcely a third of the human race."—WEBSTER.
A.D.1452.	I. "A sure wonderful pressage occurred in this year: part of the river Liffey was dried up to the extent of two miles. O'Coffey, *i. e.* Hugh Mac-an-Chlasaigh, a learned poet who kept a house of hospitality, died of the plague in Feara-Tulach," in Westmeath. This death is likewise recorded by MacFirbis.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1451. "Sweden visited by a great and fatal epidemic, so fatal as to be compared with the Digerdöd. In Stockholm alone 9,000 people died."—BROBERG.
"	II. "The river Liffey dry all over for the space of two miles. William FitzWalter Mac-Fforys Laighnagh died by the plague."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	1456. Plague in Scotland. —TYTLER, and *Scotch Acts of Parliament.*
"	III. "The river Liffey, at Dublin, was entirely dry for the space of two minutes."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D.1461.	EDWARD IV.		1460. Several peculiar atmospheric phenomena are recorded by John Whethamstade as occurring in England, and among the rest a shower of bloody down-like matter in Bedfordshire, which stained the clothes.
A.D.1462.	I. "Greate frost in this yeare that slaughtered many flocks of birds in Ireland; and it was undissolved (partly) from the beginning of winter until the feast day of St. Berry, viz., the 14 or 15 day of February. Greate dirth in this sumer. Galway, the river so called, was made dry, whereby many good things were found therein."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
"	II. "A very hard spring and summer this year, the like of which had not come since the spring of the sons of Torlogh [the year of the great mortality in Connaught, consequent on the wars of the sons of Torlogh O'Conor]. The river of Galway ran dry this year, and many things were found in it." See also A.D. 1178.	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1464. EPIDEMIC COLIC.	I. "Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, died of the plague;" and also some of the O'Rourkes, O'Farrells, Macgeoghegans, and O'Duigenans, "all died of the same plague," which, as appears by the Annals of Connaught, was an Epidemic Colic—probably a species of cholera—which	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1464. The Thames frozen; a great pestilence in England. STOW'S *Chronicle.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1464.	likewise attacked the lower animals, and was believed to be infectious, for we read, that "Murtagh, the son of Art O'Melaglin, and his wife, daughter of O'Coffey, and three others besides, died in one day, from having seen a horse that had perished of *the same spasms.*"		1464. Stockholm visited by destructive pestilence, which spread throughout Sweden. It appears to have been a Bubon-pest.—BROBERG.
,,	II. "Mac Cabe, and Donnell O'Rourke died of the colic [*Treaghait*] John, the son of the official, the son of Mortagh; and Moilin, the son of Brian, son of Mortagh Oge O'Farrell and his wife, died of the colic. Mortagh, the son of John O'Duigenan, died of the same colic. Kedagh O'Mora, King of Leix, died of the same colic. Murtagh, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and his wife O'Coffey's daughter and three others, died in one day and night for looking at a horse which died of the *same lumps.* Mor, the daughter of James O'Kennedy, MacGeoghegan's wife, and her daughter, died of the same colic."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	III. "Mortagh FitzArt O'Mælaghlin and his wife O'Coffey's daughter and three more, died in one 24 hours, (and it was said) that the occasion of their death was their coming to see a horse that perished by some swelling knobs." This annalist likewise mentions the deaths of the foregoing individuals enumerated in the Annals of Connaught and of the Four Masters.	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
A.D.1465.	I. "An exceeding great frost and foule weather that hindered the growth of all hearbs, and leaves of the woods, so that no such was seen or growen afore the feast of St. Brendan, viz.: 14th May, which occasioned greate famine in the Silmuredhy [the plain of Connaught, in Roscommon], so that neither saints nor reverend persons were previleged in such misery in Silmuredhy, in that the priest was rescued for victuals, though he had been at the altar with the Holy Eucharist between his two hands, and he invested in the Masse vestiments."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
,,	II. "A very great frost and snow; great inclemency of weather in this year, so that not a plant grew through the earth, nor a leaf on a tree, till the festival of Brendan, and the strongest man used to forcibly carry off the food out of the church from the priest, though having the Holy Body between his two hands, and his Mass vestments upon him."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1466.	III. "Great pestilence [*pestilentia magna*] in Dublin, and in Meath, and in Leinster."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	IV. "A great plague in Leinster, and in Dublin, and in Meath."	*Mac Firbis' Annals.*	
,,	V. "Another plague wasted Dublin, Meath, and the adjacent countries."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D.1467.	I. "The son of Mac William of Clanrickard died of a sudden distemper [*Galar obann*], Christopher Plunket, and Pierce, the son of Pierce Dalton, and James Oge, the son of James Dalton, died of the plague, [*Plaigh*], and the Prior of Mullingar, the son of Petit, died of it too." The same annals record the death of James O'Farrell, son of the Bishop, and Richard, son of the great Deacon, from "the stroke of envious eyes." This popular delusion is not yet quite extinct in the south of Europe.	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	II. Christopher Plunket, Pierce Dalton, James Oge Dalton, and Petit, the Prior of Mullingar, "died of the plague." Mac Firbis describes the same circumstance.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,, LEPROSY.	An Hospital for Lepers was founded under the invocation of St. Bridget, at the village of "Hospital," in the county of Limerick; and about the same time a similar institution was built and endowed at Dungannon, county Tyrone. These entries show that Leprosy existed in the country when these hospitals were established.	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	
A.D.1468. COLIC.	I. "O'Mora and Fitzpatrick died of the *Treaghait* [colic]; great distress this year throughout all Ireland from plague [*Plaigh*], and treachery and fratricide, and a general war throughout Ireland, so that the small pottle [*pintel*] cost 2 pence all through the summer of this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1468. A great plague at Parma.—SHORT.
,,	II. "O'More and Mac Gillipatrick died of the plague."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1470.	III. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] this year, that is Stitches, [*arraing* spasms] in Fermanagh this year, in which O'Flanagan of Tuath Ratha, and many others died."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1471.	IV. "Teige, the son of Calvagh O'Conor [Faley], and of Margaret the hospitable O'Carroll, the exterminator of foreigners and Irish, died of the *Treaghait* [colic]. The son of the Prior of Kilmainham, one of the Geraldines, died of the same death." The nuts blossomed in August and geese hatched in harvest.	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	I. "A great crop of nuts [*cno mes*] this year. A very dry summer and autumn, and all sorts of produce grew very early. Showers of hailstones fell in a fortnight of May, with lightning and thunder,	*Annals of Connaught.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1471.	which destroyed much of blossom, and of beans and produce, wherever they fell throughout Ireland. One of these showers fell eastwards, [passing from the West] having two or three inches in [circumference in each stone] which produced great wounds upon the people that they struck; and they destroyed much property in Magh Trega [in Co. Longford], and about Cluain Lis Beci and wherever they fell. Another shower fell northward which did much injury in Magh Lurg [in Roscommon], and in the Abbey of Boyle; and a cot [small boat] could float upon the floor of the great church of the monks, as we have heard from the people of the place."		
"	II. "Showers of hailstones fell in May this year, accompanied by lightning and thunder, so that the blossoms and fruits were destroyed. Each of these hailstones measured two or three inches, and they inflicted wounds and sores upon the persons whom they struck." Teige O'Conor Faly "died of the plague."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	III. "A hot summer this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1473.	I. "A great destruction of cows [*Bo-dhith*] this year. An eclipse of the sun this year, the Monday before May day. The town of Galway was burned by a fire from heaven [lightning] on the second day of the month of June, and on Friday of the weekdays, and it would be difficult to enumerate what was destroyed there of temporal wealth."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1473. "A most droughty summer, and so hot that woods took fire."—SHORT.
"	II. An annular eclipse of the sun, visible in Europe, 27th April, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	
A.D.1477.	I. "A great wind this year on the eve of the festival of John the Beloved, which injured a great many buildings of stone, and wood, and ricks, throughout Ireland."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1477. "Excessive heat and distemperature of the air; hence so quick and fierce a pestilence in England, which lasted four months, and carried off endless numbers. From 1477 to '79 "Plague raged over the Continent. Locusts also swarmed on the southern coasts of Europe." In London, and several parts of England, the pestilence which began in 1478 lasted 'till November, 1479. Multitudes died during these 14 months."—SHORT. Webster says this pestilence began in 1472, and that 40,000 perished from it in Paris. 1473. "A great dearth, and also a great death was in London, and divers other parts of this realm."—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	II. "There was a great storm on the night of the festival of St. John the Baptist, in this year, which destroyed great numbers of stone and wooden buildings, of crannogs, and many stacks throughout Ireland." Crannogs were the wooden houses erected on artificial and sometimes on natural islands, of which several submerged ruins containing vast quantities of animal remains, and antiquities, have been described in recent times. See A.D. 984, p. 64. See also No. V. below.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
PLAGUE.	III. "The plague again wasted Dublin this year."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
"	IV. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] came into the port of Eas Roe [Ballyshannon] of which many people died in Tirconnell, and particularly Mac-an Bhaird."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1478.	V. "A great plague was brought by a ship into the harbour of Assaroe. This plague spread through Fermanagh, Tyrconnell, and the province in general. Mac Ward [Godfrey], of Tyrconnell, died of it, and great injury was done by it through all the province [Ulster]. A great plague throughout all Ireland, of which the Baron of Delvin and Mac Maurice Airig died. A great tempest arose on the night of the Epiphany, which was a night of general destruction to all, by reason of the number of persons and cattle destroyed, and trees and houses, both on water and land, prostrated throughout Ireland." Those houses on the water were the crannogs referred to in the previous entry from these annals, No. II.; see Shirley's "Account of the Territory of Farney," p. 94; also A.D. 984.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	VI. "A hard-grumbling, inclement, ill-favoured year. A terrific wind arose on [Little] Christmas eve; and it was a destructive night to all, on account of the great numbers of people, and of cattle, and of trees, and of buildings, both on water and on land, which were destroyed throughout Ireland in it. It broke nine scores of glass windows in Dublin. Mac-an Bhaird of Tirconnell, that is Geoffry, the son of Eogan Mac-an Bhaird, died of the plague [*Plaigh*]. A great plague throughout all Ireland this year. The Baron of Delvin and the son of Maurice Airigh died of that plague."	*Annals of Connaught*	
"	VII. "The Baron of Delvin died of the plague [*Plaigh*], and Mac-an-Bhaird of Tirconnell, that is Godfrey. A great wind this year a little after Christmas."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	VIII. "The Baron of Delvin, that is Christopher, the son of James Nugent, died this year of the plague [*Plaigh*]. A great wind came after Christmas this year, by which much of the cattle of Erinn was destroyed, and which broke many monasteries, churches, and houses throughout Erinn in general. A great plague having come with a ship into the harbour of Easroe [Ballyshannon] and that plague having spread over Tyrconnell, brought great injury upon them, and Mac-an-Bhaird [the poet], of Tyrconnell, that is, Godfrey, died of it. A great plague [*Plaigh*] upon Senaid Mac Manus, [the island of Belle Isle in Lough Erne], in the autumn of this year."	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1483.	EDWARD V. AND RICHARD III.		"1480 to '85, great rains and moisture. In 1485 most shocking floods; great losses of people and cattle in England."—SHORT'S *Syllabus*.
A.D.1484.	IX. "The plague raged greatly this year in Dublin."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D.1485.	HENRY VII.		1484. "In Stockholm, 15,000 persons were carried off by the plague."—BROBERG.
"	The *Sudor Anglicus*, or Sweating Sickness, raged in England, but it does not appear to have affected Ireland, at this time. Hecker says it was thought remarkable that it did not then extend beyond the limits of England, and that "it did not even spread to Scotland, Ireland, or Calais, which belonged to Britain." It arrived here, says Sir James Ware, in 1491. We read, however, that—		"After the fate of England had been decided by the battle of Bosworth, on the 22nd of August, 1485, the joy of the nation was clouded by a mortal disease which thinned the ranks of the warriors, and following in the rear of Henry's victorious army, spread in a few weeks from the distant mountains of Wales to the metropolis of the Empire."—HECKER. See also English History.
"	X. "Felim, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, died after the festival of the Cross, in autumn, of the plague" [*Plaigh*]. This entry is repeated by the Four Masters.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1486.	"Apples in abundance in gardens and in woods this year. A great scarcity of salt this year and the year before in Ireland, so that the quart of salt was often bought for a groat [*Bonn*, a four-penny piece], in Meath, and jocose persons composed its elegy when it was not to be had. Horses very dear in this and the foregoing year in the province of Ulster."	*Annals of Ulster.*	1485. "A great dearth. September the 21st began the *Sudor Anglicus*, or English Sweating Sickness, and continued to the end of October. This was its first appearance in England."—SHORT.
A.D.1487.	"O'Reilly Turlogh, died suddenly [*do-bhidg*] in his own castle at Tullymongan [in Cavan] this year. A great storm occurred this year, the sixth of the calends of March, by which many houses and churches were stripped, and trees, boats, and gardens were destroyed. Great rain in the summer of this year, which was like an inclement winter, so that much of the crops of Ireland decayed in consequence of it." Firearms were introduced into Ireland at this period. See The Annals of the Four Masters, vol. 2, p. 1150.	*Annals of Ulster.*	This plague is said to have been carried into England by the army of the Earl of Richmond, which landed at Milford haven in 1485. It broke out at Shrewsbury, where in a few days 960 persons died of it. It spread to London where it raged 'till the end of October, and two Lord Mayors and six Aldermen died in one week. "When the disease broke out in Oxford the heads of colleges and the students fled in all directions, and this celebrated university was deserted for six weeks."—BASCOME.
A.D.1488. SMALL-POX.	I. "Brian O'Neill, and Maria, the daughter of Donnell Ballagh Mac Donnell, died in the spring of this year of the small-pox" [*Galar Breac*]. This circumstance is likewise detailed in the Annals of Connaught, and the Annals of Kilronan.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	II. "A great plague [raged] in Machaire-Chonnacht, of which died Cathal Mac Edigen, Vicar of Patrick's Church, and a Canon chorister in Elphin; Aengus O'Reachtadhain [O'Rattigan], Coarb of St. Finnen, at Cluain Creamha [in Roscommon]. Dermod Mac Conchagdiah, a select priest, and the deaf vicar, O'Colla." Brian Hugh Boy O'Neill died of *Galar Breac*.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1485. On the accession of Henry VII "the concourse of people in London, and their constant meeting in great crowds, appears to have spread a disease which had been for some time raging with less violence in the provinces"—*History of England*.
"	"A whirlwind attacked a number of persons as they were cutting turf on the bog of Tuaim Mona, which killed one of them and swelled the face of the rest; and four others were killed by the same wind in Machaire-Connacht." Diseases and deaths are still attributed by the peasantry to the effects of whirlwinds.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	Dermot O'Conor, Tanist—"Lord of his own tribe, died of the gravel, [*Galar Fuail*], after a long illness." This is the first notice of Urinary Disease mentioned in the annals. Under the same date we read of the death of Terna Mulconry, of "a short fit of sickness," [*Galar Aithgearr*].	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1486. "On new-year's day a violent tempest arose in the south-east, and by purifying the atmosphere, &c., the epidemic was swept away without leaving a trace behind."—HECKER.
A.D.1489.	III. "A great plague [raged] in this year, of which great numbers died. It was so devastating that the people did not bury the dead throughout Ireland."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1488. "Pestilence prevailed in Andalusia."—BASCOME.
"	IV. Redmond O'Reilly, and Fedlimn Oge O'Reilly "died this year of the plague," [*plaigh*].	*Annals of Ulster.*	1489. "Barcelona was again visited by a dire pestilence," believed by some to be the *Morbus Gallicus*.—BASCOME.
"	V. "This summer proving very pestilent and feverish, many people died."	*Ware's Annals.*	
A.D.1490.	"There was an earthquake [*maidhm talman*, eruption of the earth], at *Sliabh Gamh*, [Barony of Leyny in Sligo], by which a hundred persons were destroyed, among whom was the son of Manus Crossagh O'Hara. Many horses and cows were also killed by it, and much putrid flesh was thrown up; and a lake in which fish is [now] caught, sprang up in the place." Dr. O'Donovan says—"A vivid tradition of this event is still preserved in the Barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo. The townland in which this eruption took place is called Moymlagh, on the Down Survey, and now Maidmloch, Anglice Meemlough, *i.e.*, the erupted lake. It is situated in the parish of Killoran, and contains the ruin of a castle built by the O'Hara's."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1490. Remittent fever rife throughout Europe.—BASCOME.
A.D.1491. THE SWEATING SICKNESS.	The great Sweating Sickness, or *Sudor Anglicus*, which first appeared in England in August 1485, and subsequently spread over different parts of Europe, having broken out six times in England, viz., in 1485–6, 1499, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551. In 1528 (when it likewise visited Ireland) it was styled "The Great Mortality." Of this disease, Hollinshed says, "for suddenlie a burning sweat so assailed theire bodies, and distempered their blood with the most		1491. "A comet, a great solar eclipse, and dearth of cattle in England;" 1492 and 3 were rainy and attended with great dearth. In 1493 wheat was six shillings a bushel; a great dearth of cattle.—SHORT'S *Syllabus*.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1491.	ardent heat, that scarce one among an hundred that sickened did escape with life; for in all manner as soone as the great sweate tooke them, or in a short time after, yielded the ghost." It was here preceded and accompanied by unusual moisture, great storms, and famine. It again returned in 1528 and 1543.		1491. "In the first year of Henry VII., at which time the sickness first molested England, the same year, a new kind of a disease overspread the whole kingdom. A sad contagion it was which no former age, as appears, knew; for a sudden deadly sweat seized on the body, and with it a pain took them in the head, the stomach being troubled with a vehement burning heat; if they lay in their beds they flung off the coverlets; if clad they put off their clothes; others being thirsty drank cold drink, and lastly, others enduring the heat and smell, for the sweat stunk so grievous by keeping on the clothes provoked sweat so, that out of all the number of sick folk scarce the hundreth person did recover; but in the space of twenty-four hours, the force of that disease continuing so long, the sweat going away, they were preserved, notwithstanding it did not so free them of it, but that they might have it again, whereof many perished. Now we have no reason to wonder at the novelty of this disease, for who knows not how that even in our very ages, new sicknesses have risen, and therefore the same thing must be thought of in the ancient days (as for example) it appears by Pliny, where he speaks of the times wherein of new diseases that begun first in Italy, particularly the gout, the ulcer called the carbunculus, the leprosie called Elephantiasis, the gemursa, or corn-grief, under the little toe," &c.—WARE'S *Annals of Ireland.*
"	I. "There was much wet and unfavourable weather in the summer of this year and the ensuing year; it resembled a deluge, so that the corn crops of Ireland decayed."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	II. "Great rain during nearly all the summer of this year, and the like in the autumn of the same year, and the likeness of it was not seen since the deluge came upon the world, so that the corn throughout all Ireland, except a small portion, particularly in Fermanagh, was destroyed. A very great storm in this year, which continued for twenty-four hours, on the festival next after Christmas."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "In 1491 appeared a comet; the season was very wet; an epidemic swept away cattle, and a famine afflicted Ireland."	*Webster's History.*	
"	IV. "This year there was such a famine all over Ireland, that it was called The Dismal Year; numbers died of the same during the summer season, which was exceeding wet."	*Smith's Cork, from M.S. Annals.*	
"	Some of the Irish annals record the pestilence of the *Plaigh Allais*, or Sweating Plague, under the year 1492, but it is likely that the disease spread over both years. Sir James Ware, in his Annals of Ireland, has given the following account of the disease as it appeared in this country.		
"	V. "This year was commonly called by the natives the Dismal Year, by reason of the continual fall of rain all the summer and autumn, which caused great scarcity of all sorts of grain throughout Ireland. About the latter end of December, after the appearance of a blazing star, which shone for some days, a certain grievous and pestilential sickness, commonly called 'The English Sweat,' (because it came from England into Ireland) began first to afflict this nation; which disease some of the physicians imagined to proceed from a certain malignity in the air, bred and caused by the often unhealthy mutations of the air."	*Ware's Annals.*	
"	VI. "The summer and harvest were so wet in Ireland that the corn could not be saved, and therefore a great dearth ensued, which was accompanied with a disease—called The Sweating Sickness—which now came to be first felt and known in Ireland."	*Hibernica Anglicana.*	
A.D.1492.	VII. "An unusual plague [*Plaigh iongnathach*] in Meath, *i.e.*, a plague of twenty-four hours' duration; and any one who survived it beyond that period, recovered. It did not attack infants or little children."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	VIII. "The Baron of Slane, the great Lord of the Flemings, that is James Fleming, died this year, on the 20th of the month of March, of the Sweating Plague [*Plaigh Allais*], which had newly come into Erinn at that time. A great famine [*ascolt*] in Erinn this year. A dry summer this year, the twenty-first year since the former hot summer." *See* A.D. 1471, p. 93.	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	IX. "There was so great a drought this summer throughout Ireland that many rivers were almost dried up; the cattle dying everywhere with thirst. Also soon after, the pestilence began to rage, by which, among many others, James Fleming, Baron of Slane, was taken away." Perkin Warbeck landed at Cork.	*Ware's Annals.*	1495. Stockholm suffered from conflagration, inundation, and a pestilence, which carried off 18,000 inhabitants. The plague continued through 1500, and was regarded as the Bubon-pest, then prevailing in Germany.—BROBERG.
"	X. "The Baron of Slane, James Fleming, died of a Sweating Plague."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	XI. "This summer was so dry that abundance of cattle perished for want of water; and the air grew so pestilential that a multitude of people, and particularly the Lord of Slane, died of the plague."	*Hibernica Anglicana.*	
A.D.1496.	I. "Great inclemency this year, so that great destruction was brought upon cows and all other beasts. A great dearth [*ascolt*] throughout nearly the whole of Erinn this year; and a great hindrance to fattening this year. Great inclemency in the autumn of this year, by which all men, and particularly in Fermanagh, were ruined in respect to their corn."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
A.D.1497.	II. "A great famine throughout Ireland this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1497. Great hail storms in Bedfordshire.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	III. "A great famine [prevailed] through all Ireland in this and the following year, so that people ate of food unbecoming to mention, and never before heard of as having been introduced on human dishes."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	IV. "A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland this year, the likeness of which the people of that time had never seen, for there was scarce a corner or angle of all Ireland in which many persons did not die of that famine Throughout Meath, generally, a peck of	*Annals of Ulster.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1497.	wheat was purchased for five ounces [of silver], and a gallon of ale for six pence; and among the Gaels, a small *beart* of oats, containing ten meaders, was purchased for an in-calf cow; and a beef was sold for a mark, and a milch cow for two in-calf cows and a shilling more."		
"	V. "Corn was so scarce this year that a peck of wheat, in Meath, was sold at five lesser ounces of silver, a gallon of ale 6*d.*, and a barrell of oats in Ulster was worth a cow."	*Smith's Cork.*	
"	VI. "There was a great dearth this year through most of Ireland, but especially in Ulster. At and about Dublin it was not so great; for a peck of wheat, being almost four English bushels, sold for 10*s.*, and malt for 8*s.*"	*Harris's Dublin.*	
"	VII. "So great a dearth of corn did this year afflict almost all Ireland that many perished by famine, especially in Ulster; but in some parts of Leinster the scarcity was not so much; for in Dublin, a peck of wheat, a measure there used, containing two medinni, being almost four English bushels, was then sold at ten shillings, and the like measure of wetted barley—which the Greeks called Bynen, and we, malt—for eight shillings; prices indeed dear enough according to these times. In Meath, a peck of wheat was worth five lesser ounces of silver, and a gallon of ale six pence, or the twelfth part of a golden French crown. But in Ulster, a bert of oats was worth a cow; and a milch cow, two cows with calf and two shillings. It is observable, that in Ireland, almost each county had heretofore a distinct and different measure from the rest—not without evident detriment to the commonwealth." A beart or stook of corn consists of twenty-four sheaves.	*Ware's Annals.*	
A.D. 1498. SMALL-POX.	I. Cathal Oge MacManus, of Senadh Island, in Lough Erne, now called Belle-Isle, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, "the person to whom the literati, and the poor and the destitute paupers of Ireland were most thankful, one who was full of grace and wisdom in every science to the time of his death, in law, physic, and philosophy, and in all the Gaelic sciences, and who made, gathered, and collected, [that] book of Annals from many other books," died on the tenth of the calends of April, of *Galar Breac*—the Small Pox. See his obituary, by Rory O'Cassidy, in the Dublin and Bodleian copies of the Annals of Ulster. We also read that "Donnell O'Donnell died of small pox this year;" and "Hugh Mac an Bhaird, of Oriel, died of the plague this year." This is repeated in the Ulster and Connaught Annals.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1498. "This was a very droughty year, and hay was very dear."—SHORT. 1499. The Sweating Plague prevailed in Britain, carrying off thousands; 30,000 were reported to have perished from it in London alone.—HECKER. *Signacula*, and pestilence at Brussels. "There was a great mortality from murrain in cattle in Germany, and very extensive destruction of all vegetation, by blights and caterpillars." France and Germany suffered from epidemic disease.—BASCOME.
"	II. "Macmanus Maguire, the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, died this year, on the first of the calends of April, of small pox, in the sixtieth year of his age."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	III. "This year fatal to learned men. Charles Macguire, canon of the Church of Ardmagh, paid nature her debt; he was a divine, a philosopher, and an historian; he was taken away by a kind of wheals or pushes [pustules], which the physicians call the Small Pox."	*Ware's Annals.*	
A.D. 1500.	The sixteenth century was ushered in with much inclemency of the weather, which caused great destruction of cattle, and was followed by a severe epizootic. After this, pestilence returned, and another outbreak of the *Cluithe an Righ*, or King's Game, pervaded the country.		1500. "A sore plague, especially in London, where 30,000 died of it."—SHORT. 1502. Plague in Brussels. This plague was so severe in London "that the king found it advisable to retire with all his court to Calais." Mould spots [*signacula*], blights, murrain and glandular plague in Germany.—HECKER.
"	Hecker describes "a comet, which, on this occasion, seemed to confirm the long-cherished belief, that the appearance of these heavenly bodies was prognostic of evil. Immediately afterwards a great murrain among cattle took place, which may have proceeded from some injurious quality in their food."	*Hecker's Epidemics.*	
"	I. "This year, from the middle of September 'till the end of winter, Ireland endured continual rains and many tempests."	*Ware's Annals.*	1503. The plague in Sweden, "when there were perceived with terror the spot-like precipitations from the air, known as *signacula*."—BROBERG.
"	II. "We close this [fifteenth] century with the accidental and unfortunate conflagration of the town of Galway; and with very wet and bad weather, which continued from the middle of September to the end of winter."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
" MURRAIN	I. "Great inclemency [*doineun*] this year, which killed almost all the cattle of Erinn, and prevented the earth's responding to the husbandman."	*Annals of Ulster.*	
"	II. "This year a great Murrain was in all parts of Ireland, which destroyed a world of cattel."	*Ware's Annals.*	
"	III. "The next year produced a general Murrain among the cattle all over Ireland."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
A.D. 1504. THE SECOND KING'S GAME.	I. "O'Cassidy, Maguire's Ollav physician, and a well-tried doctor in learning and in physic, in theory and in practice, died this year of the King's Game [*Cluithe an Righ*]." "The abbot of Cluain Eois [Clones], Gillapatrick, the son of Henry O'Condalaigh, died this year of the King's Game. The Abbot of Kells, son of the Bishop	*Annals of Ulster.*	1504. Plague in China. An earthquake in Lisbon destroyed 1,500 houses and 20,000 people.—BASCOME. From 1504 to 1523. Demonolatria was epidemic in

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1504.	O'Reilly, and his brother Owen, a Canon of the same church, died this year of the same King's Game," which shows that the disease was epidemic a second time at this period.		Lombardy. A thousand victims were burned one year for sorcery, in the district of Como alone. The maniacs accused themselves of horrid crimes.—CALMEIL.
"	II. Patrick O'Conally, Bishop of Clogher, "died of the plague, which swept numbers of people that year, but especially in Ulster." For the foregoing, Sir James Ware quotes the Annals of Henry the Seventh.	*Ware's Bishops of Ireland.*	
"	III. "The pestilence raged this year in this province [Munster]; and the next season was followed by a great dearth, of which also great numbers perished." It was probably owing to this circumstance, as occurred on other similar occasions, that—	*Smith's Cork.*	
"	IV. An "Hospital for sick poor, in Kevin-street, city of Dublin, was endowed by John Allen, Dean of St. Patrick's."	*Monasticon Hibernicum.*	
"	V. "This year the pestilence swept away many people almost everywhere, but especially in Ulster. In the month of July, this year, 1504, the provincial synod, which Octavianus, Archbishop of Ardmagh, had summoned to Drogheda, by reason of the pestilence, which was very rife there, was translated to Lowth, to the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Atherdy; and there also, as near as I can guess, was suddenly broken up by reason of the contagion."	*Ware's Annals.*	1505. The Sweating Sickness again in London after a wet summer, but of a milder form than in 1485.—BASCOME.
"	VI. "A provincial was indicted to meet a Tredagh, in July, but the pestilence raging almost everywhere in Ireland, but especially in Ulster; the synod was therefore translated to Ardee, in the county of Louth, and there, for the same reason, was suddenly dissolved."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1505. "The malignant spotted fever, which for a long time had been common in Cyprus and the neighbouring Asiatic islands, came now *first* into Italy and over Europe, by the help of a southerly moist hot constitution, and did great mischief."—SHORT.
"	VII. "A desolating plague in China in A.D. 1504. In the same year the malady prevailed in Ireland."—See also *Bascome.*	*Webster's History.*	
A.D.1505.	VIII. "The plague not yet ceasing, of which we have already spoken, did even this year also grievously afflict Ireland; a great dearth of corn following it by reason of the continual rains that fell in summer and harvest. The same year was the last to John Allen, Dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublin, a very courteous and learned man, who died at Dublin, 1505. Not long before his death he founded an hospital in St. Kevin's-street, for poor and sick folk, to whom he assigned lands for their maintenance." See also No. V., and The Census Report on the Status of Disease, &c.	*Ware's Annals.*	In 1506 great thunder and lightning, with heavy rains many meteors and corruscations. A general spotted fever in Italy, and the sweating sickness again in England.—SHORT.
"	IX. "This plague was followed with a famine, by reason of the wetness both of summer and autumn; and it was but small relief, the great charities of Walter, Archbishop of Dublin, and John Allen, Dean of St. Patrick's, could at that time administer, in the noble foundation of a hospital at St. Kevin's, in Dublin, to which the Archbishop gave ground, and the Dean gave considerable revenues."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1506. "This summer the Sweating Sickness breaks out in London, and continues to a moderate extent, being confined to England, until the autumn. This second visitation is the mildest of all."—HECKER.
A.D.1506.	I. "Ath-Trim was burned by lightning." See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.*	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1507. Fatal disease in Lisbon. "Swarms of locusts in Spain."—HECKER.
"	II. "This year a great part of Trimme [Trim], the chief town in the County of Meath, is said to be fired by lightning. In the month of August a blazing star shone, but it vanished a few days after."	*Ware's Annals.*	1508. Plague in Sweden.—BROBERG.
"	III. "A blazing star, or comet, appeared in the month of August this year, visible to all Ireland."	*Smith's Cork.*	In 1510 the first well described epidemic of Influenza appeared in England. It was called *Coccoluche*, because the sick wore a cap or covering close all over the head. "It attacked at once, and raged all over Europe, not missing a family, and scarce a person; a grevious pain of the head, heaviness, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, loss of strength and appetite, restlessness, watchings from a terrible taring cough," &c.—SHORT, *and Annals of The Influenza, in The Sydenham Society's Works.*
A.D.1509	HENRY VIII., *afterwards* KING OF IRELAND.		
A.D.1510.	"This year, in the month of April, did happen great inundations of waters, which overturned trees, houses, and bridges."	*Ware's Annals.*	
"	"A great pestilence in this year. A number of the foreigners of Dublin died of that pestilence [*Teidhm*]. Robert Fitzthomas, son of the Earl [of Kildare], the most famous and noble man of his own age among the Geraldines of Meath, died of that plague." This may have been an outbreak of the Influenza, which then spread far and wide over all Europe.	*Annals of Connaught.*	1511. Theomania in Spain. In 1512 Lycantrophy at Poignez; people believed themselves changed into wolves.—CALMEIL.
A.D.1511.	"This year there were so great floods and inundations, that trees, houses, and bridges, were overturned in several places."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
A.D.1517. PESTILENCE.	The second great epidemic period of the sixteenth century commenced and lasted until the end of 1528. It was characterized by a succession of wet seasons, and a continuance of pestilential epidemics.		
"	I. "Great frost in Ireland and England, so that vehicles and horses crossed over the river Thames in England and over the rivers of Ireland."	*Dowling's Annals.*	1513. "The plague raging in Edinburgh, the town council ordered all shops to be shut, and doors and windows closed, for fifteen days."—MAITLAND.
"	II. "In this year was a very hard winter; so that the ice of the rivers did not only, for a long season, bear up men upon it, but also loaden carts or cars." See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.*	*Ware's Annals.*	1513. Plague in England.—SHORT.
"	III. "In the winter of this year there happened a great frost, so that all the rivers of this county [Cork] were frozen up for several weeks, particularly the Lee and Avonmore."	*Smith's Cork.*	1513 & '14. Plague in Edinburgh.—MAITLAND.
A.D.1519.	IV. "Great pestilence in this year, and a great number of the foreigners of Dublin died of that distemper" [*Teidhm*].	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1514. Distemper destroyed much cattle in England; an epizootic among cats.—WEBSTER.
"	V. "A raining and truly wet summer and autumn this year. A hard and grumbling year and sickly" [*tedhmanach*].	*Annals of Connaught.*	1515. Epidemic suffocating catarrh in Holland.—SHORT.
			1516. The plague in Scotland.—LESLEY.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1520.	VI. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] in Ireland at the beginning of this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1517. "A frosty winter, a very hot summer, a very early and plentiful harvest, a great murrain of kine,—dogs and ravens feeding thereon died, none durst eat beef, epidemic and sudden inflammation was very fatal." The Sweating Sickness a third time in London, at midsummer, and continued to the middle of December, "so violent that it killed many within two or three hours. In some towns a half died."—SHORT.
,,	VII. "A great plague [*Plaigh*] at the beginning of this year in Ireland."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	VIII. "A great plague raged in Macchaire-Stefanach [the Barony of Magherastephna, in Fermanagh], of which many good men died."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
,,	IX. "There is so great a scarcity and dearth in Ireland that the soldier cannot live on four pence a day."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
A.D.1521.	X. "By the wetness of the harvest corn became very scarce."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
A.D.1522.	XI. "This year was fatal to Ireland, no less by the plague than the sword; it raged especially at and about Limerick, the Mayor whereof died of that distemper." See also *Ware's Annals.*	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	The disease spread to Calais, but attacked only the English residents there, a peculiarity observed in Ireland on other occasions. The *Hauptkrankheiten*, a great epidemic brain fever, raged in Europe.—HECKER.
,,	XII. "England suffered by dearth and sickness, and, in 1522, the plague visited Munster in Ireland and the Continent. The winter of the year distressingly severe."	*Webster's History.*	
,,	XIII. "The plague raged in Munster."	*Smith's Cork.*	From 1517 to 1528, epidemic diseases traversed the Continent. In 1525 the Sweating Sickness spread over the low countries, and into the northern parts of the Continent. It also appeared again for a short time in London, during this year.
A.D.1523.	XIV. "Great inclemency of weather at the beginning of this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
,,	XV. "Great famine in Ireland and England; so that Henry the Eighth kept the festival of the Nativity in the country."	*Dowling's Annals.*	
,,	XVI. "Very inclement weather at the beginning of this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
,,	XVII. "There was great scarcity of corn this year in Ireland, by reason of the continual rains in summer."	*Ware's Annals.*	1520. Plague in Edinburgh. —MAITLAND.
A.D.1524.	XVIII. "Great inclemency of weather and a mortality of cattle at the beginning of this year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1521. Dearth, mortality, and inundations of the sea in England.—SHORT.
,,	XIX. "Very inclement weather and a destruction [*ar*] of cattle in the beginning of this year."	*Annals of Connaught.*	1527. Fifty women scourged and others burned in Spain, for witchcraft. Towards the middle of the century Demonopathy became epidemic and contagious, especially in the convents, and educational establishments of Holland.—CALMEIL.
A.D.1525.	XX. "The pestilence was rife all this autumn, especially at Dublin."	*Ware's Annals.*	
,,	XXI. "The last year there was a great dearth by reason of a wet autumn, and this year there was a great plague, especially about Dublin, by reason of a hot summer."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	
,,	XXII. "A very hot summer this year, and a wet autumn of the preceding one, produced a plague throughout the kingdom, which raged throughout Dublin with more violence than in other parts, and destroyed numbers of the inhabitants."	*Harris's Dublin.*	1527. "The sack of Rome, famine and the plague, which ravaged that beautiful peninsula from the foot of the Alps to the Faro of Messina." —*History of England.*
A.D.1528. THE SECOND SWEATING PLAGUE.	A second visitation of the Sweating Plague occurred in Ireland, contemporaneously with its last appearance in England and on the Continent.		1528. Famine in England, owing to the continual wet. —STOW'S *Chronicle.*
	I. "This year a certain grievous pestilential disease, commonly called the English Sweat, did overspread a great part of Ireland; Hugh Ingey, Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor of Ireland, died thereof, among others, at Dublin," on the third of August.	*Ware's Annals.*	The fourth visit of the Sweating Sickness "began in London, in the end of May, 1528. It spread over all the realm, and slew many in five or six hours. Malignant spotted fever prevailed generally."—SHORT.
,,	II. "A malignant disorder, called the Sweating Sickness, in Cork."	*Smith's Cork.*	
,,	III. "A pestilential sickness, called the English Sweat, which first appeared in Ireland in 1491, now again raged in Ireland with great violence, and at Dublin swept away Archbishop Inge, Lord Chancellor; William Talbot, Richard Elyot, Richard Fitzwilliam, Walter Fian, and two Canons Luett, with Stanihurst and great numbers of other citizens."	*Harris's Dublin.*	1528. The *Trousse-Galant* carried off a fourth part of the inhabitants of France, in this and the following years.—HECKER.
,,	IV. "The Sweating Sickness, called *Sudor Anglicus*, was fatal to many of the Irish this year."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1529. Twenty fifth July, outbreak of the epidemic sweating sickness, at Hamburgh; terminated on the 5th August; appeared in Leubeg on 29th July. On 14th August at Zwickau; on 24th in Strasburgh; on 31st in Stettin; on September 1st in Dantzic; in Cologne on 5th; Augsburg, 6th; Frankford, 7th; Vienna, 20th; Amsterdam, 27th; and at the end of the month in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. It ceased in Antwerp on 1st October, and "at the commencement of November an universal cessation of the epidemic sweating sickness."—HECKER.
,,	"A great wind came this year, the Friday before Christmas, which knocked down many trees and buildings of stone and of wood throughout Ireland; and particularly broke the wall of the monastery of Donegal; and it wrecked and swept off a great many vessels." This concluded the Epidemic Constitution at this period.	*Annals of Connaught.*	
A.D.1532.	I. "Three blazing stars shon in the space of these two years; whence many did presage the calamities of succeeding times. It is a vulgar saying, that a comet is never seen without woe."	*Ware's Annals.*	
,,	II. "This year a blazing star was seen in Ireland."	*Smith's Cork*	
A.D.1534.	"About 5 o'clock in the morning an earthquake happened in Dublin, which accident is so rare in Ireland that, when it falls out so, it is esteemed as a prodigy."	*Ware's Annals.*	
PLAGUE.	Plague, fever, dysentery, and small pox, raged for four or five years in succession at this period. Cattle distemper followed.		1529. "Epidemic pestilence prevailed and carried off many distinguished persons in England."—BASCOME.
,,	I. "The Council sent private orders to the Mayor [of Dublin] to apprehend the Lord Thomas [Fitzgerald]; but the city, being depopulated by the plague, was too weak for such an attempt."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1529. At the siege of Naples by the French, a malaria fever broke out in the camp, followed by the plague. —*History of England.*
A.D.1535.	II. "A raging pestilence did sweep away many, especially in Ulster."	*Ware's Annals.*	
,,	III. "A most violent plague raged in the City of Cork."	*Smith's Cork.*	1530. The Sweating Sickness raged in Germany,

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1535.	IV. Disputes among the chieftains and rival clans in Leinster had largely conduced to alter the face of the country, so that when Lord Gray landed from England, the 1st August, in this year, he found eight baronies in the County of Kildare "burnt and depopulated; and so likewise was part of Meath." Powerscourt had been ruined, and many other places injured and their populations dispersed; and in addition "The Pestilence raged at Dublin."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	Scurvy in Denmark, and undefined pestilence in Spain. The Tiber overflowed, and the dikes of Holland burst by inundations.—BASCOME.
A.D.1536. SMALL POX, FEVER, AND DYSENTERY.	V. "This is a sickly, distempered year, in which were many diseases [*Teidhm*], viz., a general plague [*Plaigh*], and small pox [*Galar Breac*], and a plague of Flux [*Buinnech*], and the disease of the bed [*Galar na Leabtha*], overpoweringly." This bed-sickness was probably Fever.	*Annals of Connaught.*	1530. "The Plague of pest being hot in the citie of London, blue crosses were commanded to set over the doors of houses infected."—STOW'S *Chronicle.* 1530. An earthquake at Lisbon threw down 1,400 houses, and many churches.—WEBSTER.
DYSENTERY.	VI. "Many diseases [*Teadhmanna*] and maladies [*galra*] raged in this year, namely, a General Plague [*Plaigh*], Small Pox [*Galar Breac*], the Flux and Fever [*Fiabhras*], of which many died." This is the first time we meet the term Flux as an Irish word. It is evidently an adopted term from the English.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1532. Plague in the North of Europe, called, in the Swedish Chronicles, "The Great Pestilence."—BROBERG.
"	VII. "September 8th—Died of the plague, Friar Nicholas O'Brackan, Prior of Kilcormick."	*Kilcormick Obits.*	1534. "Termination of the years of scarcity, during which malignant fevers prevailed in circumscribed localities throughout Europe."—HECKER.
A.D.1537.	VIII. "This is a sickly, unhealthy year, with many distempers [*Teidhm*] in it; that is, a general plague [*Plaigh*], and Small-pox, [*Galar Breac*], and a plague of Bowel-complaint [*Buinnech*], and the bed-sickness [*Galar na Leabtha*, Fever], very great."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1537. Violent fevers raged epidemically. 1538–9. Epidemic dysentery raged all over Europe.—SHORT.
A.D.1539.	IX. "This summer was so dry in Ireland that the Lee, at Cork, was almost dried up, and several other rivers also, for want of rain."	*Smith's Cork.*	1538. Parish registries ordered to be kept in England.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
"	X. "Heat and marvellous drought dried up the chief rivers, so that commonly they gave one half of the grain for the grinding of the other, and many died of fever and flux; and a winter so cold from frost and snow followed, that animals without number died from cold; finally Plague destroyed vast numbers."	*Dowling's Annals.*	1538. Pestilence at Haddington, in Scotland.—MS. *Council Records.* 1538. In July pestilence upon the borders of Scotland.—PITCAIRN'S *Trials.*
"	XI. "This summer, so great a drought was in Ireland, that many rivers were almost dried up. The autumn also was very sickly. Feavers and bloody fluxes being rife every where, whereof many died. An extream hard winter followed, insomuch that store of cattel perished in many places."	*Ware's Annals.*	1538. "Epidemic dysentery in France."—HECKER. 1540. "The summer hot; the forests take fire spontaneously."—HECKER.
"	XII. "The country suffered more by unseasonable weather [than war], for the summer was so hot that even some rivers were almost dried up, and the autumn was very sickly and unwholesome, and the winter so excessive cold, that multitudes of cattle perished by reason thereof."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1540. "In summer was an excessive drought, wells, brooks, and rivers were dried up. The Thames was so low that the salt water flowed above London Bridge. In the latter end of summer came a great mortality over the whole nation, of an epidemic pestilential ague and bloody flux."—STOW, *quoted by* SHORT.
A.D.1541.	"HENRY THE EIGHTH *was proclaimed* KING OF IRELAND."	*Dowling's Annals.*	
"	I. "Great inclemency of weather at the beginning of this year, with frost and snow, which prevented the land being ploughed in Ireland."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
"	II. "A great inclemency of weather in the beginning of this year, both of frost and snow, which prevented ploughing or householding in Ireland."	*Annals of Connaught.*	
"	III. "There was much severe weather, frost and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1543. Pestilence in London.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1543. LEPROSY AND SWEATING PLAGUE.	I. "In the eastern suburb of Galway stood the building of St. Bridgid's Church, a long time inhabited as a Lazar-house; this place, almost destroyed within our own recollection, did he [Bishop Kirwan] re-erect; and he laid, too, the foundations of the church sacred to St. Bridgid, which the Lepers were wont to frequent for hearing Mass."	*Life of Bishop Kirwan, Meehan's Translation.*	1543. Epidemic pestilence caused great mortality at Metz.—BASCOME. 1545. Pestilence raged at Haddington, in Scotland, as we learn from *the MS. council records of that town, supplied by* MR. LAING.
"	II. "St. Bridget's Hospital, in the town of Galway, was founded for the poor of the town, and each burgess was obliged in his turn to send a servant to collect alms every Sabbath day for its support, a custom which was long after observed. This charitable institution was fortunately completed in the year 1543, when the Sweating Sickness broke out, and raged with great violence, destroying multitudes of the natives, and particularly the tradesmen of the town." Mr. Hardiman founds this assertion on the "Town Annals," which are not now accessible. We have not found any other notice of this isolated outbreak of the sweating sickness in Ireland at that time.	*Hardiman's History of Galway.*	The plague general throughout Scotland.—KNOX'S *His tory.* Leith desolated by the plague. "The number of the dead exceeds the number of the living" in August this year.—*Scotch Acts of Parliament.*
A.D.1545.	"Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that six-pence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1545. "All over France and Britain raged a pestilential epidemic, called the *Troup Gallante*, because it chiefly seized and carried off young, strong, and brisk people."—SHORT. Of which disease, Hecker says, 10,000 English died in Boulogne.
A.D.1547.	EDWARD VI.		1547. Pestilence in England, Holland, Germany, and Portugal.—BASCOME.
"	"This year a great plague was in Cork."	*Smith's Cork.*	
A.D.1552.	"In this year there was such a scarcity of corn in Ireland, that a peck of wheat (which contains four bushels of English measure) was sold in Dublin for twenty-four shillings; and a peck of malt for	*Ware's Annals.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1552.	eighteen shillings, a price, considering those times, extraordinary; but the following year carried such plenty with it, that a peck of pure wheat was sold for five shillings, and a peck of meal for 2*s.*"		1548. Plague in London; in Europe a pestilential Peripneumony so "contagious that not only the touch, company, or consanguinity, but even the look of the sick infected."—SHORT.
"	"But Ireland was unhappy by the civil dissensions in Ulster [between the O'Neills] and by the scarcity of provisions, insomuch that a kilderkin of wheat was sold for 24*s.*, which, in the following year, was sold for 5*s.*" See also *Harris.*	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1548. Plague in Sweden. Hygienic regulations first established in Stockholm.—BROBERG.
A.D.1553.	MARY.		1549. Germany devastated by caterpillars.—BASCOME.
A.D.1554.	"This year there was a very sad winter, especially from the 21st of December, to the end of the following spring, either perpetual rain, hail, or tempest."	*Ware's Annals.*	1549. Plague in London.—*History of England.*
A.D.1556.	"In the month of March there appeared a comet in the twentieth degree of Libra, for twelve days together." See also *Stow's Chronicle.*	*Ware's Annals.*	1550. A great dearth in England.—SHORT.
A.D.1557.	"An Act passed to prevent distillation from corn—fearing a scarcity."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1551. Influenza in France. SHORT.
A.D.1558.	ELIZABETH.		1551. The Sweating Sickness began in England, 15th April, and in London the 9th of July.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1562.	Hugh MacSweeny "died of the *Galar-breac*," *i.e.*, the speckled disease or small-pox.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1554. Contagious Hystero-Demonopathy amongst the Jews at Rome.—CALMEIL.
A.D.1566.	"A shower of fish in Tirconnell this year."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1555. A fatal hot burning fever in England.—SHORT.
A.D.1568.	"This is a cold, tempestuous, scarce year."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1557. Fevers rife in England, the air there fatal to many childbed women; malignant pox and also spotted fever raged amongst all.—SHORT.
A.D.1572.	"There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	This is the first notice of puerpural fever, among childbed women.
A.D.1574.	"On the calends of May this year, a shower of hail fell after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it, but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn which had been sown a quarter or half a year before were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hailstones."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1557. Plague in Holland, particularly of children. This plague continued till May 1558, and killed 5,000 of the poor of Delph alone. Dearth in England.—SHORT.
"			1560. Epidemic Convulsions at Cologne.—CALMEIL.
PLAGUE.	I. "This summer the plague raged in Dublin for several months, and did not cease until the latter end of October, during which time the council stay'd not in the city."	*Ware's Annals.*	1561. Great scarcity of corn in England.—SHORT.
A.D.1575.	II. "Intense heat and extreme drought in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour by night or day from Bealtaine to Lammas [1st May to 1st August]. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady [*Teidhm*] arose from this heat, namely the Plague [*Plaigh*]. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper;"—*Teidhm*, or epidemic pestilence, possibly Typhus.	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1562. "Men being sent for the safeguard of Newhaven, there broke out such a plague amongst them that the streets lay full of dead corpses; from thence this year the soldiers brought the infection into England, whereof died within the bills of mortality, 20,136."—SHORT.
"	III. "A great pestilence [*magna pestilentia*] throughout Wexford, Dublin, Naas, Athy, Carlow, and Leighlin-bridge, so that the city of Dublin, except the Castle, was so much depopulated, that grass and weeds grew in the streets, and at the doors of the churches."	*Dowling's Annals.*	1565. A great pestilence in Sweden. 18,000 people died in Stockholm. Birds that flew in the air fell to the ground and died immediately; animals tore one another to death. The disease continued during 1566 and 1568.—BROBERG.
"	IV. "The English [in Ireland] were in a most lamentable condition, for the plague increased again in the spring, not only in the City and County of Dublin, but also all over the English pale."	*Ware's Annals.*	1566. The pestilential distemper, styled "The Hungaric Disease, called in latin *Morbus Hungaricus* and *Lues Pannonica*," commenced at Comorra, and increased in Gewer in Hungary, where the Christian powers were assembled, under Maximilan II., against the Turks. It was a form of petechial fever, and was spread over Europe by the soldiery. "All had spots like fleabitings, some bigger or some less, chiefly on their breasts, and about their back bone, some all over their bodies."—BROWNE'S *History of the Hungarian Disease.*
"	V. Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, "arrived at the Skerries, the twelve of September, 1575, who at his coming, found the infection of the plague so generallie dispersed, and especiallie in the English Pale, that he could hardlie find a place where to settle himselfe without danger of infection; and even as this plague reigned so the old rebellious minds of the northerne Ulsterians brake out." The Lord Deputy was sworn in at Drogheda on account of the plague in Dublin. See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.*	*Hooker's Chronicle.*	1566. Epidemic madness among young persons at Amsterdam.—CALMEIL.
"	VI. "A Great Plague broke out in Dublin on the 7th of June, which continued till the 17th of October, by which (as it is said), 3,000 persons at least perished, and the city was so depopulated, that grass grew in the streets, and at the doors of the churches, by reason of which Trinity term was not held in Dublin." The Mayor and Sheriffs were sworn out of town at Glassnemenoge, and the Lord Deputy held his court at Drogheda. "The Archbishop of Dublin ordered Litanies and prayers to be said every Wednesday and Friday, throughout the whole province, in order to avert this judgment."	*Harris's Dublin.*	1568. Plague at Edinburgh.—MAITLAND.
			1568. Great storms.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
			The sea broke down the dykes of Friesland.—BASCOME.
A.D.1576. DYSENTERY.	VII. Walter, Earl of Essex, died of Dysentery in Dublin this year. The disease "so fatal to this worthy person is commonly termed the country disease: and well it may, for it reigns nowhere so epidemically	*Borlace's Reduction of Ireland.*	1569. The plague of pestilence raged in London.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES OF IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1576.	as in Ireland, visiting strangers as well as natives; but whether it proceeds from the peculiar disposition of the air, error in diet, the laxity and waterishness of the meat, or some occult cause—no venomous creature living there—I shall not determine; though each of these circumstances may well conduce to its strength and vigour." Doubts, it would appear from the accounts given in Hooker's Chronicles, were entertained as to the cause of the Earl's death; but says that authority, "when the matter [was] examined by all the means that could be devised," it was found that he was not poisoned, but that "for so much that he had a flux, which was a spice of dysenteria and wherewith he had beene oftentimes before troubled, it was judged and found that it was some cause of his death." See also *Cox's Hibernia Anglicana; Hearne's Preface to Camden's Annals;* and the *Sidney Papers.*	*Hooker's Chronicle.*	1572. A scarcity and dearth of salt, so that all flesh and fish were eaten unseasoned. —SHORT. 1572. Plague in Stockholm. Quarantine first introduced into Sweden. —BROBERG. 1574. Plague at Edinburgh.—MAITLAND. 1574. Epidemic madness in Savoy—60 monamaniacs buried in one grave.—CALMEIL. 1575. A great earthquake in England in February; "the plague raged in Milan, Padua, and Prosperalpine, being communicated from other places, without any fault of the air or weather, for this year was everywhere exceedingly good and healthy, and all necessaries of life plentiful and rich."—SHORT.
"	VIII. "The City [of Dublin] and the English pale were pretty well cleared of the plague, which had raged all the summer before."	*Ware's Annals.*	
A.D.1577.	"A wonderful star appeared in the south-east, in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1577. A comet appeared, and during spring great tempests in England. A sudden and fatal epidemic appeared in Oxfordshire."—SHORT. A jail fever broke out at Oxford, and when the prisoners were brought into court, a stench arose from their persons which infected the judges, sheriffs, and other persons, several perished, "and from the 6th to the 12th of July it is reported that 510 persons died from the infection; it was termed in consequence the Black Assizes."—BASCOME. *See also* STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1580.	THE DESMOND WARS.—For many years previous to this date, several Irish clans and chieftains had been waging petty war as well against each other as against the English rule, when an invasion of Spaniards and Italians took place upon the south-west coast. The broils of the Fitzgeralds and Butlers harrassed the southern portion of the island, and, as a consequence thereof, the whole kingdom suffered from dearth; agriculture was neglected, cattle were wantonly destroyed and pestilence followed. The Lord Deputy [Lord Grey of Wilton] carried off a great prey of sheep and kine from Cork and Kerry; subsequently, the Earl of Ormond, marching against Desmond into Kerry, carried off as many as 8,000 cows, besides other cattle; and similar devastations happened in Connaught, under Sir Richard Bingham, in 1586. The epidemic constitution at the end of the sixteenth century, commenced with these disturbances, and an outbreak of Influenza: and ended with the spread into Ireland of the Great Plague of 1604.	*Cox's Memoirs.* *Leland's History.*	1578. Great snow in England.—STOW'S *Chronicle.* Four hundred demoniacs were burned at Languedoc. —CALMEIL.
INFLUENZA.	I. During the wars of Desmond, when the English army lay in the counties of Cork and Limerick, "suddenlie such a sickness came among the soldiers, which took them in the head, that in one instant there were above three hundred of them sicke; and for three dais they laie as dead stockes, looking still when they should die; but yet such was the good will of God, that few died, for they all recovered. This sickness not long after came into England, and was called 'The Gentle Correction.'" This was the Influenza.	*Hooker's Chronicle.*	1580. "From the middle of August to the end of September raged a malignant epidemic catarrh, it began with a pain of the head and feverish heat." This Influenza spread universally.—SHORT. 1580. A plague at Leith. —CRAWFORD.
"	II. "In August, Ormond dislodged from Adare, and marched to Buttevant, where a strange kind of sickness, called afterwards in England 'the gentle correction,' siezed the whole army; it took them in the head, and for two or three days they lay senseless, and then recovered; few, or none, died of it, though by the violence of the disease it was not expected that many could recover."	*Hibernia Anglicana.*	1581. An earthquake at York. A sore plague of strange mice in Kent and Essex in November, which poisoned the herbage, and thus raised a murrain of cattle. The mice were destroyed by a flight of owls.–SHORT. See A.D. 1015.
A.D.1581.	III. "A ball of fire fell upon the castle of the descendants of Breassal O'Kelly; and Shane Roe Mac Anally was killed by it, together with horses and cattle. The gable of Killosgoba Church was broken by it."	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1582. "August 12th rose a great tempest in Norfolk of thunder, lightning, whirlwind, rain, and hailstones like spur-rowels, two or three inches about; it laid corn flat on the ground, tore up and shivered in pieces or twisted like a withy many trees."—SHORT. See also STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1582.	IV. "Great wind, constant rain, lightning, and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years, 1581 and '82. There was great abundance of nuts also in this year." But much of the corn of Munster was destroyed; the Earl of Desmond remained from the middle of Autumn in the preceding year "heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping of the Butlers by day and night. Almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lorrha [in Lower Ormond], and from Cuamhchoill [in Tipperary] to the County of Kilkenny was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste;" for owing to the great civil wars of the Geraldines and the Butlers, "at this period, it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow or the voice of the ploughman could scarcely be heard from Dun Caoin [now Dunquin in Kerry] to Cashel in Munster."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
A.D.1585.	V. "There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	1585. "The plague of pestilence which had begun in the end of the former year, year in Edinburgh, and also raged vehemently all this at Leith." — CRAWFORD; *also Council Records of Leith.*
A.D.1586.	VI. "There was much wet weather and unproductive corn; but a great supply of nuts, in this year."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	VII. Describing the wars of Desmond, and the miseries consequent thereon, the Chronicles of Ireland affirm, "after this folowed an	*Hooker's Chronicle.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1586.	extreme famine; and such as whom the sword did not destroie, the same did consume and eat out; verie few or none remaining alive, saving such as dwelled in cities and townes, and such as were fled over into England; and yet the store in the townes was verie far spent, and they in distresse, or albeit nothing like in comparison to them who lived at large." The author, in enumerating the hardships which were then experienced, asserts that human flesh was eaten in the County Cork, and that around Limerick Bay "the common people who had a long time lived on limpids, orewads, and all such shell-fish as they could find," and which were soon spent, "eate the bodies of drowned sailors," and not long after death and famine did eat and consume them. The land itself, which before those wars was populous, well-inhabited, and rich in all the good blessing of God, being plenteous of corne, full of cattel, well stored with fish and sundrie other good commodities, is now become waste and barren, yielding no fruits, the pastures no cattel, the fields no corne, the aire no birds, the seas, though full of fish, yet to them yielding nothing. And whosoever did travell from the one end unto the other of all Mounster, he should not meet anie man, woman, or child, saving in townes and cities, nor yet see anie beast, but the verie wolves, the foxes, and other like ravening beasts; manie of them laie dead, being famished, and the residue gone elsewhere."		1585 A pestilential disease in Exeter gaol; eleven out of twelve of one jury died.—STOW'S *Chronicle.* 1586. "This year, and till harvest in the next, was a great dearth in England," the price of grain rose to a great height.—SHORT. 1587. A late spring "yet a plentiful year" in England.—SHORT. 1589. The English fleet brought back the Hungarian Fever from Portugal.—SHORT. 1591. The Leper Hospital at Greenside opened at Edinburgh. It was occupied in 1636.—SIMPSON *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* 1592. A mortal plague in London and Shropshire.—WEBSTER. 1594. A very wet summer in England.—STOW'S *Chronicle.*
A.D.1588.	VIII. The great famine-period consequent upon the Munster wars appears to have ceased, for we read:—"There has not come for a long period of time in Ireland so good a year as this that has passed us, for its abundance of food and produce." It was about this time the Potato was first introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh into the south of Ireland.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	
A.D.1589.	IX. "Did not the said [Earl] Desmond bring his countrie to that miserie that one did eate another for hunger, and himselfe with all his posteritie and followers to utter ruinne."	*Payne's Description of Ireland.*	
"	X. Edmund Spenser, describing, the miserable condition of the country after "the late warres of Mounster," writes, "Out of every quarter of the woods and glynnes, they came creeping forth upon their hands, for their leggs could not beare them; they looked like anatomies of death; they spake like ghosts crying out of their graves; they did eate the dead carrions, happy where they could find them; yea, and one another soone after, insomuch as the very carcasses they spared not to scrape out of the graves; and if they found a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks [wood-sorrel] there they flocked as to a feast for the time, yet, not able long to continue therewithall; that in short space there were none left, and a most populous and plentiful country suddenly left voyde of man and beast. Yet sure, in all that warre, there perished not many by the sword, but all by the extremitie of famine, which they themselves had wrought."	*Spenser's View of the State of Ireland.*	1596. "A great dearth in England and Hungary, three years."—SHORT. 1596. Pestilence in Germany; also epidemic convulsions upon the Continent, similar to the subsequent affection of the *convulsionnaires* of France. Short has described "that extraordinary epidemic convulsive contagious disease" from the works of Sennertus and Horstius, &c. — See also BROWNE'S *Hungarian Disease.*
A.D.1597.	The explosion of 144 barrels of gunpowder, "sent by the Queen to the Town of the Ford of Hurdles" [Dublin], in Winetavern street, 13th March, destroyed several buildings, and "raised into the air, from their solid foundations and supporting posts, the stone mansions and wooden houses of the street, so that the long beam, the enormous stone, and the man in his corporal shape, was sent whirling into the air over the town by the explosion of this powerful powder: and it was impossible to enumerate, reckon, or describe the number of honorable persons, of tradesmen of every class, of women and maidens, and of sons of gentlemen, who had come from all parts of Erin to be educated in the city, that were destroyed. It was not Winetavern street alone that was destroyed on this occasion, but the next quarter of the town to it." Sir John Norreys writes of this calamity, "It is supposed that there are slain of all ages and sexes near 200—few English, nor any of account."	*Gilbert's History of the City of Dublin.*	1597. A cold moist year in England; victuals dear; and in 1598, a great frost in England.—STOW'S *Chronicle.* 1598. "Malignant Fevers prevailed in England. London was devastated by pestilence in 1599, as was also Lichfield, Leicester, Kendal, Carlisle, Penrith, and Richmond."—BASCOME.
A.D.1600.	THE REBELLION OF TYRONE.—Scarcely had the effects of the Desmond Wars, described in the foregoing entries (especially in that by the poet Spenser), passed away, when another outbreak occurred in the northern part of the island, under the name of the rebellion of Hugh Earl of Tyr-Owen, in which the O'Neills of Ulster warred against the English forces. The seventeenth century was marked, at its commencement, by a severe frost, followed by very tempestuous weather; then a great scarcity of food, amounting in some places to absolute famine, and plague followed after. A sojourner in Ireland at the time thus describes the then pathological state of the country:—		1600. Great snow "the late cold spring raised the price of all corn."—STOW'S *Chronicle.* 1600. "A pestilential contagious mortal colic afflicted all Europe."—SHORT. This was probably similar to those epidemic colics frequently described in the Irish Annals.
"	I. "The cuntry [Ireland] lyeth very low, and therefore watrish, and full of marishes, boggs, and standing pooles, even in the highest mountaynes, which causeth the inhabitants, but especially the	*Dymmock's Treatise on Ireland.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1600.	sojorners there, to be very subject to rhewmes, catarrs, and flixes, for remedy whereof they drinke great quantyty of hott wynes, especially sackes, and a kind of aqua vitæ, more dryinge and less inflamynge than that which is made in Englande. The ayre is thicke, and nothing soe piercinge as here in Englande."		
PESTILENCE.	II. "The weather grew so extreme, as it blew down all our tents and tore them in pieces, and killed many of our horses" in the vicinity of Carlingford.	*Fines Moryson's Rebellion of Tyrone.*	
"	III. There was a hard frost the end of this year; "on the 28th of October dyed Sir Arthur O'Neill of a fevour."	*Docwra's Narration.*	
"	IV. The English army of Lough Foyle, under Sir Henry Docwra "were weary and fatigued for want of sleep and rest every night, through fear of O'Domhnaill; and they were diseased and distempered in consequence of the narrowness of their situation and the old victuals, the salt and bitter flesh meat they used, and from the want of fresh meat and other necessaries to which they had been accustomed." And in a previous entry, under the same year, we read that the English soldiers "were seized with distemper and disease, on account of the narrowness of the place in which they were and the heat of the summer season. Great numbers of them died of this sickness." Again, referring to the destruction, in Offally, by the O'Conors Faly, the Four Masters, under the same date, say—"About Lammas this year, the Lord Justice [Mountjoy] came into their country with many harrows and greacas [harrows with long pins], with many scythes and sickles, and destroyed or reaped the ripe or unripe crops of the territory; and the consequence of this was, that the inhabitants fled and remained in exile and banishment in Ulster and other territories until the end of this year." "A preparation," says Dr. O'Donovan, "for the awful famine which soon after ensued in Ireland, to the great destruction of the Milesian race."—*Notes to The Four Masters.*	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	
"	V. In 1600 and 1601, Lord Carew, President of Munster devastated a large portion of that province; Sir Charles Wilmot ravaged Kerry, and took 400 cows from Iveragh on one occasion. Sir Samuel Bagnell took a prey of cows with horses and sheep from Muskerry, in Cork. Sir Arthur Chichester plundered Down and Antrim, destroying the crops and carrying off the cattle. Sir Francis Barclay took a prey of 3,000 cows in Longford, and 2,000 from Cavan and Fermanagh, besides 200 horses and many sheep. Sir Oliver Lambert devastated parts of Munster, and carried off 1,000 cows and horses.	*Notes to Connellan's Translation of The Annals of The Four Masters.*	
A.D.1601.	VI. The English forces in Ulster "were employed in cutting down and destroying all the corn they could meet with in the rebels' country."	*Ware's Annals.*	1601. The air in Switzerland was loaded with vapours, at the sun rising especially, and trees were loaded with black rotten fruit; dysentery and fever were general. "A great plague raged in Portugal, where black round worms crept out of peoples noses alive."—SHORT.
"	VII. The harvest, by reason of the winterlike summer was very backward. In the month of October, "the weather fell out so rainy it was unfit [for the army] to rise." In November "there happened a great frost the like whereof hath been seldom seen in Ireland;" in December "stormy and fowle weather,"—"great scarcity and wants grow here. Oats 6*s.* the barrel." The soldiers of the English army before Kinsale were, however, allowed "two pound of beefe and eight herrings a day."	*Pacata Hibernia.*	1601. In June parts of Pembrokeshire were found covered with green caterpillars, which devoured every green thing, until destroyed by the crows, seamews, and swine. It is said that "a piece of ground, to the quantity of 200 English acres was covered suddenly with them, and as they consumed the grass the ground appeared bare and red like fallow."—*Philosophical Transactions.*
"	VIII. In February the Lord Deputy wrote to England—"Our men die daily in greater numbers than they died in the camp, the infection being greater and by some thought a kinde of plague—for the people in the townes die in farre greater numbers than the souldiers. Already a very great dearth is began, and a famine must ensue, the rates of all things being incredible." Oats 7*s.* 6*d.* the barrel, in time of plenty the ordinary rate of oats in Ireland was then but twelve pence the barrel. "All things here are already grown so dear and scarce; and the decaiss by sicknesse are already great. A frost so great as seldome had been seene in Ireland," occurred in November.	*Moryson's Rebellion of Tyrone.*	
A.D.1602.	IX. In January there was a "generall scarcity of all sorts of victuals in all parts of this Kingdome. And amongst the subjects of the Pale their harvest was so unseasonable and their corne so destroyed by the weather, as numbers of subjects will undoubtedly die of famine. All manner of provisions necessarie for the maintenance of an household were, of late especially, bought at such excessive rates as well in regard of the famine growing daily greater in Ireland by the continuall spoile of the country and the armies cutting downe of the rebels' corne for these last two years, as also in regard of the disvaluation of the mixed coyne now current, &c. * * * Now because I have often made mention formerly of our destroying the rebels' corn and using all means to famish them, let me by two or three examples, shew the miserable estate to which the rebels were	*Moryson's Rebellion of Tyrone.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1602.	thereby brought." Certain officers of the English army saw, says the author, the "most horrible spectacle of three children eating their dead mother, upon whose flesh they had fed twenty days past! roasting it continually by a slow fire," &c., &c. "Former mention hath been made in the Lord Deputy's letters, of carcasses scattered in many places all dead of famine. And, no doubt, the famine was so great as the rebell souldiers, taking all the common people had to feede upon, and hardly living thereupon (so as they besides fed not only on hawkes, kytes, and unsavourie birds of prey; but on horse-flesh and other things unfit for man's feeding), the common sort of the rebels were driven to unspeakable extremeties, beyond the record of most histories that ever I did reade in that kind. * * * Some old women [near Newry] used to make a fier in the fields, and divers little children driving out the cattle in the cold mornings and coming thither to warme them, were by them surprised, killed, and eaten, which at last was discovered by a greate girle breaking from them by strength of her body; and Captain Trevor sending out souldiers to know the truth, they found the children's skulls and bones, and apprehended the old women, who were executed for the fact. And no spectacle was more frequent in the ditches of townes, and especially in wasted countries, than to see multitudes of these poore people dead with their mouths all coloured greene by eating nettles, dock, and all things they could rend up above ground." And in Lord Deputy Mountjoy's Letter we read—		1603. "The plague raging in Ostend and the low countries; the soldiers returning from thence into England brought the infection with them to London, and several other parts of the nation."—SHORT.
	"September 12.—We found everywhere men dead of famine, insomuch that O'Hagan protested to us that between Tullaghoge and Toome there lay unburied one thousand dead, and that since our first drawing this year to Blackwater there were above three thousand starved in Tyrone."		
"	X. Tempestuous weather during the month of May this year. "Kinsale was bought at so dear a rate as while I live I will protest against a winter siege if it may be avoided. I doe speake within my compasse; I doe verilee believe that at that siege and after the sicknesse there gotten, we lost above sixe thousand men that died." *See "Lord President's [Sir George Carew's] opinion sent to Master Secretary, of a Defensive Warre in Ireland."* The winter so severe that there were many soldiers in the English army "returned sicke, and some unable to endure the extreamitie died standing sentinel."	*Pacata Hibernia.*	1603. This year London lost 38,244 of its inhabitants, "whereof of the plague, 30,578."—STOW's *Chronicle.* "It raged sore at Chester in 1602, 1603, 1605, 1608, 1610." Chester was at this time the chief seaport in connection with Ireland. Such a famine in Transylvania that "a mother ate six children, and two men their own mothers."—SHORT. These stories, if true, are parallels to the Irish History of Moryson, Hooker, &c. "When the city (of London) was clear from infection, then the whole kingdom was visited."—SHORT.
PLAGUE.	XI. "The plague raged in Waterford"	*Smith's Waterford.*	
A.D.1603.	JAMES I., *entitled* KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND IRELAND.		
"	XII. "An intolerable famine prevailed all over Ireland."	*Annals of the Four Masters.*	"In August, 1603, in Paris died 2,000 persons weekly of the plague."—WEBSTER.
"	XIII. "Almost the whole of Ireland was desolated and laid waste by famine and want of food, by reason of which many were obliged to eat dogs and cats; many perished from an insufficiency even of these. The famine seized not only upon men but brutes. Wolves coming out of the woods and mountains attacked, and tore in pieces the people enfeebled by want of food. The dogs dragged from their graves the putrid and partially decomposed bodies."	*O'Sullivan Beare's Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ.*	1603. The weather was unusually wet; on the accession of James I., the plague raged in London. There died of that disease in one week in July 857 persons. "As the plague was raging in the city of London and the suburbs, the people were not permitted to go to Westminster to see the sight" of the Coronation.—*History of England.*
A.D.1604.	XIV. "William Pilsworth was consecrated Bishop of Kildare on the 11th of September, at Balsoon in the county of Meath, on account of the plague which then raged in Dublin." Dr. Hanmer, the annalist died of it in this year.	*Ware's Bishops of Ireland.*	
"	XV. "This year the Plague began in Dublin in October, and continued 'till the September following. It broke out again the next succeeding year, and continued that and the following."	*Harris's Dublin.*	1604. Plague in Edinburgh.—MAITLAND.
"	XVI. "The pestilence which in 1603 ravaged England, and struck terror into the court of King James I. at London, reached Kilkenny in the year following. On the 25th of January 1603 (old style) we find the municipal authorities of the Irish town of that city, enacting certain laws to prevent the spread of contagion, one of which was, 'that henceforth everie day one proper tall man shall stand with his halbert in the oppen streete neere the gates, at everie gate within the Irish towne, to keep out all strangers or suspected persons that might come from enny enfected place within the Kingdom.' * * * 'It is also concluded, that all the poore people which be strangers to this towne, shall have twenty-four hours victualls at the towne charge and after driven out of the towne.' Upon the 29th of October 1604, an entry appears upon the Corporation books of that city, which shews that the pestilence had then reached the inhabitants, 'and for that divers places within this poore Corporation are visited with the same, it is needful that care be taken to have the sick persons placed in some remote places from others which are not yet infected.'"	*Butler's Notes to Clyn's Annals.*	1604. The great plague commenced in London in the month of December, when the bills of mortality began sensibly to increase. *See* "De Foe's *History of the Plague in London.*" 1606. "There died of the plague in London 68,596 people."—SHORT. 1607. "A great frost in England, off and on, seven weeks."—SHORT. An epidemic colic in Italy and other parts of Europe, in 1608, 1609, and 1614.—SHORT. 1608. A popular commotion at Aix, on account of a bloody rain. Peiresc showed that it was owing to a red liquor dropping from the crysalis of an insect during its transformation into a winged animal.—MORREN.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1604.	Other sanitary regulations respecting cleanliness and the removal of nuisances were likewise put in force.		In 1609 severe frost from December to April, in England; the Thames became a highway; birds and garden stuff killed; and in 1612 great drought in England.—SHORT.
A.D.1607.	XVII. "Summer hot, winter severe; a comet. Plague in Cork."	*Smith's Cork.*	
,,	XVIII. "Towards the end of this year and beginning of the next there was a most dreadful pestilence in the city of Cork, which by degrees ceased of itself."	*Webster's History.*	
A.D.1608.	XIX. "Summer hot; Dysentery in Cork."	*Webster's History.*	1610. Demonopathy raged in Spain.—CALMEIL.
A.D.1612.	"Cork burned by an accidental fire" in this year, and again in 1622.	*Smith's Cork.*	1610. Garrotille, a form of Scarlatina, in Spain.—FOTHERGILL.
A.D.1622.	"A fire in Cork consumes the most part of the city."	*Ware's Annals.*	1612. A dry summer and a malignant fever in England.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1625.	CHARLES I.		1613. At Amou, in France, broke out an epidemic of the Barking Mania—*mal de laira*,—it chiefly affected females. Upwards of forty persons began suddenly to bark like dogs.—CALMEIL *and* DELANCRE. See also under A.D. 1341 and 1700.
A.D.1632.	"A Government military hospital existed in Back-lane, off High-street, in the city of Dublin."	*Gilbert's Dublin.*	
A.D.1633.	"There was this winter a prodigious flood in the river Lee, which among other damages done to the city of Cork, carried away both the North and South bridges, and castles erected thereon."	*Smith's Cork.*	
A.D.1635.	"About the latter end of January and the beginning of February great store of snow did fall, to the great damage of the cattle; chiefly in the northern parts, where it did snow most exceedingly."	*Boate's Natural History of Ireland.*	1614. The most universal and fatal small-pox ever known.—SHORT. And in 1622 it spread to London, and for four years following several epidemics raged in that city.—BASCOME.
A.D.1636.	"Brian Mac Dermot, Lord of Moy-Lurg, died at Athlone, of dysentery." This entry occurs on a blank leaf in the original Annals, but in a different handwriting from the rest.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1625. On the accession of Charles I. the Plague broke out in London, even more vehemently than at the time of his father's coronation.—*History of England.*
	III. THE SCIENTIFIC PERIOD.		
A.D.1641.	For the reasons stated at page 3 of the introductory portion of this report, the third or *Scientific Period* here commences; and it also marks the date of a series of disasters of a political character, accompanied with and followed by several years of famine; during which time pestilential diseases raged both in the camp and among civilians with unusual intensity; among these Fever, Plague, Small-pox and Dysentery were especially destructive. This special pestilential period lasted about eleven years, and was followed not long after by the true bubonic plague, which then, for the last time, ravaged London.		1630. A gangrenous disease of the legs, from the use of diseased corn, prevailed in France (BASCOME), similar to that which appeared in Ireland in 1015, in England in 1762, and again in Ireland in 1846, '47 and '48.
,,	Sir Wm. Petty calculated that 167,000 of Irish and English in Ireland, died by the sword and famine and other hardships, during the eleven years subsequent to THE REBELLION OF 1641, and that the general loss of people in Ireland from all causes during the same period was 616,000.	*Petty's Political Anatomy.*	1630-'38. Plague in Sweden; infected houses were marked with crosses.—BROBERG.
,,	I. The year of THE REBELLION OF 1641 was "most bitter cold and frosty." The army sent into Ireland was principally composed of Scotchmen, as "their bodies would better sort with the climate. About the beginning of the rising of the Irish there [in Munster], and while they remained about Callen and Mallow, they consumed no less than fifty thousand, others say an hundred thousand English sheep, besides a great abundance of English cattle, and such as they could not eat they killed, and left in great numbers, stinking, to the great annoyance of the country."	*Temple's History of the Irish Rebellion of* 1641.	1641. "The malignant epidemic fever began with cold and shivering," then followed a weakness and "spots on the skin, pain in the head, delirium; crisis happened mostly between the 14th and 20th days by sweat. But such as recovered on venturing the least abroad too soon, they relapsed. Purges were hurtful; bleeding hurtful in general."—SHORT.
,,	II. Dr. Gerard Boate, referring to the troubled times of 1641, says, that in the English armies which "went over into Ireland, to fight against that murdering nation, were not only the Looseness and the malignant Feaver—Ireland's reigning diseases,—very common; but there [were] besides several other infirmities, viz., violent coughs and of long continuance, stopping of the breath, called in Latin *Dispnœa*, lameness of the thighs, or sciatica, painful stranguries; all which griefs seized on so many persons that they might well have been taken for sicknesses reigning in that land. Those diseases had their original not from any defect of the climate, but of the cold and other hardships which the soldiers suffered in their marches; for they many times going to the fields in cold and foul weather, and sometimes marching whole days long, yea several days together, in very dirty and wet ways, where their feet and legs were continually cold and wet; besides that, they were sometimes constrained to pass through the water, up as high as the knees and waist; and after all that hardship endured in the day time, to lie in the night upon the wet ground, in the open air. This caused the aforenamed diseases, and several others amongst them. And without doubt, in any other country of the world, where all the same causes did concur, and where an army endured the like hardship, the same effects, if not worse, would follow."	*Boate's Natural History of Ireland.*	
FEVER AND DYSENTERY.			
A.D.1643.	III. The army of the Marquis of Ormond suffered severely from the "continual rains," even during the month of June.	*Warner's Civil Wars.*	1643. In England, spring rainy, summer excessively hot; "when the Earl of Essex besieged Reading, an epidemic malignant fever broke out, both in the king's army and in his." After the surrender of the town the armies
A.D.1644.	"The citizens of Dublin were numbered and found to be, of Protestants two thousand five hundred sixty-five men, and two thousand	*Ware's Gesta Hibernorum.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics
A.D.1644	nine hundred eighty-six women; of Papists, one thousand two hundred and two men, and one thousand four hundred and six women." Total, 8,159. This is the earliest statement respecting the population of Dublin City, but it seems to be a very low estimate even at that time; perhaps these numbers refer to adults only.		separated and carried the disease to different parts of the country. It spread to the north of England the following year.—SHORT.
A.D.1645.	IV. The winter this year was severe, especially in January.	*Warner's Civil Wars.*	1643. The plague of pestilence in Edinburgh. In 1644 the plague which had raged in Edinburgh the year previous, now passed over "many parts of the land, continuing for four years, and spreading the contagion into the utmost parts of the highlands."—CRAWFORD.
A.D.1646.	V. Some of the bridges over the river Liffey were carried away by a flood this year.	*Warner's Civil Wars.*	
"	VI. "Between the 23rd of October, 1641, and the same day in the year 1652, five hundred and four thousand of the inhabitants of Ireland are said to have perished and been wasted by the sword, plague, famine, hardship, and banishment. If it had not been for the numbers of British which those wars had brought over, and such who, either as adventurers or soldiers, seated themselves here, on account of the satisfaction made to them in lands, the country had been by the rebellion of 1641, and the plague that followed it, nearly desolate." *Written by Provost Hutchinson in* 1779.	*Commercial Restraints of Ireland.*	1645. The plague increasing at Edinburgh "the council agreed with Joannes Paulitinus, M.D., to visit the infected," at the rate of £80, Scots, per month.—MAITLAND.
A.D.1648. SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, AND DYSENTERY.	VII. "A great mortality [*ar*] on people this year by the Little-pox" [*Bolgach beag*]. This entry is upon part of a blank leaf, in a more modern hand than the remainder of the book.	*Annals of Kilronan.*	1645. A pestilence raged at Leith between April and December, and carried off thirty thousand persons.—LAING'S *MSS.*
	VIII. "Plague in Ireland, malignant fevers in Italy, France, and Spain."	*Webster's History.*	1646. Plague in London, Ireland, and Spain; yellow fever in the West Indies; and influenza in America.—BASCOME.
	IX. "St. Bridget's Church, in Galway, a long time inhabited as a Lazar-house," was re-erected by Bishop Kirwan. About this time "the Small-pox spread a pestilence through Galway and carried off multitudes of the citizens."	*Life of Bishop Kirwan.*	1647. A red rain fell at Brussels.—CALMEIL.
"	X. "In 1648, Limerick, was visited by a terrible plague, which continued till after the capitulation, in 1651, uniting with the sanguinary consequences of a tedious siege, to sweep away thousands of its inhabitants. The diminution of the population in the south and west of Ireland was at this period so great, and the value of labour consequently so much enhanced, that the wages of a common labourer, besides meat and drink, was raised to £4 13*s.* yearly, and those of an ordinary woman servant to 30*s.*"	*Fitzgerald's and M'Gregor's History of Limerick.*	1647. Yellow fever first noticed in the West Indies.—LIGHTON'S *History of Barbadoes.*
A.D.1649.	THE COMMONWEALTH.		1647. Brechin, in Scotland, was visited by plague "There was no session, neither collection, from the 4th April, by reason the Lord inflicted this Burgh of Brechin with the inflicting sickness, until the 7th November; by reason [whereof] the minister and elders were afraid to keep company—feared to converse under one roof." Six hundred persons died of the plague.—BLACK'S *History of Brechin.*
"	XI. Cromwell arrived in Ireland in August, 1649, and before the close of the year his soldiers were affected with a Flux. The campaign was so severe during the siege of Wexford, that the army began to mutiny. The Protector "lost a thousand men with sickness" before Waterford in the month of October. Towards the conclusion of the month we read, "the plague is in Connaught." In the same year "the pestilence appeared in Galway, which subsequently swept all Ireland." The soldiers were severely afflicted with epidemic diseases, while in Tipperary; particularly during the siege of Clonmel, "his forces were in a very sad condition, they had been twice beaten, and his men were very sickly in the disease of the country." *See also "Morrice's Memoirs of Lord Orrery."*	*Ludlow's Memoirs.* *Warner's Civil Wars.* *Hibernia Anglicana.* *Kirwan's Life.* *Smith's Cork, &c.*	1649. "Plague revisited London and Shropshire, and was destructive in Ireland." Spain suffered severely from the pestilence in this year, 200,000 persons are said to have died of it.—BASCOME.
"	XII. It was "now towards the end of November, and the sickness that was in Cromwell's army, made it high time to betake themselves to winter quarters;" and in December Colonel Jones died of the "Purple Fever," which it appears then raged.	*Borlase's Irish Rebellion.*	1649. "Fever, purples, and small-pox, all raged at the same time." Dearth in the north of England; famine in Scotland; plague in Ireland and Shropshire.—SHORT.
"	XIII. "The Plague raged in Ireland and Shropshire."	*Short's History.*	
"	XIV. Kilkenny suffered severely from this pestilence alluded to by Short. The supreme Council of Confederate Catholics held their meeting there that year, but consequently removed to the town of Ennis; and, says a writer of the day, since the plague of that body was gone, "that of the sickness supplied their room; and truly it is so briskly there, that what is their danger is their security, and what fortifies besieges them; so that his Excellency (Cromwell) thinking he ought not to meddle with what the Lord has so visibly taken into his hands, has declined taking Kilkenny into his own." When Cromwell besieged the town, upon the 23rd of March, 1650, the garrison, originally consisting of twelve hundred, "had through the ravages of the Plague been reduced to three hundred men, and there had been also an immense mortality of the inhabitants of the town." *See Cartes' Life of Ormond, and The Irish Penny Magazine.*	*Butler's Notes to Clyn's Annals.*	
"	XV. "Since the commencement of the civil commotions, a degree of insubordination and licentiousness prevailed amongst the inhabitants [of Galway], which it was not in the power of the magistracy either to suppress or controul. The population of the town had also increased considerably: several persons from the	*Hardiman's History of Galway.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1649.	country flocking in with their families and property for protection; and in this crowded state was the place when the Plague made its appearance in the month of July, 1649, and continued to rage with unabated virulence until the end of April following, during which time it swept away upwards of 3,700 of the inhabitants, including 210 of the most respectable burgesses and freemen with their families. Those who survived or escaped the contagion gradually left the town, as the only means of preservation, until it was almost entirely deserted of its inhabitants. They assembled in the county, and having made a collection of 2,000 marks, to pay physicians and provide necessaries for the sick, they formed a committee of health, where judicious measures and assiduity finally succeeded in eradicating the infection. An entry of this memorable visitation made in the corporation book in the year 1650, concludes with these words :—'It is to be ever remembered how our Saviour, out of the abundance of his mercy, hath about our Lady's day in Lent last, freed and cleared this town and all the inhabitants thereof from the said sickness, so that they have returned to their own dwellings and ever since do inhabit them with as much security as ever before.'"		
A.D.1650. PLAGUE AND DYSENTERY.	XVI. "This year and the following season the Plague raged violently in this kingdom. Ireton, not daring for fear of it to go to Dublin, kept in Kilkenny;" and another authority writes, "Ireton, this winter continued at Kilkenny, because the plague which the summer before had so exceedingly raged at Dublin (as 'tis reported there died thereof 17,000 persons), was not yet ceased."	*Smith's Cork.* *Borlase's Irish Rebellion.*	In 1650 a cloud of locusts "was seen to enter Russia in three different places, which from thence passed over into Poland and Lithuania, where the air was darkened by their numbers. In many places they were seen lying dead, heaped one upon another to the depth of four feet; in others they covered the surface like a black cloth; the trees bent with their weight, and the damage they did exceeded all computation."—KIRBY *and* SPENCE.
"	XVII. "Plague in Cork; Influenza in Europe."	*Webster's History.*	
"	XVIII. "This summer the Plague which began the year before raged most violently in Dublin." William Golbourn, Bishop of Kildare, "died of the plague in Dublin in this year, 1650."	*Harris's Dublin.* *Ware's Bishops of Ireland.*	
"	XIX. At the siege of Limerick, "in addition to their other calamities, the Plague raged in the city with dreadful violence. Ireton observing that great numbers were daily dismissed through the gates, suspected that it was a plan for spreading infection among his troops," and executed some of them as a terror to the rest. This mode of spreading contagion had been resorted to, to destroy the French Army before Naples, in the fearful epidemic of 1528; *see Hecker, p.* 228. On the capture of the city, as the garrison marched out, "some of them dropped dead of the plague, as they proceeded, while the bodies of others were found in the churchyards, uninterred." This plague appears to have been a Dysentery, which likewise severely afflicted all Munster. *See also Hibernia Dominicana.*	*Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's History of Limerick.*	1650. Influenza all over Europe, it was by some called the *ignis sacer;* scurvy, and black-leg from the use of rye followed.—BASCOME.
	When Limerick capitulated, "The Bishop of Emly, General Purcell, and Father Woulfe, were found concealed in the Pest-House." During the siege of Limerick by Ireton, "It was computed that they lost 5,000 people in the city during the siege, mostly by the plague and other sickness."		
A.D.1651.	XX. "The English army was much wasted by sickness and hard duty as well as the Plague, and the greatest part of those (Cromwell) had brought with him, had perished." At the siege of Limerick Ireton lost many men by hard service, change of food, and alteration of climate. He himself died at Limerick of the plague, November 26th, and Thomas Wood "at Tredagh [Drogheda] ended his days of the country disease called the Flux, Anno 1651."	*Warner's Civil Wars.* *Life of Anthony A. Wood.*	
"	XXI. "During the six months' siege of Limerick this year it suffered much distress from sickness and the sword." See also under A.D. 1648, No. X.	*Ferrar's Limerick.*	1651. Great floods in Holland, and in Paris a contagious epidemic; quinsey with ulceration of the mouth very fatal to the children in Italy. —SHORT.
"	XXII. "The havock made by this disease in the seventeenth century vindicates the propriety of the term used by Sydenham, namely, the 'endemic dysentery of Ireland,' and entitles the flux at least to the second rank among the leaguer sicknesses of that unhappy time."	*Cheyne, in Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	XXIII. "In Ireland, before the woods were destroyed and mountains cleared of over-grown heath, furze and other embarrassments, nothing was commoner than to find many of both sexes, who from too much melancholy or some such prevailing cause, occasioned by grief, love, fright, or eminent danger of life, being turned in their brains, had ran thither, and there lived in tatters several years, subsisting upon herbs, berries, raw fruit, and the like, as most of the brute beasts do; which has given occasion to a report of the being of wild people in that country. And perhaps, if Bedlam were set open there would be such living scarecrows to be soon heard of and seen in the woods and mountains of England; also, as in the like case it would be in other countries."	*Memoirs of Clanricarde.*	
"	"Towards the middle of the seventeenth century the potato was grown very generally in Munster, and shortly after was introduced	*Dublin University Magazine, February,* 1854.	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1651.	from Ireland into Lancashire, and from thence into Scotland." And Sir Wm. Petty, writing a few years afterwards, remarked, that six of eight of all the Irish feed chiefly upon milk and potatoes. So that it may fairly be presumed that this article of food, which exercised so remarkable an influence over the destinies of this country for the following two hundred years, was then in general use.	*Petty's Political Anatomy.*	
,,	XXIV. During the siege of Galway by the Parliamentary forces, in 1652, and after the surrender, there was "a famine throughout the country, by which multitudes perished. This was again succeeded by a plague, which carried off thousands, both in the town and the surrounding districts. This dreadful visitation continued for two years, during which upwards of one-third of the population of the province was swept away." In consequence of the scarcity of population men's wages rose to £4 13*s.* yearly, "independently of meat and drink;" and women servants to as high as 30*s.*	*Hardiman's Galway.*	
,,	XXV. Alluding to the civil war, famine, and pestilence, which occurred between the 23rd of October, 1641, and the same date in 1652, Sir W. Petty (then Physician to the Army in Ireland and Secretary to Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant), says that the number of British lost in that period was 112,000, of which, he says, "I guess two-thirds to have perished by war, plague, and famine;" and "that about 504,000 of the Irish perished and were wasted by the sword, plague, famine, hardship, and banishment," during the same period. The	*Petty's Political Anatomy.*	
A.D. 1652.	population of Ireland he computed at 850,000 in this year. "The people of Dublin fetched meat from Wales, there being none here; and the whole cattle of Ireland not worth £500,000, which, Anno 1641, was worth above four millions, reckoning one beef of 20*s.* value.—Corn was then [1652] at 50*s.* per barrel.		1652. An idiopathic miliary fever, subsequently known as the "Picardy Sweat," appeared as an epidemic in Saxony.—HECKER.
	The following is a summary of the prevalent diseases of Ireland at this time.		1656. At Naples the plague
,,	"Although Ireland is obnoxious to excessive wetness, nevertheless, it is very wholesome for the habitation of men. * * * Several diseases very common in other countries are here very rare and partly altogether unknown. For the Scurvy, an evil so general in other northerly countries confining upon the sea, is until this day utterly unknown in Ireland. So is the quartan ague, the which is ordinary in England, and in several parts of it doth very much reign at all times. As for the tertian ague, it was heretofore as little known in Ireland as the quartan; but some years since, I know not through what secret change, it hath found access into this island, so that at this time some are taken with it, but nothing near so ordinarily as in other countries. The Plague which so often and so cruelly infecteth England, to say nothing of remoter countries, is wonderfully rare in Ireland, and hardly seen once in an age. Not only are the Irish free from several diseases, but strangers coming into Ireland do partake of this same exemption." Among "Ireland's *Endemii Morbi*, or reigning diseases," he specifies Agues (which were evidently Irish Typhoid Fevers), and the looseness or dysentery already referred under the year 1641 as among the "leaguer sicknesses" of the country. "Of malignant feavers, vulgarly in Ireland called Irish Agues, because that at all times they are so common in Ireland;" he says, "very few persons do lose their lives; except when some *extraordinary and pestilent malignity* cometh to it, as it befalleth in some years with so great violence, that notwithstanding all good helps, some are thereby carried to their graves. The Looseness doth also greatly reign in Ireland, as well among those of the country, as among the strangers; wherefore the English inhabitants have given it the name of the country disease." The Rickets, "a disease peculiar to young children," may also says this author, with good reason, be reckoned "among the reigning diseases of Ireland," although undescribed by "any physician, either English or of any other nation" up to that period. "In Ireland this disease is wonderfully rife now." Again, "The Leprosy, which in former times used to be very common here, especially in the province of Munster, the which therefore was filled with hospitals expressly built for to receive and keep the leprous persons; but many years since Ireland hath been almost quite freed from this horrible and loathsome disease, and as few leprous persons are now found there as in any other country in the world; so that the hospitals erected for their use, having stood empty a long time, at length are quite decayed and come to nothing."	*Boate's Natural History of Ireland.*	raged for six months with great mortality. It subsequently invaded Rome.—SHORT.
			1658. An intense frost in England during winter. In April influenza became very prevalent, especially in the towns.—WILLIS' *Practice of Physic.*
			"An epidemic constitution commenced in England in 1661, and lasted until the end of 1664, characterized by continued and intermitted fevers. In 1663 and '66, after a severe dry frost, a second epidemic constitution occurred, in which pestilential fever and the plague raged; the latter distinguished by carbuncles and buboes, as in that of 1604. In London at this period it destroyed 8,000 men, more or less, in the space of a single week, although two-thirds of the citizens had removed into the country, for fear of contagion." — *The Works of* SYDENHAM, *Dr. Latham's edition.*
A.D. 1653.	XXVI. "The Plague raged in Galway in the month of January."	*Life of Bishop Kirwan.*	
A.D. 1660.	CHARLES II.		
A.D. 1661.	Petty estimated the number of adult people who paid poll-money in Ireland at about 360,000.	*Petty's Political Anatomy.*	1665. A severe frost in England, which continued to the end of March. The

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1665. PLAGUE.	The Great Plague which devastated London at this time, reached Kilkenny and possibly other parts of Ireland. In April, 1668, the Bishop of Ossory made a grant to one of the inhabitants of Kilkenny of a "messuage or mansion-house, uninhabited and ruinous, by reason that the same was converted in the *late* visitation of the city of Kilkenny into a Pest-house."	*Butler's Notes to Clyn's Annals.*	summer temperate, with great plenty. The plague broke out in London, and was believed to have been imported in bales of cotton from Holland. It was calculated to have carried off 100,000 people. — SHORT. Petty makes it 110,000.
"	Petty, (then Surveyor-General,) says there were in Ireland, before the great plague, above a million of people; and, alluding to the great mortality of London in 1665, adds, "wherefore, if the plague was no hotter in Ireland than in England there must have died in Ireland 275,000. But 1,300 dying in a week in Dublin, the plague of London was but two-thirds as hot, wherefore there died in Ireland 450,000." Again, writing of the same plague which had just then depopulated the British Isles, he thus calculates the actual pecuniary loss which a state suffers by the diminution of its population: If each head in England be worth £69, it "follows that 100,000 persons dying of the plague above the ordinary number, is near seven millions [sterling] loss to the kingdom; and, consequently, how well might £70,000 have been bestowed in preventing this centuple loss?" and, therefore, he adds "the late mortality by the pest is a great loss to the kingdom." And estimating the value of the Irish people destroyed between 1641 and 1652, "as slaves; and negroes are usually rated, viz.:—at about £15, one with another," he calculates the loss to this part of the kingdom at £10,335,000.	*Petty's Political Anatomy.*	1665. A great plague (in England) of which died in London in one week 7,165 persons.—*Enquiry into the Price of Wheat.* "In 1666 the great plague which had converted a great part of London into a wilderness, disappeared altogether in the month of February, after a tremendous hurricane." The great fire of London occurred in the September of this year.—*English History.*
		Petty's Verbum Sapienti.	
A.D. 1666.	The burials of Dublin City, as given by Petty, in his Observations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality, were 1480. This is the first recorded account of the number of Irish burials, and probably the first Bill of Mortality for the metropolis, although Graunt alludes to one in 1662. These bills were then, and until the alteration of style, made up to the 25th of March, when the legal year ended. *See Assurance Magazine for April,* 1853.	*Petty's Observations on Dublin Bills of Mortality.*	1667 to '69 Regular small-pox in England.-SYDENHAM.
"	"A most violent storm from the west south-west quarter [in Limerick]. There was also a springtide which did not ebb for fourteen hours."	*Ferrar's Limerick.*	
A.D 1670.	"March.—A great storm happening at new moon, with great winds and rain—the wind at S.E.; the water overflowed the bank at Ringsend, Lazars-hill, and over Mr. Hawkins' new wall, up to the College, and flowed very high into the City [of Dublin], which overthrew some houses, and laid many cellars and warehouses under water."	*Harris's Dublin.*	1670. A severe winter, with great floods and frost. An epidemic measles in London, and also small-pox.—SHORT.
A.D. 1671.	The houses of Dublin "were but three thousand eight hundred and fifty," and the burials 1,696. These burials did not include those of Roman Catholics.	*Petty's Observations.*	
A.D. 1672.	Petty computed the population of Ireland at 1,100,000, viz.:—800,000 Irish, 200,000 English, and 100,000 Scots, because he conceived, in allusion to his former calculation of 850,000, in 1652, "that 80,000 of them have in 20 years increased by generation, 70,000 by return of banished and expelled English, as also by the access of new ones; 80,000 of new Scots and 20,000 of returned Irish, being in all 250,000. Now if it could be known what number of people were in Ireland, Anno 1641, then the difference between the said number and 850,000, adding unto it the increase by generation in eleven years, will shew the destruction of people made by the wars, viz., by the sword, plague, and famine, occasioned thereby." "The blind, lame, and under incurable impotence," he estimated at not above 2,000 in Ireland.	*Petty's Political Anatomy.*	1672. A freezing rain in Somersetshire, which caused icicles, without ice, on water. "As soon as these frosts were over, we had glowing heats, which caused excessive sweating by night and day."—*Philosophical Transactions.*
A.D. 1674-5.	"It was observed that the winter of 1674-5 in Ireland was unusually warm and mild, with scarce any rain, which made people fear that the following season would be very fatal to people; but the succeeding harvest was remarkably good, and an universal good health reigned all over the kingdom." The burials in Dublin City in 1674, rose to 2,106. *See Petty.*	*O'Halloran on the Air, MS. in R. I. A.*	
A.D. 1675.	The winter of 1675 was in Ireland "very fair and warm, or rather no winter at all. It was not unusual to have frost and deep snow, of a fortnight or three weeks' continuance, and that twice or thrice, sometimes oftener, in winter; nay, we have had great rivers and lakes frozen all over; whereas of late, especially these two or three years past, we have scarce any frost or snow at all. Neither can I impute this extraordinary alteration to any fortuitous concourse of ordinary circumstances requisite to the production of fair weather, because it is manifest that it hath proceeded gradually, every year becoming more temperate than the year preceding. The harvest was extraordinary, both for health and plenty."	*Philosophical Transactions.*	1675. Warm and mild weather in England until late in autumn, when it was succeeded by sudden cold and moisture; influenza followed.—SYDENHAM. "1675 and 1676. Virulent small-pox and measles again broke out in England. Plague in Malta."-BASCOME.
A.D. 1676.	"We had snow but thrice—the first before Christmas, the second upon the eleventh, and the third upon the 17th of January; though,	*Philosophical Transactions.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1676.	be it observed, that frosty and snowy winters make early springs, for as little as we have had of either this winter, yet there hath not within the memory of any now living happened a forwarder spring in Ireland, since this place [Dublin] could produce some store of ripe cherries in the midst of April." *See Extracts of a Letter from Dublin, dated May 10th*, 1676.		
A.D.1678.	The burials of Dublin City, this year, were stated to be 1,401.	*Petty's Observations.*	
A.D.1680.	"In the month of December, a blazing star, whose tail extended 40° in length, was seen in the West."	*Smith's Cork.*	1680. "A severe winter; the comet that had appeared in Justinian's reign was seen."—WEBSTER.
"	"June 26, 1680.—An inundation happened not far from Londonderry more monstrous than that in Gascoygne."—*Dr. Hook.*	*Molyneux's Natural History.*	
A.D.1681.	"A.D. 1681, the yearly medium of burials for fifteen years was 1,613." This calculation, which was made by Dr. Rutty upon the yearly Bills of Mortality which then existed, only refers to the burials of the Protestants of the Metropolis.	*Rutty's Natural History of the County Dublin.*	
A.D.1682. FEVER.	I. "In Dublin raged for twelve or fourteen months a fatal petechial fever, which greatly affected the genus nervosum and brain." It lasted ten or twelve days.	*Short's History.*	1682. "A grievous murrain among cattle, both here [England] and abroad." It was a disease, styled *Angina Maligna* (probably pneumonia); a blue mist was seen on the pastures.—SHORT.
"	II. "A physician, who practised in Dublin, whilst new and violent fevers raged there, whereof multitudes died, and very few recovered, happily hit upon a method that proved very prosperous, whereof he gave me the following account, by letter" dated Dublin, February 27th, 1682." It chiefly relates to the treatment of "a subsultus tendinum in a person dangerously sick of a *Febris Petechialis* (a disease fatal to very many here for these twelve or fourteen months)."	*Boyle's Philosophical Works.*	1682. "One time with another a plague happeneth in London once in twenty years, or thereabouts; for in the last hundred years, between the years 1582 and 1682, there have been five great plagues, viz., anno 1592, 1603, 1625, 1635, and 1665. And it is also to be remembered, that the plagues of London do commonly kill one-fifth part of the inhabitants." — PETTY'S *Political Arithmetic.*
"	III. "At Halle, in Saxony, prevailed the plague; and at Dublin, a Petechial Fever, in which the brain was severely affected, and bleeding pernicious."	*Webster's History.*	
"	The population of the city of Dublin, according to Petty, amounted to 58,000, and the burials for that year were 2,263, exclusive of those of Dissenters.	*Petty's Observations.*	
A.D.1683.	I. "This year there was a most severe frost, the river Lee (at Cork) was frozen many weeks; and carriages passed over from the ferry slip to the east marsh."	*Smith's Cork.*	1683. "The longest hoar-frost known in the memory of any living." In England the Thames frozen over below Gravesend. The hungry fever raged in Europe, particularly in Germany "The sick begun with a coldness, and as the fit increased they were seized with an intolerable Hunger that many were compelled to eat," when the hunger increased violently, and "most, if not all, that satisfied their hunger, died."—SHORT.
"	II. "Winter very severe; a comet; plague in Halle; spotted fever in Dublin; murrain among cattle.	*Webster's History.*	
"	III. Speaking of the great frost of 1739–40, Rutty says, "next as to duration, that of 1683 appears to have been the longest, lasting through December, inclusive, and for the most part to March 26."	*Rutty's Registry*	
"	"November 3rd. A severe frost commenced, which lasted until the 9th of February following. It was seven or eight feet thick on the Shannon, and was general over all the kingdom; carriages and cattle frequently crossed the river on the ice from the King's Island to Parteen."	*Ferrar's Limerick.*	
A.D.1684.	The yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending the 21st March, 168$\frac{3}{4}$, was 2,158, being a decrease of 105 in the burials from the former year. Of the foregoing, 527 deaths occurred from fever, 238 by convulsions, 322 from consumption, 159 were aged, 143 were caused by small-pox, and 122 measles. This is the earliest Dublin bill at present known to exist.	*Dublin Bills of Mortality.*	Mr. Aston, writing from London to Wm. Molyneux, on the 3rd April, 1683, says "the frost hindered printing for a quarter of a year."—*M.S. papers of the Dublin Philosophical Society, in Library, T.C.D.*
A.D.1685.	JAMES II.		1686. Friesland inundated; thousands of men and cattle were drowned. An inundation in Yorkshire. Yellow pestilence mortal in the West Indies. — BASCOME.
"	"Ireland was much more numerous in 1685 than at any time after the revolution during that century, there having been a great waste of people in the rebellion at that era." Petty, in his third Essay on Political Arithmetic, says, "I found that, Anno 1685, there were 29,325 hearths in Dublin, and 6,000 houses," and 69,090 souls.	*Commercial Restraints.* *Petty's Political Arithmetic.*	
A.D.1687.	The last epidemic period of the seventeenth century commenced at this period, and lasted until the year 1700. It embraced Inundations, Earthquakes, plagues of Devouring Insects, Epizootics, Influenzas, partial Famines, Civil wars, Fevers, Dysenteries, and Ophthalmias.		1686. Yellow fever imported to Martinique from Siam, and thence called the *Maladie de Siam.*—DESFORTES, *quoted by* COPLAND *in his Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*
"	I. "December 4–5.—By excessive rains, and a violent storm, the wind at E. and S.E., there happened a great inundation in Dublin, which put the lower parts of that city under water up to the first floor, and in some houses higher, so that boats plyed in the streets, and great quantity of goods was damag'd and carried away with the stream; at which time Essex Bridge was broken down, when a coach and horses passing over it fell into the river." *See also Burton.*	*Ware's Gesta Hibernorum.*	1687. A very rainy year, great inundations upon the Continent, which drowned multitudes of people.—SHORT.
"	II. "A great inundation happened in the river Liffey, from excessive rains and a violent storm, which laid the lower parts of the city under water up to the first floors, insomuch that boats plied in the streets."	*Harris's Dublin.*	
A.D.1688.	III. Sir Thomas Molyneux has left an account "concerning		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1688. A PLAGUE OF INSECTS.	swarms of insects that of late years have much infested some parts of the province of Connaught, in Ireland," in which he says, "The first time great numbers of insects were taken notice of in this kingdom, I find, was in the year 1688. They appeared on the south-west coast of the county of Galloway [Galway], brought thither by a south-west wind—one of the common, I might almost say trade winds of this country, it blows so much more from this quarter in Ireland than all the rest of the compass." They passed inland towards Headford, "and in the adjacent country, multitudes of them showed themselves among the trees and hedges in the day-time, hanging by the boughs, thousands together, in clusters, sticking to the back one of another, as in the manner of bees when they swarm. * * * Those that were travelling on the roads or abroad in the fields found it very uneasy to make their way through them, they would so beat and knock themselves against their faces in their flight, and with such a force as to smart the place where they hit, and leave a slight mark behind them. * * * A short while after their coming, they had so entirely eat up and destroyed all the leaves of the trees for some miles about, that the whole country—though it was in the middle of summer—was left as bare and naked as if it had been the depth of winter, making a most unseemly and, indeed, frightful appearance; and the noise they made whilst they were seizing and devouring this their prey was as surprising, for the grinding of the leaves in the mouths of this vast multitude altogether made a sound very much resembling the sawing of timber." Every green thing was devoured by these animals; and "out of the gardens they got into the houses, where numbers of them crawling about were very irksome." And in the ensuing spring of 1689, their "spawn, which they lodged under ground, next the upper sod of the earth, did more harm in that close retirement than all the flying swarms of their parents had done abroad, for this young destructive brood did not withhold from what was much more necessary to have been spared," but devoured "the roots of the corn and grass, and eating them up, ruined both the support of man and beast." From the published figure of the insect, as well as the detailed account of its habits given in Molyneux's paper, it appears to have been the *Melolontha vulgaris*, the summer beetle, or common cockchaffer, called in Irish *Primpelan*, which still exists in the country, and not the true locust, as was originally supposed. These insects became occasionally more than usually prolific; and it is questionable whether they arrived in the country as described by Molyneux, or arose in the locality which they subsequently devastated. Kirby and Spence assert that "this insect, which is found to remain in the larva state for four years, sometimes destroys whole acres of grass. It undermines the richest meadows, and so loosens the turf that it will roll up as if cut with a turfing spade. They do not confine themselves to grass, but also eat the roots of corn, and it is to feast upon this grub more particularly that the rooks follow the plough."—See also A.D. 1741 and 1785. This plague was fortunately checked by the following causes: "High winds, wet and misling weather, were extremely disagreeable to the nature of this insect and so prejudicial as to destroy many millions of them in one day's time. * * * During these unfavourable seasons of weather, the swine and poultry of the country at length grew so cunning as to watch under the trees for their falling," and eat them in abundance; and the author was assured, "that the poorer sort of the native Irish (the country then labouring under scarcity of provision) had a way of dressing them, and lived upon them as food." It was also found that smoke was very offensive to them, and, therefore, large numbers were got rid of "by burning heath, fern, and such like weeds," in their vicinity. Towards the end of summer they began to disperse; "and so wholly disappeared that in a few days you should not see one left in all those parts that was so lately pestered with them." During the ensuing spring, great quantities of the eggs of this insect were exposed, on ploughing or digging up the ground. The *Melolontha* returned again in 1697.	*Philosophical Transactions; and Boate and Molyneux's Natural History of Ireland.*	1688. Great swarms of Insects: in August an epidemic dysentery at Augsburg seized infants with convulsions.—SHORT.
"	In an Irish topographical manuscript, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, we find the following note at the bottom of page 258:—"A flood of *Fedlicans* [literally butterflies or winged insects, like the *Primpelan*, or beetle tribe] came into West Connaught in this year, which left not a leaf on the oak trees in all O'Flaherty's country."	*MS. H. 2, 17, in Library of Trinity College, Dublin.*	
INFLUENZA AND EPIZOOTICA.	IV. Sir Thomas Molyneux gives an account of "the Short Fever that visited us in 1688," and remarked, that immediately preceding it, a distemper, attended by a nasal defluxion (probably glanders), broke out among horses, especially those belonging to the army,	*Philosophical Transactions. Molyneux's Memoirs.*	1688. "'Twas very remarkable that in England, as well as this kingdom (of Ireland) a short time before this general fever, a slight

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1688.	which was then encamped on the Curragh of Kildare, and from thence concluded, that the like predisposing causes acted on man and beast. He also observed, "that these spreading epidemic distempers take their progress from east to west." Comparing the epidemic of influenza in 1693 with the short fever of 1688, he says, "no example of any epidemic distemper seems in all respects to come nearer in competition with our late general cold than the transient fever that so strangely in the year 1688 prevailed in these countries, which I look upon to have been the most universal fever, as this the most universal cold, that perhaps has ever appeared. * * * About the beginning of July, 1688, this short sort of fever was first observed to appear here in Dublin; it so universally seized all sorts of men whatever, that I then made an estimate not above one in fifteen escaped. It began, as generally fevers do, with a chilliness," &c., and seldom lasted more than a couple of days. It was manifestly an outbreak of Influenza. "Bloodletting was injurious; the disease generally ended in perspiration. Of a thousand that were seized with it, I believe scarce one dyed; by the middle of August following it wholly disappeared, so that it had run its full course through all sorts of people in seven weeks' time."		disease, but very universal, seized the horses too: in them it shewed itself by a great defluction of rheum from their noses." This fever, which occurred in Ireland in 1688, "spread itself all over England, whether it extended itself further I did not learn, but it raged as generally in London as it did with us here in Dublin, and with the same concourse of symptoms, but with some difference of time, in relation to its first appearance." It lasted in London from the middle of May till the latter end of June.—MOLYNEUX, *in Philosophical Transactions.* 1688. "Catarrhs, pleurisies and dysentery were epidemic this year, both in Europe and America."—BASCOME.
,,	V. "In the year of 1688, in the middle of May, a fever began in London, which spread over all England, and likewise over all Ireland in July; also, it spread over all Europe, from east to west. It seldom held the sick above two or three days, except they were let blood, and then it lasted seven or eight before the sweat (which was the general crisis) began." This appears to have been the short fever or influenza described by Molyneux. Rutty likewise mentions that an "universal disease seized the horses" in Dublin. Between 1680 and 1688 the medium of burials of the Protestants of the city of Dublin, was 1,644.—See also *Rutty's History of Dublin.*	*Rutty's History of the Weather and Seasons.*	
,, FEVER AND DYSENTERY.	VI. "At the middle of May began a fever in London, and all over England, which reached and spread all over Ireland in July; the symptoms were the same in all." He also mentions the great defluxion of thin rheum from the noses of horses.	*Short's History.*	
,,	VII. At the siege of Derry, the garrison were so straitened during the month of July, that provisions of all kind were at a most enormous rate; salted hides sold for one shilling a pound; and horse-flesh at twenty pence. The losses in the Irish army were very great, "by Fever, and Flux, and the French pox."	*Burton's History of Ireland.*	
,,	VIII. During the siege of Derry "12,000 men died in that garrison; the greatest part were starved." And again, Governor Walker asserts that "7,000 died of diseases," and that "the enemy lost between eight and nine thousand men before our walls. Most of those fell by the sword, the rest by Fevers and Flux." See also *O'Callaghan's Notes to Macariæ Excidium.*	*Walker's Siege of Derry.*	
A.D. 1689.	WILLIAM III. AND MARY.		
,,	IX. "I find that in the year 1688, the dispeopling of the towne [of Dublin] appeared in the decrease of the feaver, small-pox, and the whole mortality in general, which was sufficiently repaired by the mortality of the following year, for notwithstanding the great thinness of the people, which left some whole streets uninhabited, a Feaver that began first at the camp, and afterwards with the army, removed into the city, made the bill increase to almost treble some of the former years, and above one half as much again as the middle standard. The Feaver, as it came in with the army, so it continued amongst us." *For an account of Dr. Willoughby's MS., from which the foregoing and subsequent extracts have been taken, see the Assurance Magazine for April,* 1853.	*Willoughby's Observations on Bills of Mortality and Increase of People in Dublin. MS.*	"During the years 1689, 1690, and 1691, pestilence prevailed with great severity in Germany, Italy, various parts of Spain, and in the United States of America."—BASCOME.
,,	X. "A great sickness in the army [of Duke of Schomberg, in the north of Ireland], where many died, and among them Sir Edward Dering, Col. Wharton, Sir Thomas Gower, Hungerford, &c." The sickness was chiefly Dysentery and Fever that then raged in part of Ulster. Speaking of the great military hospital at Belfast, Story says, 3,762 men "died in it from the first of November to the first of May." Marshal Schomberg's army amounted to 20,000; they encamped near Dundalk, "in a low moist ground, having the town, with the river towards the west, between (them and the enemy), the sea towards the south, the Newry mountains towards the east, and towards the north were hills and bogs intermixed. The Irish on going away boasted," says the historian, "that they would drive us all back into the sea again, or else we would die of ourselves, the English not being used to the field especially in a strange country,	*Ware's Gesta Hibernorum.* *Story's Impartial History of the Wars in Ireland.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1689.	and at that time of the year." (September to November). "After being encamped almost ten weeks in a very unwholesome place, and pested with all the disadvantages of bad weather, by reason of which we lost in the camp, in our going to quarters, and in them and the hospitals, at least one half our men [consequently 10,000]. The weather proved very rainy, the ground we encamped on was also moist in itself, and through our own neglect we were ill hutted. By this means, a violent lax broke in among us, which swept away numbers, especially the English, insomuch that soon after we came to quarters we computed we had lost more than three-fourths of them. Some regiments had not above sixty men, officers included." At that time a regiment contained between 900 and 1,000 men. "So that at the rate of destruction he mentions, about 870 men (between officers and soldiers) would have perished in each of the same regiments to which he refers." December—"Feaver was very violent at this time all the north of Ireland over, insomuch that it was impossible to come into any house but some were sick or dead, especially at Belfast, where the hospital was, I have sometimes stood upon the street there and seen ten or a dozen corpses (of the town's people) go by in little more than half an hour."	*Notes to Macariæ Excidium.*	
"	XI. "The enemy's army was grievously afflicted with the country's disease;" and "an infectious distemper had got into the English fleet;" and again, "the miserable diseases which affected the enemie's camp," shows the extent of the pestilence at the period referred to. It continued to affect both the soldiers and the people of the country, during the remainder of this civil war, and at the siege of Limerick "many of King William's army fell a sacrifice to the dysentery."	*King James' Memoirs.* *Cheyne in Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	XII. In September "a great many men [of Duke Schomberg's army] began to be sick, by reason of the bad weather, and most were so lazy that they would starve rather than fetch firing or any thing to keep themselves dry and warm, which was the greatest occasion of distempers, sickness, and death itself. Both forage and firing grew now very scarce, which increased the distempers among the soldiers. During the November of this year the town of Sligo was taken by the Irish forces, after having suffered from much sickness; and subsequently sickness and mortality increased in the English camp, in Dundalk, so that the Generals agreed to march back to Belfast, which they did accordingly, the sick being carried in waggons, and the army marched in the wet and snow, so that many perished by the way. As to the number of men that died by this great mortality, it is computed that near 1,700 died about Dundalk; about 2,000 were shipped for England, and not much above half came ashore, but died at sea, so that in the whole, they lost near 5,000 men, which was imputed very much to the bad weather, the moistures of the place, and the tenderness and carelessness of the English, whereas the Dutch kept themselves so clean and warm, that not above eleven of them died the whole campaign."	*Burton's Ireland.*	
A.D.1690.	XIII. "After the departure of James from Ireland, famine and disease spread throughout the country on the approach of winter."	*MacFarlane's History of England.*	1690. "About the beginning of June, all the legumina and springing corn were spotted with mildew: grapes and other fruits were destroyed or rendered unfit for use, and the leaves of herbs, shrubs, &c., were eaten to the stems by various insects." Ramazzani also mentions an unusual epizootic, extending even to bees and silk worms in Italy.—BASCOME.
"	XIV. Of the French forces that landed at Cork this year, "above 500 of them died of some pestilent distemper."	*Burton's Ireland.*	
"	XV. "A very sensible shock of earthquake was felt in Dublin at a quarter past seven o'clock, A.M., the 7th of October in this year, it continued for about one minute, during which time ten or twelve shocks were experienced; the motion of the earth was from east to west; the temper of the air according to the season; the sky overcast, the wind south-east, not anything high." The shock was likewise felt at Kilkenny, and in the county of Wicklow, "where at the same time was heard an odd rumbling or noise amongst the adjoining hills and mountains." It was also felt at "Chester, at the same day, and nearly at the same hour, and attended with precisely the same sensation." Ware also records this earthquake, and says, "An earthquake at seven o'clock in the morning, but did no harm."—*Gesta Hibernorum.*	*Molyneux's Memoirs in University Magazine.*	
A.D.1691.	XVI. On the 19th of January "began a great frost, which held till the middle of February."	*Ware's Gesta Hibernorum.*	
"	XVII. "The flux, both white and red, the usual reproach of this country, has of late years ran soe low in our bills, that it seems near extinct; all that perish of it in six of these years not exceeding 364, which will not amount to six in five weeks, a small mortality. To what we owe this happy change is not easily determined, unless we impute it to a mending of the air, since the draining of so many	*Willoughby's Observations on Mortality, Distempers, the Air, &c. MS.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1691.	bogs, since English planters and their husbandry came amongst us. If that be the true cause, there is a great deal of work left yet for posterity. 'Tis observable that upon the abating of the small-pox there came amongst us an Anomalous Fever, which Dublin seldom wants, unless in these years, when a contagious air impregnates all inflamed bloods with a variolous ferment." Willoughby calculated the "middle rate of mortality of Dublin [for 7 years] to be 2,236" at this period.		
" INFLUENZA.	XVIII. Alluding to the Short Fever of 1688, and the epizootic which succeeded it, Dr. Rutty says, "A like disorder prevailed also A.D. 1691, in many parts of Europe, in London, and afterwards in Dublin, travelling from east to west, as did the influenza, and likewise the catarrhal fever of 1732 and 1733."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	XIX. "About November and December 1691, by short notes I took then, coughs were more than ordinarily frequent here in Dublin," though not so frequent as in the subsequent epidemic influenza of 1693. They chiefly "affected young children whose coughs usually turned to a violent chincough."	*Molyneux in Philosophical Transactions.*	1692. In October swarms of locusts appeared in Pembrokeshire, and the coasts of Wales; they seem from the description to have been the true eastern locusts.—*Philosophical Transactions.*
A.D.1693. INFLUENZA.	XXI. Another outbreak of Influenza occurred at Dublin, a record of which has been left by Sir Thomas Molyneux, who says it commenced in the beginning of November, "after a constant course of moderately warm weather for the season, some snow falling in the mountains and country about the town, that of a sudden it grew extremely cold, and soon after succeeded some few days of very hard frost, whereupon rheums of all kinds, such as violent coughs, that chiefly affected in the night, great defluxion of thin rheum at the nose and eyes, immoderate discharge of the saliva by spitting, hoarseness in the voice, sore throats with some trouble in swallowing, wheezings, stuffings, and soreness in the breast, a dull heaviness, and stoppage in the head, with such like disorders, the usual effects of cold, seized great numbers of all sorts of people in Dublin. It appeared three or four weeks sooner in London (that is, about the beginning of October) than it did in Dublin, where 'twas not the least taken notice of, till about the beginning of November." Dr. Short paraphrases the foregoing description of the weather, and adds, "after this followed such a general cough and cold, as not one of thirty escaped it; few or none died of it; it spent its fury in five weeks; it was three weeks sooner in England than in Ireland. It not only affected these, but the whole Continent, though not all at the same time."	*Molyneux in Philosophical Transactions.*	1693. "A very wet summer (in England); this unseasonable weather extended to France, where numbers perished for want, notwithstanding they imported much corn from Sweden and Denmark. In Kent turnips made a considerable share of the bread of the people."—*Enquiry into the prices of wheat.* 1693. The same disease (influenza) appeared in London and Oxford, and also passed through France, Holland, and Flanders.—MOLYNEUX. 1693. In England the winter was warm and dry, and a fatal spotted fever raged, in which deafness was a frequent symptom; dysentery followed.—SHORT. 1694. Yellow fever in Barbadoes and other West Indian islands; it was called *Kendal's Fever.*—BASCOME.
		Short's History.	
A.D.1695.	XX. "In the spring and summer were many stinking fogs in Limerick and Tipperary; during the winter, spring, and some of the harvest, there fell in several places a kind of thick dew like butter, soft, clammy, and of a dark yellow colour. It fell in the night, chiefly in marshy, low grounds, on grass, and the thatch of cabins. It seldom fell twice in the same place. It lay near a fortnight on the earth, then changed colour, turned dry and black. It fell often in lumps as big as one's finger end, laid thin and scattered, had a strong, ill scent, like the smell of churchyards or graves." See letters from the Bishop of Cloyne and Mr. R. Vans, of Kilkenny, in Philosophical Transactions for 1696. *See also a letter from Mr. H. Peacock, in MS. Transactions of the Dublin Philosophical Society, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.* This substance, sometimes styled "meteoric butter," is believed to be a fungus—the *Othalium fluvum* of Link. Professor Allman writes to us—"The first appearance of this fungus is in the form of a small, yellow, gelatinous mass, and it grows with enormous rapidity, increasing from an inconspicuous point to the size of the palm of the hand in 36 hours, or less. I have frequently met with it in fields in autumn, and it looks exactly as if it had fallen from the air. In 1853 some large patches of it suddenly showed themselves in the Fellows' Garden, Trinity College, Dublin." It is figured in Grevell's Scotch Cryptogamic Flora, and Bolton's Fungi. Noah Webster has the following note on the foregoing circumstance:—	*Short, from Philosophical Transactions.*	1695. "Many Scotch are driven into Ireland by the excessive price of corn."—*Enquiry into the Prices of Wheat.*
"	"In Ireland appeared offensive fogs, a thick clammy dew on the herbage, of a thick yellow colour, and of the consistence of butter."	*Webster's History.*	
"	The population of Ireland was reduced so much, that "in 1695, when the poll-tax was taken, the whole amount of the inhabitants of Ireland was not computed to exceed 1,100,000 persons." In	*Dublin Chronicle.*	
A.D.1696.	1696 the population of Dublin city was computed at 40,508.—See *Philosophical Transactions,* No. 261; and "In the year 1698 the numbers of our people did not much, if at all exceed one million. Of these, three hundred thousand are thought to be a liberal allowance for Protestants of all denominations."	*Commercial Restraints.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1697. A SECOND PLAGUE OF INSECTS.	XXI. The plague of Beetles, or Cockchaffers, which ravaged the County of Galway in 1688, though checked, was not altogether annihilated, for, says Molyneux, "A year or two ago, in the summer, all along the south-west coast of the County of Galway, for some miles together, there were found dead on the shore such infinite multitudes of this vermin, and in such vast heaps, that by a moderate estimate one computed there could not be less than 40 or 50 horse-loads in all. This last year [1697] they have reached as far as the Shannon, and some of the scattered loose parties crossed the river and got into the province of Leinster; but were met there by a stronger army of jackdaws that did much execution among them, killing and devouring great numbers. Their main body still kept in Connaught, and took up their last quarters at a well-improved English plantation not far from the River Shannon, called Air's Court, where they found plenty of provision and did a great deal of mischief, by stripping the hedges, gardens, and groves of beech quite naked of all their leaves. They began to be apprehensive of them in the Queen's County [October, 1697], and in order to defend themselves against their incursions are resolved, upon their first approach, to fire the mountains between them and the King's County, that abound much with heath, and by this means raising a smoke they hope they may force them to turn their course another way, and so prevent them making an inroad into these parts."	*Philosophical Transactions, and Boate and Molyneux's Natural History of Ireland.*	1697. "Not long since, that epidemic of dysentery, which for more than three years ravaged the sea coasts of many parts of South Wales, raged so fatally, and caused so much mortality, that in some families scarcely one survived to bury the dead."—JONES'S *Diseases of Ireland.*
"	William Molyneux has recorded a movement of the bog of Kaponihane [now Cappanihane], County of Limerick, on the 7th June this year.	*Boate and Molyneux's Natural History.*	
"	XXII. "There are but two diseases which I think should be called Irish—Dysentery and Catarrh." Both of them had been epidemic immediately before this author's note. "The proximate cause of dysentery is, I think, a certain idiosyncrasy and peculiarity of temperament which renders some men more liable to this disease than others. Thus, of two strangers coming to this island [Ireland], and living exactly in the same way, the one will pass his whole life without an attack, and the other will be seized with it the moment he sets foot upon the shore. Eating unripe fruit to excess is one of the first and most obvious causes of dysentery." Alluding to the draining of other countries, he says, "After their example the same thing was done of late years in some American islands subject to the British Crown, and in some of the marshy counties of England, with the same benefit to the inhabitants; and it is clearly proved that from the time so many forests were cut down in Ireland for ship-building purposes, and so many bogs drained for the benefit of agriculture, the air of Ireland is become healthier and less subject to mists and fogs so productive of dysentery and other diseases." See The Diseases of Ireland, but chiefly the Irish Dysentery, *De Morbis Hibernorum, speciatim vero de Dysenteria Hibernica—A. Johannes Jones, M.D.*;—a medical treatise read before the University of Dublin, in July, 1697, for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, by John Jones, M.D., to which are appended some Remarks on the Epidemic Dysentery.	*Jones's Diseases of Ireland.*	1698. A bad harvest in the north of England and Scotland, some of the crops not got in until January; a fatal spotted fever in England.—SHORT.
"	XXIII. Athlone was visited on the 27th October in this year with one of the most terrific storms that has been recorded. It commenced with violent wind and rain, then thunder, next ensued a thick darkness that continued for many minutes, after which it lightened without ceasing for a long time, during which a great body of lightning descended directly upon the Castle, which it struck and blew up the magazine. A portion of the town took fire, so that, says the narrator, "the lighted match falling on the thatched houses burned to the ground the greater part of what the thunder and the blast had left standing. Yet little remained of the whole town but a few poor cottages without the gates."	*Strean's Survey, also Weld's Roscommon.*	1699. "Great dearth of corn—the last in England."—RAINIER'S *Synopsis of the Prices of Wheat.* 1699. "A suffocating catarrh in young people," after a warm February and March, April was very cold, and there was a general cough among horses all over England, France, &c.; scarce one escaped, yet not one died.—SHORT.
A.D.1698.	XXIV. A great storm on the 30th of July in Limerick, "which stopped the current of the Shannon for three hours, so that people might walk over nearly dry. It destroyed so much corn that wheat rose to 6*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, and barley to 20*s.* the barrel." Another storm occurred here on the 10th December, which did much damage, and caused such inundations as forced people to take refuge on the tops of the houses.	*Fitzgerald's and M'Gregor's Limerick.*	1700. The barking mania appeared among a family in the neighbourhood of Oxford.—WILLIS. See also CALMIEL. This was the last appearance of it in an epidemic form in England. 1701. Leprosy existed in the Shetland Isles.—BRAND'S *Description of Orkney, Zetland, &c.*
A.D.1701. OPHTHALMIA.	XXV. "An epidemic ophthalmia raged in some of the inland counties of Ireland, as we learn from the list of queries proposed by Sir T. Molyneux to John Hill, Curate of Castletowndelvin, in the County of Westmeath, concerning the extraordinary distemper that took away the sight of many in that parish."	*Molyneux's Memoirs.*	1701. Great inundations in England; great damage done to London.—BASCOME.
A.D.1702.	XXVI. "The great distress of Ireland from the year 1699 to the year 1703, and the cause of that distress cannot be doubted. Many	*Commercial Restraints.*	1701. Leewenhoek observed a sanguification of the rain water near Delft, in Holland.—MORREN.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1702.	thousand manufacturers were obliged to leave this kingdom for want of employment, [in consequence of restrictions on the woollen manufacture]; many parts of the southern and western counties were so far depopulated that they have not yet [1779] recovered a reasonable number of inhabitants, and the whole kingdom was reduced to the greatest poverty and distress."		1708. A very mortal summer in England; great destruction of bees.—SHORT. 1708 and 1709. Puerperal fever in Yorkshire.—HEY. 1708. In November universal catarrh in Europe, followed by an epizootic of horned cattle and horses, especially in Holland.—WEBSTER.
"	ANNE.		
A.D.1705.	I. December 28th.—"An inundation at Limerick."	*Dublin Mercury*	In England in 1703 "the Chaffer or May-bug (or Locusts), peculiar to the month of May, were frequent."—SHORT.
"	II. "Half of Limerick was drowned; the ships came on to the quays, &c. Such a flood never was seen." See also *Ferrar's History*.	*Short's History*.	
"	III. Great inundations on the Continent and in Ireland.	*Short's History*.	
A.D.1706.	The first epidemic period of the 18th century commenced about the year 1706, having been preceded by very severe weather. It was characterised by outbreaks of Fever, Influenza and Small-pox, especially in the south of Ireland. There was a slight intermission about the year 1710, but from 1717 to 1720 fatal epidemic diseases prevailed, as they did in the next century also—from 1816 to 1820.		1709. A cold winter. Five months hard frost in England. The olives in the south of France destroyed; the orange trees suffered greatly in Italy; the Adriatic frozen.—*Philosophical Magazine*.
"	I. "An epidemic fever visited Cork from the month of August until the following January."	*Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer*.	1710. Sweating Sickness in Sweden."—BASCOME.
"	II. Between 1700 and 1706, the most sickly period embraced within the scope of Rutty's writings (extending from 1680 to 1766), the yearly medium of burials of Protestants in the city of Dublin was 2,786.	*Rutty, on Bills of Mortality, &c.*	1710. An epidemic of plague (*Bubon-pest*) ravaged Stockholm during the last four months of the year. While it raged an oppressive murkiness rested over the city, a still calm pervaded the atmosphere, not a drop of rain fell throughout the entire autumn. On the 25th December a slight frost, and the fearful haze completely disappeared, the sky became clear, and the sun shone out. From thenceforth the disease decreased. During its continuance it was observed that when the north wind blew, the mortality was perceptibly less; during an easterly or westerly wind it was somewhat increased; but when the south wind came, which was the most usual, the pestilence raged like a violent conflagration. 20,000 people died of the pestilence. From Stockholm it spread northwards through Sweden. 13,000 perished in Carlskrona. The western parts of Sweden and Norway were spared.—BROBERG.
A.D.1708. INFLUENZA.	III. Sir Thomas Molyneux gives an account of an "Universal Cold that appeared in 1708, and was immediately preceded by a very sudden transition and atmospheric temperature from heat to cold in Dublin and its vicinity." In the great frost which prevailed over England and the Continent this year, and which was recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, "this kingdom (Ireland) and Scotland felt very little of it, hardly more than in other winters;" but Rutty says it lasted "about nine weeks," and that at that period there was "another great *Rot* among the sheep here;" and adds that the frost of 1708 "spread an unusual mortality, first among tender infants, decrepit old men, and valetudinarians."	*Molyneux's Memoirs*. *Smith's Waterford*. *Rutty's Registry*.	
"	IV. "In the winter and spring of 1708–9, a severe influenza prevailed all over Europe, which continued till the month of June, 1709."	*Barker and Cheyne's Sketch of Epidemics*.	
"	V. Doctor Joseph Rogers recorded an epidemic fever in Cork in 1708, which, it seemed, "in the winter of that year attained to its state [height], declining sensibly for a year or two, and then disappeared. There accompanied it a small-pock of the most crude and worst kind, that swept away multitudes." And in his *Essay on the Small Pox* adds—	*Rogers's Epidemic Diseases*.	
FEVER, SMALL POX, AND DYSENTERY.	"This distemper began in the years 1708 and 1709. The small-pox during that period of time was very frequent in this place [Cork] and in its neighbourhood * * * They had been more frequent and more severe the year before, they now seemed to be rather on the decline, and the year following sensibly abated of their force and frequency * * * They appeared during these two years on the very beginning of winter. They raged fiercely all the cold months of these years and abated about the spring. During that time a fever of a very slow kind afflicted this place, and" was very fatal. "It was also accompanied with dysentery," which, says the author, "was at the time one of our most popular diseases."		
"			1711. Pestilential plague among cattle in Hungary, Italy, Germany, and Europe generally, so infectious that it "spread from their saliva, wherever they licked the grass, laid down their mouth, or came near other cattle."—SHORT.
A.D.1713.	VI. "The Dunkirk fever, so called from its being brought by our soldiers from that place,—a species of *Sudor Anglicus*, which visited London, &c., in 1713, visited us here also, and was mortal to few."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons*.	1713. Great rains, the vines blasted. The epizootic of 1711 was now at its height in England. Short records the number of cattle lost near London, and states that compensation was made to the losers by the state, "had not the greatest care possible been taken to prevent the spread of the contagion, it must have made terrible havock of cattle over the nation. In Holland it raged two or three years, and killed 300,000 cows, oxen, and bulls. In 1715 it spread over the seaportions of England previously unaffected. An epidemic dysentery, which almost laid waste Stirling, was caused by the inhabitants using water wherein flax was laid to steep."—SHORT.
A.D.1714.	GEORGE I.		
"	"From 1714 to 1719 was a set of six dry years in England, which also agrees to the state of the weather here—Dublin."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons*.	
A.D.1716.	The second pestilential period of the eighteenth century began about the year 1716, but the diseases which marked it were chiefly confined to the south of Ireland.		
"	Dr. Rutty commenced, in the year 1716, "a monthly registry of the weather and seasons in Dublin," from his "own observations, joined to those of Isaac Butler, and from a careful observer," and continued them to 1724, when his more detailed History of the Weather, Seasons, and Diseases began. This monthly registry, which is here especially valuable, was printed at the end of the second volume of his Natural History of the county of Dublin, in the advertisement to which he says, "I have begun my year with March, as being, not-		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1716.	withstanding our alterations of style, still the first month of the spring quarter, and January and February the two last of the winter quarter, and agreeing nearest in temperature to December." We have, however, adapted his observations, wherever it was practicable, to the present style, making the year commence with the first of January. From this registry we learn that in the early part of March there were frequent frosts, and that "storms equal to those in September were scarcely remembered by the oldest man living."		
"	1715 and 1716 were frosty winters, "that of 1716 was common to England, Ireland, and all Europe." A general rot among the sheep, as I am well assured, did also prevail here A.D. 1716, after the great frost of 1715-16, and which indeed is said to have been more universal than this [of 1752], for that destroyed the sheep even upon the best lands.	*Rut'y's Registry.*	1716. A most severe winter. A great frost all over Europe, in spring. In England the Thames frozen for many miles, whole streets of booths were erected.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1717. FEVER AND SMALL POX.	I. "The spring variable; summer hot and dry; autumn variable; winter variable." The Dublin burials amounted to 3,021. This may be considered a dry year; and Rutty, upon a review of the Dublin Bills of Mortality for the previous forty years, stated that, "The number of persons buried was remarkably the greatest in dry years, and *vice versa*;" see A.D. 1419, and also 1826.	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	1717. Continual fever, fatal in the west of Scotland in January and February, and confluent small-pox in March and April, "In Germany and Ferrara a fatal small-pox."—SHORT.
"	II. "In the year 1717, in which I had the first opportunity of observing the nature and character of epidemic diseases, much small-pox raged commonly from the beginning of spring during the whole summer to the autumnal equinox."	*O'Connell's Observations on Diseases.*	
A.D.1718.	III. "The spring variable; summer warm, fair, and pleasant; autumn mostly fair; winter mild, very little frost."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1718. Epidemic miliary fever "spread into France, and neighbouring countries, particularly Piedmont, while England remained almost entirely free from it." In 1718 it first appeared in Picardy, and then became known as the *Picardy Sweat*, being supposed to be analogous to the English sweating sickness of the sixteenth century.—HECKER.
"	IV. "The year 1718 very remarkably ushered in a fever, in all respects the same [as in 1708]; raging greatly from November to February and March, and it so continued to do in the latter parts of the years 1719, 1720, and 1721. Dysenteries of a very malignant sort, frequently producing mortification of the bowels were during that space of time common amongst us; also a slow confluent small-pox, malignant to a degree."	*Rogers' Epidemic Diseases.*	
"	V. "In the year 1718, an epidemic of small-pox raged commonly enough during all spring and summer; however, in winter and autumn less frequently."	*O'Connell's Observations,*	
A.D.1719.	VI. "The spring variable; summer fair; autumn variable; winter wet, windy, and frosty. July 17 was a most notable thunder and lightning over the city of Dublin; it lasted from six in the evening to three in the morning, being such as had not been known in Ireland in the memory of man; it did incredible mischief, not only in burning hayricks and blasting of corn, but moreover as it was also attended with a violent rain, it raised great floods, particularly in Patrick-street."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1719. "One of the hottest summers remembered, in England; putrid, continual, remittent and intermittent fevers." An epidemic of white hives. *See* A.D. 1741. —SHORT.
"	VII. "About the vernal equinox of 1719, a certain continued epidemic fever commenced, increasing more and more daily, attacking almost every family, and spreading most widely beyond all which have hitherto come under my observation."	*O'Connell's Observations.*	
"	"On the 19th of March, 1719, at 7·30 P.M., a ball of fire appeared to the south of Dublin; its altitude not above 12°. It continued burning the space of six seconds, and gave so great a light as to efface that of the moon and stars which then shone. It vanished on a sudden and left a great train of smoke behind it." This observation was made by Isaac Butler, almanac maker and botanist, and was communicated to the Dublin Medico-Philosophical Society. "I suppose this," he says, "to be the meteor on which Dr. Hally, aided by Dr. Pringle, published some observations in the Transactions."	*Proceedings of Dublin Philosophical Society.*	
A.D.1720.	GEORGE II.		
"	"Spring variable; summer wet; autumn variable; winter cold, frost, sleet, and wet."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
A.D.1721.	"Spring variable; summer wet; autumn variable, inclined to wet; winter mild, open, dry, and fair."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1721 to 25. Intermittents were common in England.
"	"After the year 1721, there was again an interval of good health in Ireland, so complete that scarcely a case of fever was to be met with."	*Barker and Cheyne.*	
"	"From the year 1721 to the year 1728, this fever [of 1718] was little heard of."	*Rogers' Epidemics.*	
A.D.1722.	"Spring variable, inclined to wet; summer moderately dry and warm; autumn mostly fair; winter inclined to wet and somewhat windy, little frost." The annual bill of mortality for the city of Dublin was 3,023.	*Rutty's Registry; and Weather and Seasons.*	
A.D.1723.	"This year (1723) was so remarkable for drought, that salt water generally flowed up to the quay [at Limerick]. There was a second growth of fruit this year."	*Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's Limerick.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1723.	"Spring unusually hot and dry; summer excessively hot and dry; autumn unusually hot and dry; winter pretty open This year was an excessive dry one, as it was also at Paris, the rains there amounting to no more than 7 inches and 8 lines, whereas the mean year comes to 19. The latter end of March was pleasant and dry, attended with east winds, and proved very sickly, several persons dying suddenly with a violent pain in the head, others continuing sick a considerable time; it seized none but the young, middle-aged, and healthy. Wasps swarmed in several parts of this kingdom, and many rivers were dried up; there was a second crop of cherries and strawberries." The annual Dublin bill of mortality was 2,963.	*Rutty's Registry.*	1723 "A very fatal year in England, particularly in inflammable diseases, which is agreeable to other observations of the unwholesomeness of dry seasons in this climate. In Kent, in November, they had a second crop of apples, green peas, and currants."—RUTTY.
A.D.1724.	"Spring mostly fair and pretty dry; summer wet; autumn mostly dry; winter open, first stormy then fair and pleasant." "The sum total of burials in Dublin in 1724, was 2,941."	*Rutty's Registry and Weather and Seasons.*	1724. The Devonshire colic epidemic and fatal.—HUXHAM.
A.D.1725.	Five children were inoculated with Small-pox in Dublin: the first cases of the kind in Ireland. See Dr. Bryan Robinson's Tract on "The case of five children who were inoculated in Dublin on the 26th of August, 1725."	*Robinson's Tract.*	1725. Very healthy.—SHORT. 1725. "Was a year of blight, the like of which was never before heard of in England." — *Tulls' Husbandry.*
A.D.1726.	The third well-marked epidemic period of the eighteenth century began and continued for six years. After a short interval commenced the great pestilential period of the century including the severe frost, the first general destruction of the potato crop, the consequent famine, and the fever and dysentery of 1740–41, to which this present Epidemic constitution, with its failures and famines, seemed preliminary as that of 1839 was to the period of 1845–50. From 1725 to 1735 the seasons were unusually severe.		1726. A general small-pox: a calm hot and dry May, which caused remitting and intermitting fevers; then a confluent small-pox, from August to June following.—SHORT.
"	"Spring generally fair and dry," but January was "a month of the hardest weather for snows, rains, floods, and the greatest inundations over all Europe that has been remembered;" see also 1745. "Summer various; autumn various; winter for the most part open."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
A.D.1727. SMALL-POX AND EPIZOOTICS.	I. "The spring variable; summer variable, inclined to fair and dry; autumn wet; winter wild and open. In April, the pleurisy was epidemical and mortal in the country, less in the city. The Small-pox this year was very epidemical and mortal. In December, both in Dublin and the remote parts of the kingdom, the horses were seized with a cough and shortness of breath, and sometimes a sore throat: some bled at the nose. A large discharge of thick phlegm from the nose, long continuing, was salutiferous. Some died in the streets, partly through the carelessness of their masters exercising them abroad, even during this disorder, partly through neglect of bleeding and purging, and partly from improper medicines. December 25th.—The horses growing better, coughing and sore throat seized mankind in Dublin. The sum total of burials this year in Dublin, 2,946."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1727–8. "In November, in Staffordshire and Shropshire, their horses were suddenly seized with cough and weakness, disabling them from labour."—RUTTY. 1727. "This was a barren, dear year: oats, twenty shillings a quarter; wheat, seven shillings a bushel. At Plymouth, coughs, with great defluxions and swelling of the glands."—SHORT.
A.D.1728.	II. "Since I came here in the year 1725, there was almost a famine among the poor; last year [1727] the dearness of corn was such that thousands of families quitted their habitations to seek bread elsewhere, and many hundreds perished; this year the poor had consumed their potatoes, which is their subsistence, near two months sooner than ordinary, and are already, through the dearness of corn, in that want, that in some places they begin already to quit their habitations. And as the winter subsistence of the poor is chiefly this, scarcity drove the poor to begin with their potatoes before they were full grown, so that they have lost half the benefit of them. Oatmeal is at this distance from harvest [March, 1728] in many parts of this kingdom three times the customary price; so that this summer must be more fatal to us than the last." These extracts are from letters, urging the adoption of a Bill, part of which was "for the encouragement of tillage," and obliging "every person occupying one hundred acres or more (meadows, parks, bogs, &c., excepted,) to till five acres out of every hundred."	*Primate Boulter's Letters.*	1728. December 13th, "a great snow, followed by six weeks hard frost. Fevers, quotedians, tertians, quartans, remittents, putrid, and spotted."—SHORT.
" DYSENTERY.	III. "The winters of 1728, 1729, and 1730, were notoriously infamous for bloody fluxes, as that of 1731 hath been for a most fatal small-pox. 'Tis well to be observed, that the particular years most signal for the production of the several epidemic diseases above mentioned, as well small-pox, dysenteries, as fevers, were attended with cold and moist summers and warm and moist winters, the two great parents of putrefaction. The spring of 1728, was more than commonly moist and stormy, and about the vernal equinox happened the greatest inundation known in the memory of man in these parts. Early in the winter of the year 1728, and soon after endemial epidemic fever raged, the small-pox of all kinds before mentioned began to show themselves very epidemic, and as the fever continued to in-	*Rogers' Epidemic Diseases.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1728.	crease through the winters of the years 1729–30 and 1731, so did they. From thence the small-pox and their contemporary fever began sensibly to abate, and at last were little heard of."		
,,	IV. "The 23rd of June ice was found in the river Liffey." In December, "frost and snow more severe and of longer duration here and in England, than for many years past. The principal winds, N., N.W., N.E., and S.E."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
,,	V. "Our oats were destroyed by high winds in the County of Waterford in this year."	*Smith's Waterford.*	
,,	VI. "There was such a scarcity this year, that on the 26th of Feb. there was a great rising of the populace of Cork."	*Smith's Cork.*	
,,	VII. "Spring mild and mostly fair; summer wet; autumn various; winter various, inclined to frost. In the winter was a scarcity of bread, and the province of Ulster suffered greatly, and intermittent fevers raged among them."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
A.D.1729.	VIII. "The great scarcity of corn had been so universal in this kingdom in the years 1728 and 1729, as to expose thousands of families to the utmost necessities and even to the danger of famine; many artificers and housekeepers having been obliged to beg for bread in the streets of Dublin. It appeared before the House of Commons, that the import of corn for one year and six months, ending the 29th day of September, 1729, amounted in value to the sum of £274,000, an amazing sum compared with the circumstances of the kingdom at that time! and the Commons resolve that public granaries would greatly contribute to the increasing of tillage and providing against such wants as have frequently befallen the people of this kingdom, and hereafter may befall them, unless proper precautions shall be taken against so great a calamity. The great scarcity which happened in the years '28 and '29, and frequently before and since, is a decisive proof that the distresses of this kingdom have been occasioned by the discouragement of manufactures."	*Commercial Restraints.*	1729. Yellow fever at Carthagena and Portobello. —BASCOME. 1729. Much injury done by the frost in Scotland, multitudes of cattle buried in the snow.—*Philosophical Magazine for* 1820. Influenza and small-pox at Plymouth.—HUXHAM. This influenza of 1729 "was common to us in London, Dorsetshire, &c., and proved fatal chiefly to old persons. It visited London before us, where in the beginning of the month there died nine hundred, and by November the 18th a thousand, which is said to be more than have died in that space of time since the year 1665. It is said that the like epidemic prevailed over great part of Europe this year."—RUTTY.
,,	IX. In this year the burials in Dublin City were 3,206. In 1726, they were 2,763; in 1727, 2,964; and in 1730, 2,184.	*Webster's History.*	
,,	X. "Spring cold and dry;" in April there was "a constant series of easterly winds, common to us—England and Holland. Summer mostly dry, autumn inclined to wet and windy; floods common to us and England" in November. "Winter wet and somewhat windy. This year there was a great scarcity of corn both here and in England. In November raged an universal epidemic, catarrh, scarce sparing any one family, being attended with a cough, soreness of the breast, with some pain of the head and back, and a slight fever. In Dublin, December 13th, the weekly bill amounted to 118, near double the usual number."	*Rutty's Registry and Weather and Seasons.*	"Yet '29 was a most plentiful year of all good food, the dearth that continued two or three years, ceased, and all grain sold at a fourth part of the late price."—SHORT.
INFLUENZA.			In spring "intermittent fevers were frequent in the neighbourhood of Gloucester and London, and very mortal in the country places, but less in the cities."—RUTTY.
A.D.1730.	"Spring various; summer wet; autumn various; winter open, mild, and comparatively dry. The sum total of burials [in Dublin] this year, 2,184."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1730. An inundation of the Thames.—BASCOME.
A.D.1731.	XI. "Spring dry and cold, concluded hot; summer hot and dry; autumn variable, sometimes windy; winter wet and warm. Upon a review of the reigning weather and diseases in Dublin at the same time, viz., 1727, 28, 29, 30, I find that the general disposition of the weather, in both places, was to a redundance of moisture; the winters were open, there was very little frost, and the summer, in 1730, was very wet; and I find that, during the same time, the reigning fever in Dublin was mild and deceitful in its first attack, attended with a depressed pulse, and frequently with petechiæ."	*Rutty's Registry and Weather and Seasons.*	1731. Small-pox epidemic at Plymouth. Miliary fevers epidemic, and chincough among children, in September cholera morbus, which lasted till October, when the colic prevailed; also an epidemic fever, with swelling of the neck among children, in some parts of England.—SHORT.
,,	"The exhausted kingdom lay under great difficulties by the decay of trade, the scarcity of money, and the universal poverty of the country." The population of Ireland was then computed at 2,011,219; but in 1732 a list of the number of the population by counties is given in No. 1247 of the *Dublin Gazette*, for 1739, according to which there were 2,015,229 persons in Ireland, of whom 1,438,506 were Roman Catholics, and 576,723 were Protestants.	*Commercial Restraints.*	A general fast ordered in Great Britain, in consequence of the great drought in the summer of this year.—*Pue's Occurrences.* "The coldness and dryness of the month of March extended to other parts of Europe, and particularly to the Baltic, to Hamburgh, and to some parts of France."—RUTTY.
,,	XII. It would appear, from the following description by Doctor Rogers, that among the fevers of 1731 there were many cases resembling Scarlatina, a disease not then described:—"An universal petechial efflorescence, not unlike the measles, paints the whole surface of the body, limbs, and sometimes the very face; this appearance is very general: in some few, about the state of the fever, appear interspersed irruptions exactly like the pustulæ miliares, filled with a lymphid serum. In some few hath appeared a hæmorrhage at the nose, a severe cough, and SORE THROAT. In some few, and but few, have appeared *purple and livid spots*, exactly circular, not like those observed in the most mortal kinds of small-pox, some as large as a vetch, others not as big as a middling pin's head, thick set over all the breast, back, and sometimes the limbs."	*Rogers' Epidemic Diseases.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1732.	"Spring variable; summer moderately fair or dry; autumn mostly wet and windy; winter wet, windy, stormy, and warm." Burials in Dublin city this year 2,534.	*Rutty's Registry.*	1732. "The constitution of the air, was in England, and in the greatest part of Europe, a great drought, which may be inferred from the failure of the springs. An epidemic influenza succeeded at the conclusion of the year."—ARBUTHNOT'S *Essays on the Air, &c.*
"	XIII. Great storms occurred during the months of February and April. Upon the 30th of May we had "a prodigious shower of hail, by which, it is feared, the fruits of the earth will greatly suffer." The autumn of this year was remarkably stormy.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	
A.D. 1732–3. INFLUENZA.	XIV. "The close of the year exhibited a remarkable epidemic of foreign original, and like that above described in 1729, but more mortal as the season was more advanced, viz., a catarrhal fever, or fever of cold, having previously visited Germany and Great Britain, and spread itself afterwards not only over most parts of Europe, but travelled even to America, being, perhaps, the most universal disease upon record. It made its appearance in Dublin about the month of January, and continued throughout the month of February; and the weekly bills of mortality, at their greatest height, were 169, being about treble their usual standard; and in London, at the height of this epidemical disorder, their bills amounted to 1,588, viz., a greater number than for seventy years before. Very few escaped it here. It was introduced by an acute fever, but of short duration, commonly ending in a running of the nose and eyes, more rarely a cough. It proved mortal to few, and those chiefly children and asthmatic and consumptive old men, and herein it remarkably differed from the *Sudor Anglicus*, to which children and old people were less subject."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1732. In England, "in October, horses were generally seized with a cough, and running at their nose. December 17th began here [London,] the great epidemic catarrh, which travelled the whole globe." It attacked Leeds in February, 1732–3, O.S.—SHORT. In August 1732 Edinburgh was attacked, and before the end of the year the disease had spread over Scotland. Horses suffered from it; they were universally attacked with running from the nose and cough, towards the end of October and beginning of November, before the appearance of this catarrhal fever among men.—*Medical Essays.*
A.D.1733.	"Spring very dry, with N.E.E. and S.E. winds; summer dry, but concluded wet and windy; autumn wet and windy; winter wet, windy, and very warm, and so in England; and primroses and violets were in blossom." Total burials in Dublin this year 2,608.	*Rutty's Registry.*	"It began at Edinburgh, December 17, became very epidemic the 25th, until the middle of January, when it began to decrease and diminish daily, 'till the end of that month." This influenza continued in Great Britain and upon the Continent during 1733.—RUTTY.
FEVER, DYSENTERY, AND SMALL-POX.	XV. A very stormy January. The Small-pox raging at Athy. Great mortality in the neighbourhood of Drogheda from Dysentery; and Fever at Carrickfergus. "Coughs and colds are so frequent here [Dublin] at present, that there is scarce a family but is more or less ill of them." The weekly bill of mortality, 51, on February 17th; on the 24th it rose to 69; and on March 3rd, "there died last week, within the bills of mortality, males 74, females 95; in all 169. Increase in the burials this week, 100." The next weekly bill exhibited a decrease of 71. The fatal spread of Influenza seemed to have been the cause of this very sudden rise in the Dublin bills of mortality. On the first week in June, the Dublin weekly bill of mortality was only 39. The autumn stormy.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	1733. The Picardy Sweat was epidemic at Abbeville, in France.—HECKER.
AGUE.	XVI. "Some Agues, and intermittent disorders, and anginas, occurred in the spring; but in summer the agues became very epidemic, and continued in autumn, when also a few sporadic low petechial fevers appeared, and several diarrhœas and dysenteries in autumn and in December."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
A.D.1734.	"Spring very warm (and so in England) but followed by a cold and nipping May, which hurted the fruits and burned the grass. In February there was a very great *Rot* among the hares. In open winters there is a young spring of grass, which they and the sheep feeding on, it proves pernicious. Summer wet; autumn variable; winter wet and mild. In June the bere in several places was blasted. The wet summer was followed by a small grain in the corn and much stalk, but grass was plentiful, at least in the uplands. In autumn (and especially in winter, when also some agues appeared) we had the low fever, called nervous and sometimes petechial, from the spots that frequently attend it, although probably not essential. It is no new thing with us for this low kind of fever to prevail in the winter season, for it did so likewise in the same season in the morbid constitution of 1727, '28, '29, and '30, as also in 1735, and in the years 1745 and 1746. * * * And moreover, I find, by a medium taken by Dr. Bryan Robinson, of the number of deaths each quarter for forty years, from the bills of mortality in Dublin, that the greatest number from fever actually happened in the winter quarter; so that, although the number of deaths from the article of fever, in the summer quarter, was greater than either in spring or autumn, yet it was less than in winter, viz. as 17,523, to 18,280. This and the following year were not less remarkable for extraordinary moisture than for the prevalence of the same epidemic diseases, viz., chiefly the intermittent and low kind of fevers." "The sum total of the burials [of Dublin] this year was 2,466;" but other authorities say—	*Rutty's Registry and Weather and Seasons.*	1734. "The scarlatina appeared in Edinburgh; the chincough began in England, and was epidemic throughout Europe. Canine madness prevailed."—WEBSTER. According to Albrecht, "an epidemic dysentery, with swelling of the head, attacked the poultry, especially geese, in the environs of the town of Coburgh."—BASCOME. Scarlatina and anginas prevailed throughout England.—SHORT. "In 1734 and 1735 vast swarms of [beetles *Lytta cinerea* and *L. vittata*] devoured almost every vegetable production of that island [of Barbadoes], particularly the potato, and thus occasioned such a failure of this excellent esculent, particularly in one parish, that a collection was made throughout the island for the relief of the poor, whose principal food it forms." In 1735 large districts of France were devastated by the caterpillar of the *Noctua gamma*.—KIRBY & SPENCE.
"	The yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending the 28th of March, 1735, was 2,196, viz.: "Males buried this year, 985; females, 1,211: males baptized, 763; females,	*Pue's Occurrences.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1734.	750: decrease in burials this year, 270; decrease in christenings, 116."		
A.D.1735.	"The spring two first months were pretty open, but succeeded by a cold dry May; the summer cold and wet, like winter; autumn wet; winter open; abundance of moisture through the three seasons of summer, autumn, and winter. In December, and January [1736] there was a fever which in divers subjects agreed in many common symptoms, and particularly in the supervening event of rheumatic pains succeeding in those who survived." It became epidemic and petechial in January. "Such a constitution of the air as the above-described, which was neither able to bring fruits to maturity, nor to invigorate and enliven other animals, did also greatly relax and leave unstrung the fibres constituting the vascular system in the human body." It may, perhaps, be worth observing, that notwithstanding the excessive moisture of the season, or rather the continued moisture of several seasons successively, yet that no general *Rot* appeared among the sheep now nor for many years past." Therefore, he argues, that the murrain or pestilence among "cattle which invades sometimes this, sometimes that species of animals, is not from mere redundant moisture, but from other causes."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1735. Pestilential epidemics prevailed generally throughout Europe and America; in the latter, yellow fever ravaged the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, Philadelphia, and Albany.—BASCOME. In England January, was characterised by a very continued north wind; a colic, with severe rheumatic pains, and sometimes a palsy of the arms and hands; cough; ophthalmia; and erysiplatous fever: in February a spotted fever, which raged until May: the summer most unpropitious; fruits did not ripen; many singing birds died; very little honey; the leaves fell in August; small-pox, scab, measles, cholera, diarrhœa, and hydrophobia prevailed.—SHORT.
A.D.1736. INFLUENZA.	"Spring generally mild; summer very hot; autumn moderately fair and mild; winter very open, wet, and windy," and again:—"One of the hottest summers that has been remembered. The three winter months exhibited scarce any thing remarkable but colds, which were common to us and some parts of England at the same time, particularly in January, when there was a very epidemic one, [Influenza,] scarce sparing a family. It was violent in its attack, yet by keeping warm and diluting, it vanished in a few days; but if neglected in the beginning it put on the appearance of a peripneumonia notha, with great cough, and in many, erysipelatous swellings in the face. The sum total of burials [in Dublin] this year was two thousand one hundred and one."	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	"In Scotland epidemic measles and fever." An epidemic fever in America, with ulceration of the mouth and fauces.—WEBSTER. 1736. In England pleurisies, quinzies, and ophthalmia in spring; malignant fever in Cornwall. In October "a pestilential distemper made sad havoc of the cattle and swine in the south of Devonshire."—SHORT. 1736. An intensely hot summer in England, great swarms of gnats; ergotism in Silesia and Bohemia; severe plague in Egypt, which it is said carried off 100,000 people.—BASCOME.
A.D.1737.	"Spring mostly fair and warm; summer fair mostly, but with little uniformity, some days excessively hot, others very cold, and August a winter-like month; autumn fair and mild; winter open." Burials [in Dublin] this year 2,217.	*Rutty's Registry.*	1737. In England Influenza in this spring; "many horses had it at the same time, and died." In December a remarkable meteor. "We had no morbus cholera [in London] this season, though some within a few miles of us had it."—SHORT.
"	"In November 1737, there appeared over the most parts of the south of Ireland a most surprising meteor called Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Light, of which we had several accounts given us at that time in the newspapers, and in particular from Kilkenny:—About 8 in the evening there appeared a kind of fiery ball in the zenith, from which proceeded several rays of light of a pale colour, intermixed with red and blue," &c.	*Smith's Waterford.*	
"	There appeared a meteor "at Kilkenny, in Ireland, like a ball of fire [which] hung in the air, then burst with a most terrible noise, and its prodigious flame covered all the hemisphere a long while 'till its fuel was spent. It shocked many people. At Venice this meteor was like fiery cloven tongues."	*Short's Chronological History.*	In November, Plymouth and its vicinity "was invaded by a disorder, which spared no constitution or age. It was not unlike in its attack to the epidemic catarrh fever of the year 1733, but much more violent."—HUXHAM.
"	"Some dysenteries appeared in August and September, and in the beginning of September several chincoughs and tumours of the face, and particularly the eyelids, were common to us in Dublin, and in the neighbouring counties of Kildare and Wicklow. October was eminently distinguished by the invasion of an epidemic catarrhal fever, [Influenza]. It had made its first appearance in London in August, and was at its height about the middle of September. It seems to have travelled gradually to the west and north; for Bristol and Cork had it in the beginning of October, whereas I did not hear of it in Dublin 'till the middle of that month. It visited every province in this kingdom; the county of Westmeath had it later than we, and Lurgan, in Ulster, had it not 'till the fourteenth of November, when we were recovering. The asthmatic and consumptive were more vehemently affected by it, to many of whom in Dublin it proved mortal. In London, at the height of this disease, their weekly bill rose to near double the usual standard, viz., to eight hundred and sixty-one; but in Dublin, in the week ending October the twenty-eighth, the bill of mortality was increased to one hundred and forty-four, which was about three times the usual number, whereas it will appear that the reverse of this obtained in the Influenza, A.D., 1743, (the same disease under another name), viz., wherein in London their weekly bill rose to treble, whereas in Dublin it scarce rose to double the usual number, the reason of which difference it is very obvious to assign, viz., the difference of the seasons in which these diseases appeared in these places, at these different times, viz., in the present year it arrived in Dublin further on in the winter than in London, where it arrived at	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	"In Yorkshire this catarrhous fever was more severe than that in 1733."—RUTTY.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1737.	its height in the middle of September, but it did not reach us till the middle of October; whereas in 1743 it appeared with us farther on in the spring, viz., in May, having visited London in April."		
A.D.1738.	A great storm, accompanied with hail, thunder, and lightning, occurred in Dublin on the 27th of February.	*Dublin Gazette.*	1738. On January 6th "in the west of England was the terriblest hurricane since November, 1703." In spring, fever attended with jaundice, raged throughout England. —SHORT.
"	"Spring seasonable; summer cold and wet, except July; autumn wet for the most part; winter stormy and wet." Total burials in Dublin this year 2,506.	*Rutty's Registry.*	
A.D. 1738–9.	In the "years of 1738 and 1739 there was an uncommon plenty of all sorts of provisions for man and beast, which if well managed, would have been sufficient to supply the wants of the four succeeding years; and by these luxurious crops the earth was in a manner impoverished and exhausted by vegetation."	*Smith's History of Kerry.*	
A.D.1739.	THE FIRST GREAT POTATO-ROT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.		
	The premonitory Influenza had but just expended itself, when the memorable pestilential period at the middle of the eighteenth century began with the commencement of the year 1739, which was characterized by severe storms. Summer and autumn were unusually wet, which probably contributed to the *Destruction of the Potato Crop*, believed to have been caused solely by the intense frost that began about Christmas, 1739, and continued until late in the following spring, and which occurred again in 1740–41, accompanied by a great fall of snow. Famine followed, and a long train of other calamities marked this epidemic constitution, in which Dysenteries, and Fevers of the most malignant nature, prevailed until the end of 1742. As Influenza ushered in this pestilential period, so it also marked the close of its career; Small-pox was likewise epidemic; and an unparalleled Epizootic, affecting sheep, and horses especially, spread all over the country. About the same time Scarlatina Maligna, which had been epidemic in England for some years previously, proved very fatal in Ireland. In consequence of the loss of the potato, the food of the people was in many places altered to meal. (See A.D. 1756.) The pestilential period did not entirely terminate, nor did a state of health return until 1746. It was supposed by some that three hundred thousand people were lost during that famine and pestilence. Others say eighty thousand died of fever, dysentery, and famine alone. A comparison of this Epidemic Period with that of 1839–50, will be found to bear a remarkable similarity.		1739. The month of June very wet in England: "from August 22nd to October 1st fell more, and greater rains in the northern counties of England, than fell in the whole year of 1738. A terrible season, no wind, but sultry, hot, foggy, cloudy, moist, rainy, rotting time; all roads impassably deep; almost daily floods; much corn, and the greatest part of barley lost; often raw frost at night, yet a state of general health. Yet this year proved an extraordinary rich and good harvest in the midland counties, for whilst we had fogs and mists, they had so many calm days, and hot sun, that they were obliged to reap much of their corn by night, to hinder it shaking out of the chaff. Oct. 12. "At night was seen a *Dracho volans*." —SHORT. This is one of the latest entries respecting the appearance of dragons in the sky, recorded in works upon epidemics. The Irish annals do not contain notices of any such, for many centuries previously.
"	I. "Spring mostly cold, a violent storm on 13th January—common to us and Edinburgh, reaching the last place the next day, and did much mischief there; summer very wet; autumn variable. By comparing a diary kept at Kilnock, county Carlow, and another in Dublin, in the years 1738 and 1739, it appeared that the weather there and here at the same time was very nearly alike."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
"	A violent storm upon the 13th of January, great damage done in the city of Dublin. Another storm occurred on the 31st of the month, and a third upon the 3rd of February. Similar atmospheric disturbances took place during the remainder of the spring. Great rains occurred during September. November was one of unparalleled moisture. The whole year was of unusual character; the great frost set in in December.	*Dublin Gazette.*	
" FEVER AND DYSENTERY.	II. "The latter parts of July and the months of August, September, and October, [which were unusually wet and cold] were infested with a Fever which was very frequent during this period. In October appeared some Dysenteries, and in October, November, and December, besides cold we had anomalous measles, erysipelases, and inflammations about the neck and face. From the 27th to the end [of December] a most intense frost, and attended with a high wind, intolerably piercing, at S.E. and E. set in."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1739. A disease known to the Spaniards and Italians, under the name of *Garrotilla Pestilentorium Angina maligna*, or *Morbus Strangulatorius* in 1610 and 1618; appeared in London, and has been described by Dr. Fothergill, under the title of "the sore throat attended with ulcers."—FOTHERGILL. This is the first notice of *Scarlatina maligna*, in any English author.
"	III. "In the beginning of November, 1739, we had a very sharp, cold, N.E. wind, and which continued for about three weeks; this was succeeded by the severest frost known here in the memory of man, which *entirely destroyed the potatoes*, the chief support of the poor; provisions of all sorts became excessive [dear], and they would have perished for want but for the generous and bountiful contributions of the public."	*O'Halloran on the Air.*	
"	"December 26, the river Lee was frozen by one of the hardest frosts in the memory of man, usually called 'The hard frost.' During the time it lasted tents were fixed on the river from the North Strand to Blackrock, near Cork."	*Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer.*	"A comet was seen in 1739, and the winter following, in Europe, was the severest known since 1716, or perhaps since 1709." A dearth succeeded in Scotland, and epidemic measles spread over America.—WEBSTER.
"	"The river Lee [in Cork] was frozen up towards the end of the year by the hardest frost in the memory of man; after which a	*Smith's Cork.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1739.	great scarcity followed; so that wheat sold the following summer for £2 2*s.* the kilderkin, or 20 stone, but in two years after, viz., in 1743, it fell to 6*s.* 6*d.* the kilderkin."		The frost began in England on the 20th December, "but the last three days exceeded all colds in the memory of any living, for severity." This great frost began December 25, and continued eight weeks, with some relents, but was not out of the earth before June.—SHORT.
"	"In December, there happened a most severe frost, which lasted nine weeks; it exceeded the great one of 1694, and by all accounts was worse than any that was ever remembered in this kingdom. This was afterwards called 'The Year of the Great Frost.'" *See also Fitzgerald's Limerick.*	*Ferrar's Limerick.*	
"	"On the evening of December 26th, a great frost commenced, accompanied by a high piercing wind. The frost continued till the 15th of February, and was afterwards called 'The Black Frost,' from the unusual dark appearance of the ice."	*M'Skimin's History of Carrickfergus.*	
"	"A great frost rotted all the potatoes in Ireland in half an hour. The ice on the river [of Galway] from the west bridge to Ferryland was so thick, that several hundreds of people played foot ball on it, from the Woodquay to Newcastle."	*Dutton's Survey of the County Galway.*	
"	"It was not usual for the farmers to dig their potatoes until about Christmas; and very few of the great farmers stored them at all for use. In 1739, the frost set in severely some days before Christmas, and totally destroyed all the potatoes that had been left in the ground. The frost was so great and of such long continuance, that the people were not able to open the ground for the reception of the spring seed, and hence a great dearth of food and a destructive mortality ensued." *See Mr. Eugene Curry's Letter in a Pamphlet styled "Famine in Ireland, 1740 and '41," published in 1846.*	*Tract on Famine.*	
"	"At the conclusion of the year 1739, there happened an exceeding cold winter, remarkable for a very severe frost, continuing till spring. From this dreadful and indescribable hard frost, there arose shortly afterwards not only a great destruction of all sorts of cattle, but a lamentable blight and calamitous rot of plants and vegetables of all kinds, for the very birds of the air and other animals used for human sustenance perished in great numbers from the excessive harshness of the cold season. And what besides more heavily aggravated the mass of lamentable calamities, those tuberous roots (commonly called potatoes), almost the continual and sole food of the poor and lower orders of the inhabitants of this kingdom, completely rotted by this most terrible and long continued frost." He also describes the famine that ensued, and the diseases arising from "eating the bad and corrupted roots and putrid carcasses."	*O'Connell's Observations.*	1740. Great snow in Spain and Portugal. The Zooder Zee frozen over.—*Philosophical Magazine.*
"	"Winter frosty after a long series of open winters." The winter quarter, as understood by the author of the foregoing, ended the 28th of February, 1740. "The sum total of burials [in Dublin] this year was 2,201." These bills were made up to the 25th March, when the year ended at that time.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	"Though '38 and '39 were uncommonly plentiful in corn, grass, and hay, yet in '40 began floods, and famine of all three. Wheat was seven shillings a bushel; rye, five shillings; malt, thirty-six shillings a quarter; and hay from four to six guineas a ton. In 1741 all rose much higher. A shocking time for the poor, neither money nor trade in the nation, which was engaged in a foreign bloody war, but an uncommon spirit of charity and liberality among the rich, was a great relief to the poor in most towns." 25th December "the greatest frost in our late records began," and December 29, 30, 31, January 2, and February 22, were all severe beyond expression. This cold continued till June 21, a few days excepted; June and July were colder than ordinary; September 28, brisk running rivers were frozen over." In November thick sheets of broken ice raised a memorable flood; December 8 to 22 all snow, frost, and floods. —SHORT.
A.D.1740.	January—"The frost concluding the last month continued through this; the greatest intensity of cold was at the 27th at night."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	IV. The Dublin Gazette for 1st January, 1740, states, "for these several days past, we had the coldest weather and the hardest frost that have been known. Our river Liffey is frozen over. Yesterday morning and this morning early there fell a great snow, which has very much abated our tempestuous winds, but the cold and frost continue most intense." Accounts from Cork, dated the 4th, state that "all the rivers in and about that city are frozen, and that people walk three miles upon the ice." The 9th of January was kept as a fast, when a thaw occurred, but it again froze in the night. In the metropolis and throughout the country, the frost continued most severe and intense during January; and there were "tables and forms on the Liffey, and selling liquors, &c. The thermometer is now 7° 9′, colder than ever known." Another authority states—	*Dublin Gazette.*	January 29, the small-pox very rife in London.—*Dublin Gazette.*
"	"We had so severe a frost for some days past, that the Liffey is all frozen; numbers walk across the ice." 12th. "The frost still continues very severe; numbers are in want, the hardness of the season not permitting them to work. The mills being stopped they cannot get their corn ground, and the poor, whose chief support is potatoes, are in extreme want, these being mostly spoiled in the ground." 26th. An order of the Lord Lieutenant [the Duke of Devonshire] and Council prohibiting the exportation of all manner of grain in any state, &c.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	"A most memorable year in future histories. This severe frost, which exceeded those of 1683, '84, 1709, 1716, continued with some excerbations and remissions, to February 22," when a thaw came, but it froze two nights afterwards. "The thermometer fell now in a library to
"	V. February—"The frost continued, though with a little interruption, to the 14th, then succeeded a complete thaw. It was a fatal season to many, not only to the old, infirm, and asthmatic, but to children also. Our weekly bill rose in these two months [January and February] to one hundred and thirty, and one hundred and forty, near treble the ordinary number. It was worthy of observation, as an instance	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1740.	of the effects of vicissitudes in the weather, that many sickened on the thaw, who had been well in the frost." Bats were observed flying in the Coombe, in Dublin, about three o'clock in the day on several occasions at this time. This was believed to presage a warm summer.		33°; and set out in the open air fell not only to 90°, but a good way within ball. Ice was found 18 inches thick; inexpressible was the damage done [in England] by this frost, for the rainy summer and harvest had caused a *bad* among sheep, in low countries, and this storm starved and killed many in the high moors, so as in some parts scarce was there seed left to breed on." Great damage done to the shipping in England, the loss to that on the Thames alone was moderately computed at £500,000.—SHORT.
,,	VI. "Summer dry, with a predominance of northerly winds; May, frost and snow at the beginning, the disposition to drought continued; autumn unusually frosty, with a continued prevalence of north and easterly winds; winter frosty, with a continued prevalence of the same winds; great storms upon the 21st November and 21st December. The frost of 1739–40 made great havoc among both vegetables and animals, particularly it rotted and destroyed the potatoes, the support of the poor through the kingdom, but the parsnips survived, and in some places the turnips. It destroyed many of the evergreens, particularly the furzes, and killed many oaks. Many of the birds perished, particularly the snipes, fieldfares, quails, and most of the small birds, except sparrows and robin-red-breasts. The grouse escaped better than most land fowl, living on heath. The sea fowl escaped better, and it is perhaps worth remarking, that the human inhabitants of the sea coasts in some places fared better than those of the inland country, being supported by their shellfish and some of their seaweeds, as limpets, *Lactuca-marina* or *Slauk*, &c. Many of the fishes died, nor did the quadrupeds escape, for, notwithstanding the gradual thaw, there was a rot among the sheep, many of them dying of the red water, and also abundance of deer, so that in the King's [Phœnix] Park out of 2,000, 800 were computed to have perished. The rabbits also perished in great numbers, nor had we them in their usual plenty for nine or ten years after; and as to its effect on mankind, besides the havoc above mentioned in which we suffered, in England there were several instances of men killed by the severity of the cold, but I did not hear of one instance of that here, though of some that lost their limbs. Lesser evils were that it froze up and made useless our water-mills. The frost of 1683 was attended by an east and north-east wind; that of 1708, by a north-east; that of 1715, by a north-east and east; that of 1739 was introduced by a south-east wind, and followed by a long course of north and east winds." He compares the effects of these frosts and snows that they were very much alike in all. "That of 1708 was [but not in Ireland] pernicious to vegetables and mankind, many being frozen to death." Small birds and fresh-water fish also perished. In 1716 small birds were killed in great numbers. And "there appears also to have been a great similarity in the diseases attending these several frosts, even by the accounts given us of that of 1708 and 1716, compared to that of 1739–40."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1740. "We have accounts from various parts of Europe of the very great scarcity of provisions."—*Pue's Occurrences.* 1740. The great storm of November in this year in Ireland, "being the most terrible that has happened for these many years, committed great devastations upon the coast of England." The frost of 1739–40 "was common to England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and all Europe, except Spain, which, according to Dr. Short, suffered very much by floods this year. It also extended to America, particularly Pennsylvania, even in the most singular and extraordinary manner as here; for in the journal of a mariner of undoubted veracity, I find recorded that, in that province, in 1740, was one of the longest and hardest winters known in these parts by the oldest livers there, divers people, in several places, being frozen to death, and many sheep and cattle perished, and much of the winter corn was killed by the frost."—RUTTY.
,,	"The strand in the neighbourhood of Irishtown was famous for the quantities of shrimps caught there, but the great frost of 1740 destroyed them, and the few that are now [1776] found are neither so large or delicate."	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	
,, EPIZOOTICS AND DYSENTERY.	VII. March 11th—"We have dismal accounts from several parts of the kingdom, that besides the great number of sheep which die daily, the wool peels off those that are living, and is scattered up and down the fields in such small quantities, that it will be impossible to gather it." Great poverty in the County Roscommon in consequence of the severe weather—also great distress at Magherafelt.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	
,,	"About the beginning of March [1740], when the frost began to abate, and business became brisk, they fell into a better and wholesomer diet, but the juices made, from their former hard fare, ill-agreeing with a wholesomer and more nutritive chyle, produced dry gripes and dysenteries, which swept off numbers of people, but as the summer following, which was remarkably warm, advanced, the remains of this leaven turned out into violent feavers, equally fatal." The cause of epidemic disease was not, he thought, "in the air, but in unwholesome diet, a scarcity of it, or a sudden alteration of our accustomed manner of living, for it appears that let the alterations of the seasons be ever so unnatural, provided provisions of all kinds are plenty, we need apprehend no bad consequences from the change of weather;" *see also Memoir of Silvester O'Halloran, in Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, for August*, 1848. It must be remembered that at this time the great bulk of the potatoes were "pitted," or left until the ensuing spring in heaps on the ground, merely covered with some straw, rushes, or potato stalks, and a layer of clay, in the open fields. The peasantry had neither the means nor inclination to house this crop. Moreover, some of the crop had not been dug, and as this was the most severe frost which had occurred since the general adoption of the potato, the people had	*O'Halloran on the Air, &c.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1740.	no experience of its effects on that esculent. From the "unusually cold and moist" June and July preceding, as recorded by Rutty, it is possible that the crop was injured even before the frost began in December.		
"	VIII. April 15th—"There is now as great a scarcity of provisions in the city [Dublin] as ever was known, and it is much to be feared all over the kingdom. Several thousand sheep have died in Connaught within the last two months." 22—"For several days past we have had here very cold weather, but Sunday and yesterday most excessive cold with hail and snow, and not three hours of continued rain since the beginning of November [1739], which caused as great scarcity of water as in the midst of summer, so there is no getting corn ground at our water-mills."	*Pue's Occurrences.* *Dublin Gazette.*	1740. All trade was stopped. Much cattle and multitudes of poor people were lost. Spain was said to suffer much that winter by the deluging rains. The cold continued till the first of June; both it and July were far colder than usual, and an excessive drought prevailed, "so that the husbandman despaired of the fruits of the earth."
"	IX. "In the month of April, 1740, at the conclusion of that memorable frosty winter, pleurisies, anginas, peripneumonias, ophthalmias, and various other inflammatory diseases appeared; moreover, Epidemic Small-pox of the worst type spreading universally came on. This gradually increasing reached the greatest intensity and extent in the month of July, from which time declining by degrees it was seldom seen at the time of the autumnal equinox."	*O'Connell's Observations.*	The frost commenced again on the 23rd of August, and continued to the 8th December. During the stormy period at the commencement of the year, there were few diseases heard of: but "the spring and summer was the scabbiest season I ever saw. The scurvy was universally epidemic." In July came a slight cholera morbus; in August appeared a diarrhœa; in October 'a Proteus-like illness prevailed among children,' of a febrile character; in December appeared a fatal epidemic chincough, and a mortal confluent small-pox in England.—SHORT.
SMALL-POX.			
"	May—"In the spring, pleurisies, peripneumonies, quinsies, tumours of the parotids, and ophthalmies were frequent. The small-pox began to rage in May, and increased with the summer, so that in July, sixteen died of that disease in a week, [in Dublin]—a far greater number than usual; and in August, 32 and 33. At the same time they were much more mortal at Cork, and were also mortal at London and Plymouth at the same time." May 11th—"At night there began to fall a fine gentle rain. We have not had here for these six months and odd days last past two hours of continued rain, so that our grass and corn were all burned up and the fields looking as red as foxes, as likewise did our gardens—and most of our water-mills stood still."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.* *Dublin Gazette*	Epidemics prevailed in Germany, and yellow fever in Spain.—BASCOME. "Pestilence broke out in Tobolsk, in Siberia, first attacking horned cattle and horses, and afterwards human beings."—BASCOME. 1740. "The severity of the cold still continued in England, fever and small pox was rife; a nasty itch was now universal amongst the lower kind of people."—HUXHAM.
"	X. June 3rd—"Bakers' shops and mealmen's broken open and plundered by the mob in consequence of the dearness of bread, and no household bread being baked." The Lord Mayor caused *Stock* to be taken of the quantity of corn in the different storehouses in Dublin, and directed it to be sold publicly in the markets. During this month foreign corn reached the Irish ports, and the prices of provisions fell accordingly.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	
"	XII. "Dysenteries made their appearance in July, as they did also at the same time at Plymouth. The dysenteries, which began in July, continued through the autumn and winter, having first begun among the poor [several of whom died for want], they spread to the rich. There was a great dearth of provisions this autumn, which proceeded almost to a famine in winter—*The Potatoes having failed*, whilst other provisions bore double or treble their usual price. In autumn, also, appeared an epidemic continual fever, which did not wholly cease in winter," but continued into the next year.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1740. I have in my possession a MS. extracted from the Session Book of Walls [Shetland], showing the expenses incurred in keeping the Lepers at Papa, from 1736 to 1740. In 1742, the same records enjoined "a day of public thanksgiving for the supposed total deliverance of the country from the effects of the leprosy;" but it does not appear to have been altogether got rid of even in 1798.—SIMPSON.
"	1740. "About the month of August, or a little earlier, griping diarrhœas and epidemic dysenteries broke out, which, gradually increasing through the entire autumn, caused great and incredible mortality during all the ensuing winter. At the end of August a certain epidemic continuous fever appeared, which in some localities raged exceedingly, chiefly among the lower classes, and prevailed to the approach of winter, attacking many epidemically. But severe frost and snow then supervening, this fever gave way to violent dysentery, until at length, on the thawing of the frost, and the arrival in due course of a dry and stormy spring, the same continuous fever broke out again, and, more widely spread, indiscriminately attacked nearly all the people—predominating over all other epidemics at that time."	*O'Connell's Observations.*	
"	August—"Never was the Small-pox known in this city to be rifer than they have been last spring; and at present scarce any of young or old escape who have not had them before." September 16th—"The furious winds and storms we have had here [Dublin] for a week past began to abate and fall."	*Dublin Gazette.*	
"	"Lord Chancellor Jocelyn, writing from Ireland in the year 1741, to his brother Chancellor, Lord Hardwicke, in England, mentions the distressed state of the country at this period, owing to the *entire failure of the potato crops.*"	*Bascome's History of Epidemics.*	
"	XIII. October 21st—"There fell in the mountains near the city [of Dublin] a great deal of snow," and two days afterwards it fell in the city, and on the 28th, the accounts from Belfast state, "there has been for those several days last past the coldest weather and the	*Dublin Gazette.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1740.	greatest fall of snow and sleet that hath been known in that part of the world at this time of the year. The snow was so deep on the road between that place and Ballymena, that horsemen were covered in it." This state of weather continued until the 8th of November, when some rain fell; but on the 22nd snow fell in great quantity. December 9th—"Heavy rains fell, causing inundations in some of the lower parts of Dublin upon both sides of the Liffey, especially in Oxmantown, Capel-street, and from the rise of the Poddle river, in Patrick-street, Black Pitts, &c. The great flood in the river injured the shipping, and the noise of the river was heard at a great distance. On the 10th, there began and still continues the severest and hardest frost and intensest cold that have been known, they were not exceeded by last year's, for the time of their continuance."		
"	December.—"For ten days past a most severe frost and the greatest quantity of snow fallen that has been known for many years. The Liffey is frozen over, all kinds of provisions are exceedingly dear, and our poor in a miserable condition." A great snow storm on the 23rd of the month. A survey of hoarded corn throughout the country was ordered by the Lord Lieutenant. From a return made by the sheriff of the county Dublin the January following, we learn that it amounted to "near 70,000 barrels of all kinds, among which there were about 20,000 barrels of wheat." "By letters from Birr, and other parts, we are informed that numbers of poor people die daily of fluxes, which is owing to the wretched food." 23rd—wheat £3 18*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	
"	December 23rd; upon the 21st of the month a thaw commenced, and upon the 23rd, another great flood occurred in the Liffey. "Ten lighters were overturned, and many ships driven from their anchors."	*Dublin Gazette.*	
"	"The sum total of burials this year was 3,304" in the city of Dublin.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	"In the year 1744 the number of houses returned were only 9,372 [in the Co. Kerry], in which space of time the inhabitants decreased nearly one-third part, which was occasioned by the dreadful calamity of the great frost in 1739-40, and the great scarcity of the succeeding years of 1741-42, which were years of drought, death, and sickness all over Ireland, and would have been probably so in a great measure, though the before-mentioned frost had not happened."	*Smith's Kerry.*	1741. Small pox was common in England. "This summer was not only the hottest since 1719, but the calmest." Herbage was scorched so that much cattle died. "Miserable was the state of the poor of the nation from the two last severe winters: scarcity and dearth of provisions, want of trade and money, a Spanish war remissly prosecuted, captures of our merchants' goods at sea, death of horses, cattle, and sheep." In June "white hives were very common, many children had them all over."—SHORT. This is one of the earliest notices of infantile Pemphigus, (so common in Ireland,) being recorded by an English authority.—See also SHORT, under A.D. 1719. "In July began a malignant spotted fever among the poor, who had been half starved the last two years, and obliged to eat uncommon and unwholesome things; our own plentiful product of corn in 1738 and 1739 (enough to have maintained the nation for four years), having been mostly exported to our enemies, who were in great want of it. Another part of it was hoarded up by the rich, in expectation of another dearth. This fever was much the same that raged in Bristol in 1740, and at Gallway, in Ireland, in 1741, but different from what it was when first imported from Gibralter into Plymouth, in April or May, by the Canterbury and Ancaster men-of-war; and probably had been a true plague, had the constitution of the air favoured it, as in some places it came little short of it, as Gallway and some other places felt." The author describes with perspicuity this fever, which in many respects resembled the epidemic typhus of the famine
"	"Persons advanced in years still speak of the havoc which disease produced in the year after the hard frost, that is 1740."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	"1740 and '41 were years which made an impression so indelible that even after a lapse of more than half a century, I have heard the old describe them with feelings of horror."	*Harty's Sketch of Epidemic Diseases.*	
"	During the famine of 1740 "300,000 people were supposed to have perished."	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
A.D.1741.	XIV. "Spring excessively dry, with a continuance of east and north winds. Summer hot much more than of late. Autumn variable; a second frosty winter, though with an interposition of variable and stormy weather. There was an excellent crop of most sorts of grain this year. The winter concluded healthy, and the bills of mortality sunk conspicuously." The burials of Dublin city this year were but 2,792.	*Rutty's Registry and Weather and Seasons.*	
"	January 3rd—"Upwards of one hundred poor people fed in our University." 7th—"Wheat fell reasonably for what it has done for some time past, the best being sold for 30*s.* per barrel." 13th—"Coals fell from 21 to 18 shillings a ton. The return of corn from the high sheriff of this county [Dublin] hath been twice more than was expected; and other sheriffs of different counties have also made a larger return than was at first imagined. 24th—It appears by the books kept at our workhouse that the money given by his Grace and Excellency the Lord Primate, Lord Viscount Mountjoy, and several other good and charitable gentlemen for the support and maintenance of our numerous poor in this hard and dear season is so great and extensive, that from the 1st of this instant to the 17th, inclusive, the numbers who have got their maintenance for twenty-four hours each, are 13,166 old persons, and 17,366 young—the total is 30,532; and on the 21st instant, there were no less than 4,650 old and young that day fed, and their number daily increases. This is the best of charities, and cannot be said to be abused or wasted by the receivers, as former charities have been, as the food is ready dressed to put in their mouths and saves them the trouble of dressing and firing."	*Dublin Gazette.*	
"	"Fed at the workhouse, by the charity of his Grace the Lord Primate, &c.," on January 10th, 2,690, and on the 12th, 2,902 persons. The corporation of Galway remitted three-fourths of their market tolls "in order to encourage farmers to sell at a lower rate" during this	*Pue's Occurrences.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1741.	period of scarcity. "This country, abounding with flesh meat of all sorts cannot suffer much by a famine if the people will be governed by reason, and change their old way of feeding."		period of 1845-50, and also that described by Sims in 1771. The patients "sobbed and sighed much, the whole nervous system fell into great tremblings, some had their sides inflated and bellies swelled. Their bodies were spotted all over like fleabites, of a yellowish brown colour. The hotter the weather the sooner and more the spots appeared. Toward the latter end of the fever, many fell into a looseness. If any had a looseness coming or going for three or four weeks, and were seized with this fever, they certainly died. The sooner the deafness and spots came, the greater the danger, which was still greater as the spots were black or livid. This fever could neither bear bleeding, purging, nor hot medicines. Where the fever went off by sweat, no stranger entering the room could bear the stink; *it stained all linen yellow*. The high winds in January following put a complete stop to the fever in Yorkshire."—SHORT.
FEVER AND DYSENTERY.	XV. 17th.—"Fluxes are very rife and mortal in most parts of the country, owing to bad food and moist cold air." In this month accounts were received of the great scarcity and distress in Galway, as well as in the county of Limerick, where we read that there is "a mortal flux now rife among the poor."	*Pue's Occurrences.*	
"	February.—The return made by the sheriff of the county of Wexford to the Lords Justices "amounts to 129,990 barrels of corn; and 'tis said there is a third more in that county." The return for one barony was above 29,000 barrels. 17th.—"We hear from different parts of the country, that numbers of people daily die of Fluxes and Fevers, from want of proper food; and that there is great sickness among horses, of which numbers die, which people eat for want of other victuals."	*Pue's Occurrences.* *Dublin Gazette.* *Faulkner's Dublin Journal.*	
"	XVI. March 10th.—A report made by Dr. Philips to Baron Wainwright, upon the state of the prisoners in Limerick gaol, shows that a great number had died during the previous week of dysentery, and that of the remainder "many of them were in a very miserable condition for want of subsistence, others not likely to live, and many very ill with a malignant fever." This judge died of the fever after his return to Dublin from the Munster circuit. 24th.—The gaol of Tralee "was so full that there was not room for the prisoners to lie down—fifty died in six weeks time, and above 100 were tried, mostly for stealing sheep and cattle;" and some prisoners in the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, died of starvation. "The misery of the poor in parts of the county of Clare, and of this county [Galway], is inexpressible, many being obliged by the extreme scarcity of provisions of all kinds to eat horses and dogs, and to steal and kill ewes that are ready to yean, so that their foul feeding has already thrown many of them into fluxes, &c. Wheat and oatmeal are excessive dear; potatoes, 4*s*. 4*d*. a bushel. Many through want perish daily in the roads and ditches, where they are buried."	*Pue's Occurrences.* *Faulkner's Journal.*	1741. October, hazy, sultry, and moist; diarrhœa and spotted fever in England. November, small clear frosts, and wind S. W. Fever abated until the end of the month, when there was an unseasonable heat, when it again arose and became more contagious.—SHORT.
"	"Besides colds and inflammatory disorders, as last spring, and famine among some of the poor, the Dysentery raged particularly in March, when in Dublin that article amounted to twenty-one in a week, when it arrived at its greatest height, though it was less mortal than in the country, to which the better care taken of the poor, and of their food, undoubtedly contributed. The Fever, which had begun last autumn, returned in spring,"	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	"In North America, in the month of January, 1741, in the midst of one of the coldest winters in this century, there was a little relaxation of the rigorous cold, during which the heavens were overcast with clouds, and a little rain fell. Late at night, during this weather, the heavens appeared all in a flame, so light as to illuminate the earth and render objects everywhere distinctly visible. Many people saw it and were alarmed, supposing the great day was at hand. The rain that fell during this light, had precisely the appearance of drops of blood distilling from the clouds. This relation was taken from my father, who was then nineteen years old, and recollects all the circumstances more minutely than the events of the last year. * * The well-known dark day in May, 1780, was distinguished by a similar light in the heavens. The light of 1741 was during a most severe winter, and in the most sickly period that has occurred during this century."—WEBSTER.
"	In April a great whirlwind occurred at Glasnevin, near Dublin. In this month, also, we read of "the miserable condition of the common people [in Enniscorthy]; they die in great numbers, without distinction of ages, of the Fever and Bloody-Flux."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	May.—"The great drought of the two preceding months continued throughout the greatest part of this; and the general course of the winds was E., S.E., N.E., and N.; from the 11th to the 16th very cold."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	XVII. June.—Deaths from starvation reported. The sickness and distress prevailed generally throughout the country; and large sums of money were subscribed both by private individuals and public bodies for the support of the poor. Large supplies of provisions arrived from America. Five hundred families of poor weavers were served with bread and meal at the Court-house, Thomas-street, Dublin, by private charity. "The gentlemen in several parts of the kingdom are come to a resolution to feed and support their own parish poor only. If this example were followed in the several parishes of this city and kingdom, we should be soon eased of the great inconvenience of strolling beggars, many of whom would soon be obliged to apply themselves to work." At the assizes of Maryborough, in the September following, "not one beggar was permitted to stay in the town, by which means there was no infection there." 5th to 9th.—"By the gentle and sensible rains we have had this week, the prices of provisions are considerably fallen; and it is thought they will be much lower, there being several ships arrived this week from America and other different parts with large quantities of wheat, flour, and barley." The beggars in Ulster received badges. 20th.—"The price of meal is considerably fallen in the North; a great prospect of a fine plentiful harvest. The embargo taken off butter and fish." In Limerick the sickness had entirely abated, and also in Galway and other parts of the kingdom. 30th.—Great distress among the weavers of Dublin, who were obliged "to beg in great numbers about the streets and country," to the great concern of the inhabitants. "We hear from Lough Neagh, in the county Antrim, that some	*Pue's Occurrences.* *Faulkner's Journal.*	1741. In England "deaths were so frequent and became so familiar, that it was no terror. The number of sick were vastly increased by infection; and what further added to our public calamity was after the two last years' famine (occasioned by exporting our corn to our enemies, who were the only wanters of it, from their three years' drought,) oats were a very bad crop, peas and beans worse, grass and hay scarce and dear; therefore, multitudes of horses and cattle died from hunger. Wheat was 4*s*. 4*d*. per bush-

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND —*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1741.	days ago, a prodigious quantity of fish was thrown up on the shore, the like not known in the memory of man; and that the country people made use of them, and found them to eat as well as if they were taken alive"		el, malt, 30*s.* per quarter, which were now far greater sums than they were two years ago. The indigent and half-starved, weak, infirm, intemperate, very fat, phlegmatic, and such as had very lax or weak nerves, were most liable to this contagious epidemic" which prevailed during the two previous years. The only states of the weather which appeared to affect it, were the period of high winds towards the conclusion of the year 1741, O.S. "The best antidote and surest preventative was charity and benevolence to the poor, for the support of whose pressing wants of all necessaries of life several persons of circumstances in town were liberal and ready in their purses; among the first of whom some Roman Catholics are not to be forgot, who sent in their charity in such a modest and genteel manner, that many know not till this day who were the benefactors." In addition to the symptoms already described, Dr. Short says, that in the English fever "the face and whole body was of a dark colour as in the jaundice;" and that this fever, "like the plague, swallowed up all others, or they terminated in this; and in several, buboes and carbuncles only were wanting to denominate it a plague."—SHORT.
"	XVIII. July 25th.—A barrel of new wheat brought to Dublin market from Lucan caused great rejoicing, and was carried in triumphal procession through the city.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	XIX. August.—"The price of corn and meal had fallen more than one half. It is surprising to see what great numbers of dead fish are continually floating down the Liffey, which the poor have taken and use in great plenty, and have for many days past; nor can we find what was the cause of such mortality of fish in the river, the surface of the water in many places being covered with them. God be praised, we have a prospect of as plentiful a harvest as ever was known in this country. It was found that large quantities of native corn had been hoarded by ingrossers, who were now glad to dispose of it for one-third of that which they had previously been offered." The Grand Jury of Limerick, on account of the recent scarcity of food, recommended to mercy four criminals, convicted for stealing a cow. They were burned in the hand, and turned out of court. The pestilence was more mortal in the county than in the city of Limerick. In Roscommon, "the finest crop of oats that has been seen for many years; but our poor continue dying very fast of fevers and fluxes, which the hard summer was the occasion of."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	XX. "The fever which had begun last autumn returned in spring, and raged through the summer [of 1741]. It was common to this city, to Cork, Bristol, and London; and often eluded the skill of physicians. It raged through the provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Ulster, but was most fatal to the first, where their poor were worse provided for; from whom the disease spread to the richer sort; and it was computed that one-fifth part of the inhabitants died, though probably with exaggeration. The mortality increased with the advancing season, and with us, in Dublin, arrived at its height about the end of August; for on the twenty-eighth of that month the article of fever in our weekly bills amounted to thirty, above double their late usual number. In relation to the subjects which this fever generally attacked, viz., they were generally men, and those of a middle age and strong, and but few women; also children were but rarely attacked."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1741. "In Scotland many perished by famine."—SINCLAIR. 1741. Cockchaffers committed great devastation near Norwich. "A man and his servant declared that they had gathered eighty bushels of the beetle."—*Philosophical Transactions.*
"	"A fever raged this year [in Galway town] that occasioned the judges to hold the assizes in Tuam. Numbers of the merchants of Galway died this year, and multitudes of poor people—caused partly by fever, and by the scarcity, as wheat was 28 shillings per hundred weight."	*Dutton's Galway.*	"In the years 1740, '41, and '42, the insect *Bombex Graminis*, multiplied so prodigiously, and committed such ravages in many provinces in Sweden, that the meadows became quite dry, as if a fire had passed over them."—KIRBY & SPENCE.
"	September 1st.—The gentlemen of the county of Galway "refused to attend as jurors" at the assizes, "being afraid of the sickness" then raging there. 8th.—"By the late seasonable rains and temperate weather, the sickness is abated all over the kingdom, particularly in Dublin, where the last [weekly] bill of mortality did not exceed 60 which is but a very small number, it having been often known that 180 have died in a week in this city. It is assumed that the first two or three days of cold weather will put an entire stop to all sickness, there being a great plenty of corn all over the kingdom, and the prospect of a great spring of aftergrass." 8th to 12th.—Great storms and floods in the neighbourhood of Dublin. 15th.—We hear from several parts of the north of Ireland "that wheat sells for 6*d.* a stone, and beef 1*d.* a pound, and all the provisions are cheap in proportion. It is remarkable that very few who smoke tobacco have been seized with the fever which has raged amongst us, and of these constant smokers who have had it, not one in twenty died. 18th.—The fever which was so epidemical, and raged with such violence in Galway, is entirely abated, so that this town is now restored to its former state of health and safety."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	XXI. October.—The Lord Lieutenant, in opening Parliament, which had been prorogued from the 12th May, 1740, alluded to "the sickness which had proved so mortal in several parts of the kingdom, and was thought to have been principally owing to the scarcity of wholesome provisions."	*Commons' Journal.*	
"	XXII. November.—The malignant Fever as also the Dysentery, though abated in autumn, did not entirely cease. A second [*recte* third] frosty winter, with an interposition of variable and stormy weather. The winter concluded healthy, and the bills of mortality sunk conspicuously on the stormy weather. The first attack [of the pre-	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1741.	vious epidemic Fever] was commonly very mild and deceitful; so that at the beginning it was frequently supposed to be no more than a common cold; whence a neglect of early confinement, and a proper regimen, was often attended by fatal consequences." The pulse was not much exhilarated; "the spots which sometimes attended (though not essentially) were mostly of a dusky red, sometimes purple, and sometimes intermixed with miliary pustules; and Dr. Connell, in Munster, observed, that profuse hæmorrhages at the nose most usually attended; but these were not frequent with us, the disease here being less violent, and less fatal. It seems also not unworthy of notice, that through the three summer months, there was frequent, here and there, a fever, altogether without the malignity attending the former, of six or seven days' duration, terminating in a critical sweat, as did the other also frequently; but in this the patients were subject to a relapse, even to a third or fourth time, and yet recovered." *See also* A.D. 1845–50.		
"	XXIII. December 12th.—"There still being sickness raging amongst the poor, we think proper to advise them not to eat any potatoes brought to Dublin by water, many of them being very watery, which throws people into fevers and fluxes." This strengthens the belief that the potatoes were diseased, as well as injured by the frost.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	During the progress of a bill passed against forestalling and regrating, by the Irish Parliament, it was ordered that "the Committee be empowered to receive a clause to prevent persons from selling distempered cattle, knowing them to be so."	*Commons' Journal.*	
"	"The sum total of burials this year [in Dublin] was 2,792."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	"Want and misery in every face, the rich unable to relieve the poor, the roads spread with dead and dying; mankind of the colour of the weeds and nettles on which they feed; two or three, sometimes more, on a car, going to the grave, for want of bearers to carry them, and many buried only in the fields and ditches where they perished. Fluxes and malignant fevers swept off multitudes of all sorts, so that whole villages were laid waste. If one for every house in the kingdom died, and that is very probable, the loss must be upwards of 400,000 souls. This is the third famine I have seen in twenty years, and the severest; these calamities arise from want of proper tillage laws to protect the husbandman; one scarce year sets all hands to the plough, this begets a great plenty, for which there are neither granaries to receive, nor bounties to encourage the exportation; the husbandman cannot get for his grain what the labour cost him; he sinks under its weight, deserts the plough, stocks with sheep, and in a few years there is another famine."—*A Pamphlet published in* 1742.	*The Groans of Ireland.*	
"	"It was computed that as many people died of want, and disorders occasioned by it, during that time, as fell by the sword in the rebellion of 1641. Whole parishes were almost desolate, and the dead were eaten in the fields by dogs, for want of people to bury them."	*Skelton's Necessity of Tillage.*	
"	"I myself believe and know it to have been the result of the observation of many intelligent persons who gave serious attention to this fatal epoch, that at the least 80,000 sick perished by reason of the aforesaid maladies."	*O'Connell's Observations.*	
"	In November it was ordered that a committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the late great scarcity of corn, and how the same may be prevented for the future.	*Commons' Journal.*	
"	The Fever and Dysentery of 1740 and 1741 in Galway and Bristol "fell little short of the plague." *See also Huxham and Short.*	*Webster's History.*	1741. Yellow fever in the West Indies.—COPLAND.
"	The effects of famine continued to be felt long after the symptoms of pestilence had abated, and articles of daily food had fallen to their ordinary prices. "Tillage in the year 1740 was sadly deficient, owing perhaps as much to the despair of the people as to their actual sufferings; but whatever the cause, the effect was the same, and the year 1741 was even worse than that which preceded it. Horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry, all were struck by the plague, and perished; and the mortality of the people must have been increased by feeding on the diseased animals. There were, it is said, shoals of dead fish cast on shore, on which the people also fed, but it is not believed that such food was unwholesome. The next harvest was plentiful, and it was said that cows being very scarce, a sheep produced as much milk that year as a cow would in ordinary seasons. The year 1741 was always mentioned as *Bliadhain an air*, i.e., 'the year of the slaughter.'" *See letter from Mr. Curry to Dr. Petrie, in a pamphlet styled "Famine in Ireland in* 1740–41."	*Tract on Famine.*	
"	"In the year 1740–41 the horrors of scarcity again returned, and	*Wakefield's Ireland.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1741.	thousands of the poor are said to have perished of absolute want and the use of bad provisions."		
"	Joseph Roche, the Mayor, and many others of the Corporation, died of the fever which then raged in Limerick.	*Ferrar's Limerick.*	
"	"The years 1740-41 were seasons of great scarcity, and, in consequence of the want of wholesome provisions, great numbers of our people perished miserably, and the speech from the throne recommends it to both houses to consider of proper measures to prevent the like calamity for the future. The employment of the poor and the encouragement of tillage are the remedies proposed. * * Many thousands were lost in these years, some from absolute want and many from disorders occasioned by bad provisions." *See also Commons' Journal.*	*Commercial Restraints.*	
A.D.1742.	XXIV. "The cold and dry spring was attended with disorders not unlike those of the two preceding and cold springs, particularly colds, and chincoughs, and the measles, were exceedingly frequent; the infirm, both old and young, and particularly the asthmatic, suffered greatly, and not less remarkably than did the vegetables during this sharp, cold season and prevalence of the N.E. winds; and the colds affected not only mankind but the horses, and was fatal to several both here and in England, particularly at Plymouth, where Huxham observes that, in March, almost all the horses out of the stable had the mange and a purulent cough. The summer was more healthful than the spring, and the fever mentioned last year was far less frequent, and disappeared entirely in winter."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1742. "After sundry sudden changes of weather, and three or four hard frosts," &c., a catarrhous fever, characterized by great debility, broke out in England, and appears to have been an epidemic of influenza. "In the last week of January and first of February, this catarrhous fever, after six or seven days, turned to a regular tertian. When the disorder was gone the sick were very weak, low, and dispirited," but restored by the use of Peruvian bark. In London, in the spring, the fever paid a visit to two or three streets where it had not been before." In October of this year "children's sore throats commenced."—SHORT.
EPIZOOTICS.			
"	April.—There was, at this time, "a most violent cold raging among horses, which killed many of them." And in May "sickness raged in most of the gaols amongst the prisoners. A great flood and inundation occurred in Limerick in the month of July."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	XXV. "In the year 1742 (a cold and severe spring occurring), inflammatory diseases, pleurisies, viz., anginas and peripneumonias, succeeded; at the same time, as also in the following summer, the continued fever already described returned."	*O'Connell's Observations.*	Scarlatina, which was first noticed by Fothergill, under the name of *morbus strangulatorius*, in 1739, began to show itself again in 1742; when, he says, there was "another attack of scarlatina in England, especially in London."—FOTHERGILL.
"	A great flood and inundation occurred in Limerick in the month of July. Upon the 26th of August there was in Dublin "a sudden and great shower of rain, with great lightning, which killed the fish of all sorts in the Liffey, which came down the stream, floating in great shoals, and were taken up in great quantities as they were carried to the sea."	*Dublin Gazette.*	
"	"Great numbers of the poor perished during the summers of 1741 and 1742, although all ranks of the people distinguished themselves by a liberal charity on this melancholy occasion, and great numbers were daily fed at a public mess in this city" [Cork].	*Smith's Cork.*	"In 1742 the ulcerous sore throat, of a malignant kind, appeared in England, and continued to prevail more or less for many years."—WEBSTER.
"	"A portrait of the Primate [Boulter] put up in the workhouse, [Dublin] in grateful remembrance of his Grace's unbounded charity to the poor of the kingdom in the two last years of scarcity and want, by which many thousands were relieved from the utmost distress and famine."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	"The autumn produced but few diseases. Winter stormy, yet not without considerable frost interposed. Provisions this winter were as plentiful as they had been scarce for the two last years. Bread was sold at twenty-one pounds, six ounces, for a shilling, and the winter quarter was remarkably healthy." Total of burials in Dublin city this year, 2,220.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
A.D.1743.	XXVI. The spring of this year was memorable for great rain and violent storms. In autumn great damage done to the corn by heavy rains. In October and November there occurred several violent storms.	*Dublin Gazette.*	1743. "Forrestus mentions an epidemical cough and catarrh which overran all Europe in six weeks time, of which scarce one in a thousand died, from which, however, the influenza differed, proving fatal to several."—RUTTY.
"	XXVII. "The spring was not exempt from colds, and inflammatory	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
INFLUENZA.	disorders, quinsies, ophthalmias, &c. But in April the Influenza or catarrh, which had made its first appearance at Rome, where it swept away multitudes, as it did afterwards in Spain, reached London, where it proved fatal to several, especially the old and infirm, and advanced their weekly bills to 1,100 and 1,500, near treble the usual number; but it did not arrive in Dublin until May, where it was milder and less fatal than in London—our weekly bill, at its greatest height (May 20th), being only 67, which falls greatly short of the above proportion of deaths in London; as also far short of the number dying in the two resembling epidemic disorders of 1732–33, and 1737, described above, the first of which was at the latter end of winter and beginning of spring, the latter in October; whereas this made its attack on us here at the end of the spring, a season less favourable to the disease, as more encouraging the necessary perspiration by which the distemper was usually carried off. It visited the remote parts of Ulster and		"Towards the end of April a kind of fever, in general slight, but sometimes not a little fatal to old men and children who had weak lungs, raged through all this country" [England].—HUXHAM. "The scarlatina also began in the year 1743, and returned at different times after."—RUTTY.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1743. PEMPHIGUS.	Munster, scarce sparing a family, and spread itself over Europe, like the two epidemic disorders above mentioned. The attack was like that of a violent cold tending to a fever, it being truly a catarrhal fever. It proved fatal to many of the old, infirm, asthmatic, and tabid. I observed some remains of it to continue with us to the latter end of July. Throughout the hot month of August were frequent, both among children and adults, white tubercles on the skin, as from the stinging of nettles (the *Essera Arabum*), but no way dangerous nor requiring the assistance of the physician." This was probably an outbreak of hives, or of *Pemphigus Gangrænosus*, although the *Essera Arabum* was the term applied at that period to chronic nettlerash. *See the London Medical Dictionary.*		
EPIDEMIC ANGINA MALIGNA.	XXVIII. "Besides the sore throats endemial to this country, there raged this autumn and winter (having begun in summer, and which was not extinct for many years after) an epidemic disease, which might pass under that general denomination, but was of a species wholly distinct, being very malignant and fatal to children, and eluding the skill of physicians. It raged in some of the neighbouring as well as remote counties, particularly in the county of Wicklow, Carlow, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Cavan, Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, and perhaps many others, carrying off incredible numbers, and sometimes sweeping away the children of whole villages in a few days; however, there were but very few instances of it in Dublin, the smoke of the city, perhaps, correcting the morbid effluvia, as in divers other epidemics. It is probable that we had this disorder here as early as we had any account of the malignant sore throat in England [described by Fothergill], which though not in all respects like ours, yet the most probable method of cure seems in both to be the same." Dr. Molloy, a country practitioner in Ireland, afforded Rutty the following description of the disease:—"'It is peculiar to children, and those chiefly of from a month to three, four, five, six, eight, or nine years old. They commonly, for a day or two, or more, had a little hoarseness, sometimes a little cough: then, in an instant, they were seized with a great suffocation, lasting a minute or two, and their face became livid: they have frequent returns of these fits of suffocation, like asthmatic persons, ever followed by one symptom, which continues till they die, viz., a prodigious rattling in the upper part of the aspera arteria [trachea], resembling that sound which attends colds where there is phlegm that cannot be got up.'" From this and other descriptions of the disease which attacked children, in 1743–4, it would appear to be an epidemic croup, or Diphtherite, and not pure scarlatina, for the chief seat of the disease, says Rutty, "seems to be in the glottis, not far in the aspera arteria. They have no difficulty in swallowing, nor does there appear the least swelling inwardly or outwardly, though the uvula, and parts about it, are intensely red." There was no thirst, and scarcely any quickness of the pulse. "Their death is generally sudden and when least expected, the pulse being good a minute before. Many die in twenty-four hours; none live above five days." But, from the following passage, it appears that some of the symptoms of scarlatina were present in several cases:—"Some have tumours behind the ears, which mortify: many have a prodigious weeping behind the ears, which is very corrosive;" and Rutty seemed to be aware of the difference between the two diseases, for he says—"In the year 1748, Dr. Fothergill published an accurate account of the sore throat, attended with ulcers, which had appeared of late years in London and the parts adjacent, which, among other appellations, is distinguished by those of *angina maligna*, and *carbunculus anginosus*, which, with respect to the subjects it attacked, the tendency of the parts to mortification, and the method of cure, also bore a great resemblance to ours; although it must be owned that the seat of the disease was different, being in ours chiefly the organs of respiration, in the other those of deglutition, with a tumour in the uvula and tonsils not observable in ours; as also a quickness of pulse in that, which, according to my correspondent above, did not attend ours." And he further likens it to the *morbus strangulatorius*, described by Dr. Starr, in the Philosophical Transactions, as having affected Cornwall from 1744 to 1749, in which there were "signs of a putrid disposition in the juices, corrosive ulcers, and a short, low, hecking cough, productive of a difficult, noisy, and strangulating respiration. The matter spit up was very like jelly mixed with a white, opaque, thready matter, somewhat resembling a rotten, membranous bag, or slough, and it is truly in part membranous, consisting of the mucous coat of the larynx and aspera arteria, with a viscid matter sticking to it, like birdlime."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1743. In England "with January set in a very odd sort of disorder; it seized only a few; a most acute pain between the ankle and calf of one leg. In February some children were seized with a slight pain of the throat," with difficulty of swallowing, and fever; they died suddenly on the fifth or sixth day. The epidemic decreased during summer, but broke out with violence in winter. This was scarlatina, which had commenced the year before. —SHORT. Short sent the following account of the epidemic of this disease in England to Dr. Rutty, as it presented between 1745 and 1759. "The symptoms were different from those in 1741, for a brisk fever attended, which was followed by great sickness and pukings, which continued for some hours, and when these abated a diarrhœa succeeded, and the greater the diarrhœa the more violent the symptoms; the next day the tonsils began to swell, as also the face, which seemed œdematous, then eruptions like measles broke out all over the body; about two days after a sanious humour began to flow from the nostrils and often from the eyes. The swelling in the face kept increasing and the tonsils grew much larger until about the ninth or eleventh day when the sick died, as it were suffocated by the deluge of phlegm which had fallen upon the tonsils, uvula, and larynx; none had a peripneumonia. In some there was an efflorescence on the skin like the scarlet fever, and these recovered." —SHORT.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1743.	"In September there was the greatest plenty of aftergrass that has been remembered; the two former seasons having failed, a glut of hay now succeeded and a plentiful crop of corn of all sorts."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
,,	According to "a yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending 23rd of December, 1743," the deaths were, 2,193, or 1,087 males, and 1,106 females. The principal items in this bill are—Consumption, 427; fever, 412; aged, 370; small-pox, 272; fits, 136; teeth, 133; suddenly, 114; and dropsy, 46. The decrease in burials this year was 127, and the increase in christenings, 162.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	
A.D.1744.	January 7th.—The comet mentioned in the English papers to have appeared there last week, has also been seen here for several nights past.	*Pue's Occurrences.*	1744. In England "the children's sore throats" were especially rife in July and August; about the seventh or eighth day purple or black spots came out all over them; then their faces became bloated and cadaverous, their eyes and nose discharged a red, sanious, ichorous matter—their pulse flagged, then the whole body became intolerably fœteu, and they died soon after. The disease now became contagious, infecting children and youths in the family they were in, or that they conversed with. In winter "this disease began to stir again; swellings on children's faces, cheeks, jaws, below or behind the ears, or on the neck, were frequent."—SHORT.
,,	"A healthful spring, so that few diseases appeared, except the endemial ones, as sore throats, tumours of the face and jaws, and ophthalmias. Agues, however, which had been rarely seen for some years past, were now pretty frequent, and, moreover, the mortal angina, described in the last year as raging chiefly in the country, did indeed attack some few of our children, and proved suddenly fatal to them." The summer was healthy, and the autumn quarter, though preceded by and attended with much rain, was remarkably healthy, "so that in November, one of the weekly bills of mortality amounted only to 18, about a third of the usual number. It is, indeed, no new thing that wet and windy weather should prove healthful in those countries. The same observation holds good in England, as Winteringham and others constantly assert. At the same time it may be worth while to observe, that the healthiness of this year and of the last succeeding the great frost, in 1739, 1740, was probably also very much promoted by the operation of that frost comminuting and ameliorating the soil, whence it yielded plenty of good corn, and by the succeeding warm summers of 1741, 1742, the fruits of the earth were duly maturated, and consequently wholesome, and less apt to produce a lentor in the blood."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1744. "Severe catarrh spread over Europe."—WEBSTER. It reached London the end of March, "and proved only to be a catarrhous fever *et ephemera*, but seized prodigious numbers at once, and killed more than any catarrh since 1665."—SHORT.
,,	"The autumn of this year was uncommonly wet and cold, and much grain was spoiled in the fields all over the north of Ireland from which this year was called 'The Rot Year.' Provisions were scarce and bad the following spring, and a considerable mortality arose among the cattle from the bad quality of their food."	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	
,,	The oats were "destroyed by high winds." When the northern part of Ireland was entirely covered with snow for many weeks, to the great loss and destruction of the cattle of that province; "there was but little snow here [Munster] and that only continued a day or two."	*Smith's Waterford.*	
,,	December 4th.—"It being apprehended that there may be hard frosts before Christmas, it would be advisable for all farmers and others to dig up their potatoes in the mild weather and bury them deep in the ground."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
,,	December "was memorable for the great height of the barometer, and a warmth unusual to the season. Whereas since the great frost of 1739-40 until the latter end of the present summer, we had generally a great and unusual prevalence of dry weather, in autumn our usual wet weather returned."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
A.D.1745. FEVER, SMALLPOX AND MURRAIN.	In January "there was not a brook or rivulet about Dublin but was swelled to an extraordinary height. The Liffey was, by a particular observation, found to be higher than in January, 1726. This inundation did great damage, drowned some men and several cattle; dislodged entirely the poor from their cellars, and the lower parts of the city [Dublin]; and did great damage to the merchants' goods lodged on the quays. It broke and tore away the parapet of the north arch of Island-bridge, carried away an arch with the parapet walls of Blue-bell-bridge, Golden-bridge, and Bow-bridge" Rutty remarks upon the similarity of this inundation and the great flood in Dublin, in 1687, following "a preceding long-continued drought, which in both cases was the effect of, or consequent upon, a preceding extraordinary frost. In March was a famine among the black cattle in the Co. Sligo and Roscommon; also oats and potatoes were very dear. In April there was a mortality among the black cattle, which was common to us and other parts of Europe, promoted greatly here, if not occasioned, by want of food and by bad hay. The horses also died in great numbers, and had it not been for a seasonable supply of corn from England by the vigilance of our merchants, the famine would have also destroyed mankind in the north-west parts of the kingdom, where their potatoes and the oats which, been spilt by the storms in the autumn of last year, failed them, as also their turf, by reason of the late extremely soft weather. In the Co. Armagh,	*Rutty's Registry.*	1745. A murrain among cattle began in Turkey, then passed over Europe, and ultimately spread to England.—BASCOME. 1745. A mortality among cattle, which lasted five years.—*Enquiry into the Price of Wheat.* 1745. "In the summer this distemper [scarlatina] diffused itself much wider, extending to several counties both in North and South Britain. These several visits it made us in 1742, '43, and '44, were but slight precursors of it, to the ravage it made among children in 1745 and '46. In 1746 the disease was carried from Ireland to Scotland."—SHORT.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1745.	Tyrone, and Derry, their distress was much greater than in the great frost of 1739."		
"	On the 28th of March, o.s., in this year "the most violent and surprising rain ever remembered" fell in the neighbourhood of Dunmore, County of Galway, which caused ten acres of bog to move from its original locality, and cover near thirty acres of adjoining meadow land; and also caused a neighbouring river to form a "lake of near fifty-five acres over the adjacent fields." *Communication by Ralph Ousley, Esq.* See also A.D.1788.	*Transactions, Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	Fever and Small-pox increased in Dublin in the month of August, "the Small-pox was brought to us by a conflux of beggars from the north, occasioned by the late scarcity there, whose children full of the Small-pox were frequently exposed in our streets."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
"	Rutty says, in his observations, that the yearly medium of burials of Members of the Established Church in Dublin, from 1715 to 1746, was 2,400.	*Rutty's County Dublin.*	
"	"A great fall of snow this year that smothered vast numbers of cattle and sheep, which caused a great many farmers to surrender their lands. The best land in Connaught after this period let for 5*s.* per acre, and numbers who had courage to take land enriched their families. Wheat now rose from 6*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt."	*Dutton's Galway.*	
A.D.1746.	An open winter; a wet summer, except August; Autumn very changeable. "In May several inflammations and abscesses in the ears occurred, and chincoughs were very epidemic among the children. There was also among the horses an epidemical cough which proved fatal to them."	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	1746. Scarlatina in Middlesex and London.—FOTHERGILL. 1746. Measles rife in England during spring, and afterward small-pox.—SHORT.
"	August 26th—An epizootic which it would appear affected horned cattle in this and the previous year, is thus alluded to in one of the periodicals of the day: "A great number of cows have lately been affected with a dry husky cough and universal tremor, and the urine which they make is generally very pale; the colour of their eyes is not altered, neither is the breath so offensive nor their tongues so black as last year; some have a violent purging, others very costive, and it has destroyed a vast quantity of cattle."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1746. The first account of Puerperal Fever, as it appeared in Paris, by M. DE JUSSIEU, *in Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences.* 1746. "Ophthalmias very common in June at Plymouth. In July myriads of snails everywhere, but scarce one butterfly."—HUXHAM.
A.D.1747.	A dreadful distemper among the cow kind, was brought over from Holland. "If I can," writes Bishop Berkley, in 1747, "but introduce the general use of tar-water for this murrain, which is in truth a fever, I flatter myself this may pave the way for its general use in all fevers whatever."	*Philosophical Transactions.* *London Magazine.*	1747. An epizootic in England among horned cattle; their removal from one town to another prevented.—FAULKNER'S *Journal.* 1747. The summer was the hottest since 1719; farmers in many places were obliged to feed their cattle with hay, as in winter. In July raged a putrid fever in England. In the spring and summer of 1747, malignant sore throat overspread England, and prevailed in the spring of 1748.—SHORT.
"	In January in the "County of Kildare, anginas and pleuretic disorders were frequent, and often proved fatal in a few days chiefly among the laborious poor." A cold spring; summer hot and dry; autumn unusually fair; winter mild. "The apple trees were blasted. The fair weather in summer continued the greatest part of seven weeks—a series of unusual length in this country. It was a fine season for all sorts of grain; and as the crops in France, Spain, and Italy failed, some of those were supplied from Ireland."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons, and Registry.*	In England Angina Maligna continued its ravages.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1748.	The spring seasonable. January very mild. "Summer warm and dry for the most part; autumn uncommonly warm and summer-like.	*Rutty's Registry.*	1748. Locusts were observed in considerable numbers in England, "but providentially they soon perished without propagating. These were evidently stragglers from the vast swarms which did such infinite damage in Wallachia, Moldavia, Hungary, and Poland."—KIRBY and SPENCE.
LOCUSTS.	In June we were alarmed at the arrival of some of the flying Locusts, being a large exotic grasshopper. Their flight to us was favoured by the easterly winds; and we have good authority for supposing these to have been the same with those that were taken in England this year."—See *Philosophical Transactions.* In November was a second bloom of roses and some other flowers.		
"	"In the summer of this year there fell in and about the town of Doneraile, a shower of a yellowish substance which resembled brimstone and had a sulphurous smell."—See A.D. 1695.	*Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer.*	1748. The malignant sore throat in England.—FOTHERGILL.
"	In autumn appeared a slight infantile epidemic, described as "certain tubercles, hot, red, and itching, as from the stinging of nettles, the *Essere Arabum* attended with no other symptoms of sickness." *See also* A.D. 1743.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1748. The *morbus strangulatorious* "within those last four years [preceding 1749] reigned in several parts of Cornwall with great severity, and swept away whole families of children.—STARR, *in Philosophical Transactions.*
A.D.1749.	"There was no rot among the sheep, notwithstanding a like wet winter and cold spring succeeding [as in 1735]; so that it should seem that wet seasons, though they may promote, do not, for the most part, generate this disorder, but that it is owing to more latent causes." Summer partly cold and winter-like, especially during June, when hoar frost occurred. "It was an unkindly season by reason of the cold winds of the spring, and the cold protracted to June, with regard to hay, apples, and wall fruit. Coals were at 48*s.* per ton" in Dublin.	*Rutty's Registry.*	1748. The thermometer in Paris was higher than it had been for an hundred years previously. "Some horses dropped down dead by means of the violent heat." Great damage done by lightning in England.—RUTTY.
A.D.1750.	Spring dry and backwards. "Summer, except a few excessively hot days, cold, moist, and winter-like;" but some days in June were the "hottest in the memory of man." The same was recorded of	*Rutty's Registry.*	1749. An invasion of locusts over Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and Silesia, caused great destruction of all vege-

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1750. EPIZOOTICS.	July, when Fahrenheit's thermometer, as on the former occasion, rose to 76°. "Several horses dropped down dead under their masters, overcome by the heat. At Coolock, a village near Dublin, more wasps were observed this month than for thirty years past."		tables.—*Philosophical Transactions.* 1749. "In the north of England snow and ice of a great thickness was found in June in several places."—RUTTY.
"	Agues in February and March, and slightly during summer. "Some choleras appeared about the beginning of September;" this is the first mention of that term for disease in Ireland. A memorable fall of snow occurred on the 23rd October. November cold. "About the middle or latter end of December the most epidemic and universally spreading disease among horses that any one living remembered made its appearance in Dublin, which seems to have been nearly analogous to the influenza and catarrhal fever which seized mankind in the years 1737 and 1743, but now particularly attacked the horses in their turn, as may appear by a comparison of their respective histories. It had appeared in England in November, and spread through all England almost in an instant, and towards the end of the month began to abate. It raged in Denmark at the same time, but it did not reach our horses in Dublin till its decline in England at the time before mentioned, having probably been imported, and was nearly of the same duration here as in England; however it affected the horses in Munster and Ulster almost if not quite as soon as in Dublin; and there was scarce an instance of a horse in town or country but had it." It appears to have been a mild form of Glanders, for, says the same authority, it seized the animals "like a violent cold, with heaviness, loss of appetite, cough, and laborious breathing, and then a profuse running at the nose and mouth of a digested or thick, yellow, greenish matter; upon which they grew better." In England, as well as here, it did not prove very mortal, though some died of it. The death of our horses in the city was imputed rather to the use of medicines and too high a diet than to any malignity in the disease; for it was observable that very few died in the country, and, particularly, none that were kept at grass. It vanished about the middle of January," 1751.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1750. Puerperal Fever at Lyons and Paris.—CHURCHILL, *in The Sydenham Society's Works.* 1750. Constantinople lost 200,000 inhabitants by the plague. It was preceded by a severe snow, which it was predicted would produce an epidemic.—WEBSTER. 1750. In the beginning of February there was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, in and about Bristol.—*Enquiry into the Price of Wheat.*
A.D.1751.	About December the following year "there prevailed again among the horses an epidemic Catarrh, being attended with a running at the eyes and heaviness, with a tumour of the head, limbs, and sometimes scrotum, not so general as last year, though some few died."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1751-52-53. Malignant sore throat epidemic in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.—HUXHAM. 1751. A mortal distemper prevailed among horses and cattle in England. 30,000 cows were reported to have died of it in Cheshire alone. A sickly season in Glasgow; great inundations in Great Britain and France.—WEBSTER.
"	"In the year 1751 an epidemic cold seized the horses so as in a month to spread over all these kingdoms, but yet a great number had not it."	*O'Halloran on the Air.*	
"	Spring, stormy and cold; summer, wet, except some days in June. "The bad weather in July and August was common to us and England and Germany." Autumn, variable; winter, open and foggy.	*Rutty's Registry.*	
A.D.1752. ANGINA MALIGNA.	"In Ireland prevailed Angina of such a malignant type as to kill the patient sometimes in eight or ten hours. Dysentery and Anginas in America and Ireland."	*Webster's History,*	Dysentery of a malignant type in the northern states of America; malignant fever in Normandy; gangrenous sore throat in Ireland and France, and a petechial fever in Constantinople, which destroyed 150,000 persons. Aleppo and the greater portion of Syria and the Levant suffered from pestilence and famine. Yellow fever appeared in the West India Islands and in North America.—BASCOME.
"	"The pestilential Angina, similar to that which appeared in 1743, made some appearance in April in the neighbourhood of the city [Dublin], particularly about Kilgobbin and Kilternan, making great havoc among the children."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	"Spring, cold and dry, except a moist May. Summer, extremely wet; the herbs were remarkably larger than usual from the excessive moisture of the season." Also, several plants flowered a second time in September from the same cause. "Several of the grains were lean and poor; but the potatoes were good. A rot appeared among the sheep at the latter-end of the season, and became general in the low and moist lands through most parts of the kingdom."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1752. "The distemper among horned cattle rages considerably about the skirts [London in March] insomuch that last Saturday several cows were buried in the fields," at the bottom of Gray's Inn Lane.—*Dublin Gazette.*
EPIZOOTICS.			
"	"A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending the 24th of December, 1752.—Males buried this year, 854; females buried this year, 990; [total, 1844]. Decrease in burials this year, 186; [but] increase in burials this quarter, 115." The principal diseases and casualties in this bill are Fever, 352; Aged, 298; Small-Pox, 251; Decay, 240; Fits, 130; Measles, 126; Teeth, 90.	*Dublin Bills of Mortality.*	
"	By the Charitable Musical Society of Dublin, "the prisons are now kept clear of the malignant fevers which formerly were very mortal and epidemic."	*Watson's Dublin Almanack.*	
"	Of 1,646 children alive on 25th March, 1751, or sent in to the Dublin Foundling Hospital between that date and the 25th March, 1752, there died 491, or 1 in 3·35.	*Abstract of the Foundling Accounts.*	
A.D.1753.	The old style altered to the new when the 1st September was called the 12th: from this date the bills of mortality were made up to December instead of March.		1753. The inundations at the end of this year were not peculiar to Ireland, "for the Rhine overflowed its banks December 14th and
"	"A waterspout was observed on Slievegallion, county of Derry,	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1753.	which destroyed some cattle, and tore up the surface of the earth like an impetuous torrent."—*Caldwell.*		the 19th." There were great floods near Utrecht in Holland; and in January, [1754], "were inundations in Scotland, Holland, and Germany."—RUTTY.
"	"Spring seasonable, except a wet March; summer wet; autumn fair and dry, and at the end frosty. Winter rainy, and great floods and some frosts. There was a fine crop of excellent potatoes, as also of flax and of corn, except bere."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
"	In April "a violent raucedo and tumour of the jaws [mumps] was epidemic among some young children in the suburbs" of Dublin.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	Four thousand houses were erected in the city and suburbs of Dublin since the year 1711, so that allowing eight souls to a house the increase of the inhabitants was thirty-two thousand in forty-two years.	*Annals of Dublin.*	
"	"A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending 23rd December, 1753:—Males buried this year, 959; females buried this year, 866; [total, 1,825]. Decrease in burials this year, 19." There is an increase of burials for the quarter ending at the above date amounting to 45. The principal diseases and casualties enumerated are Fever, 451, exclusive of "Spotted Fever," 7; Aged, 311; Decay, 153; Small-Pox, 241; Fits, 142; Teeth, 103.—*Bill in Dublin Library.*	*Dublin Bills of Mortality.*	
"	Great floods in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in February; roads and bridges damaged, and other mischief done by the late "great snow and rains." In consequence of the late wet weather there has been great destruction of sheep in Ireland. In March there was much boisterous weather, and great floods in the Liffey. In April there were food riots at Cork. Heavy wet continued throughout May, but provisions were plentiful during summer; butchers' meat 1¾*d.* per pound. A plentiful harvest. About the middle of November occurred a great fall of snow, attended with very stormy weather. In December great damage was done by the rain and floods which followed "the great frost." Great quantities of cattle have been brought down the river Liffey, carried off by the violence of the current; very great damage done to the shipping. The inundations upon the Boyne also caused great damage. Some of the bridges upon the Shannon, and several of those throughout Munster, were injured or destroyed. New springs broke from the ground, and according to all accounts the inundations over the entire country were immense.	*Dublin Gazette.*	1753. "The roads in England so flooded that it took fifteen days coming from London to the Head," Holyhead.—*Dublin Gazette.*
A.D.1754.	"February 26. A strange meteor was seen both here [London] and at Dublin at the same time, only here it exceeded the brightness and largeness of a full moon for five seconds; then it was like two men rushing violently against one another."	*Short's History.*	1754. Volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes general.—WEBSTER.
"	"At eleven at night [Feb. 26th] a ball of fire was seen in the south part of the hemisphere, near 20° in altitude, which in an instant so enlightened the air that it was possible to read the smallest print. It continued between four and five seconds, and then disappeared, leaving a great smoke behind it."—*MS. in Royal Irish Academy.*	*Butler, in "The Repository."*	
"	Great inundations in early spring. In March, "frequent frosts, hail, and snow," which continued on through April; "some phillyreas and hollies quite burned and dried in their leaves by the north east winds—an effect seldom seen but in such a frost as that of 1739–40." Summer wet, particularly in June and July; "autumn fair and summer-like."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
SCARLATINA.	"The gangrenous sore throat of 1743 attacked some children in this city, and proved fatal to several." This seems to be the sore throat with ulcers described by Dr. Fothergill, or, at least, akin to it, which, "for several years past, has been sporadic in England and several parts of Ireland, but it occurred very rarely in Dublin."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.* *Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
"	"The gangrenous sore throat was very mortal in Ireland, and prevailed in England. In this year also prevailed a petechial fever in Ireland; gangrenous sore throat in England, Ireland, and America."	*Webster's History.*	
"	"This spring agues were frequent in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow, though rare in Dublin." Fevers, several of them of the petechial kind, were frequent in summer also.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	"A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending 22nd December, 1754:—Males buried this year, 932; females buried this year, 965 [total, 1897]. Increase in burials this year, 72." The principal diseases and casualties enumerated are Fever, 413; Aged, 308; Small-Pox, 292; Fits, 140; Teeth, 136; Decay, 112; Infants, 108; Consumption, 93; Flux, 20; Spotted Fever, 18; Measles, 32; Childbed, 44. This latter item is the highest for that cause of death in any of the bills remaining to this time. The registry of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, Rotundo, does not, however, extend back so far.	*Dublin Bills of Mortality.*	
A.D.1755.	Spring frosty—continued from the previous year—the latter part	*Rutty's Registry.*	A great earthquake at Lisbon on 1st November.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1755.	wet; "summer wet and cold; autumn inclined to wet, except October; winter wet."		1755; great agitation of the sea at Portsmouth; the lakes in Holland, Sweden, and Norway were likewise much agitated. — *Philosophical Transactions, and also the Gentleman's Magazine for* 1755–6.
"	The remarkable earthquake which destroyed a large portion of the city of Lisbon on the 1st of November, this year, was very severely felt in the south of Ireland, particularly along the Shannon; tradition has sent down to the present time among the peasantry of the locality the history of the circumstances, and there are persons living who remember to have heard the details thereof recited by those who were living at the time it occurred.		1755. Ulm saw a red rain fall, which Ran examined and believed to arise from a combination of sulphur and water. In the same year similar rain fell at Lucerne, which was believed to be owing to a red powder in the air.—MORREN.
"	"Upon Saturday, the 1st of November, at thirty-six minutes after nine o'clock, a sensible shock of earthquake was felt at Cork; it continued for about a minute. About two o'clock in the afternoon the same day the sea rose up in an extraordinary manner in the bay of Kinsale, and in a few minutes' time rose thirteen feet higher than usual, and did much damage to the boats and shipping."	*Memoirs of Philosophical Society.*	1755. The frost of this year spread over Europe. "At Paris the thermometer was lower than in 1740." In February the Danube was frozen, "and in Prussia some perished of the frost; and in Germany and the North, the winter is said to have been more severe than in 1709 and 1740, and that many perished in the snow." On September 1st "was the greatest fall of rain ever remembered in" Edinburgh. —RUTTY.
A.D. 1756.	About the year 1756 the fourth epidemic constitution of the eighteenth century commenced, and was especially marked by unusual cosmical phenomena. As many as five earthquakes were felt in Ireland between the end of 1755 and the beginning of 1762. With the exception of the years 1757 and 1760, which were unusually dry, the seasons were characterized by an amount of moisture uncommon even in this humid climate, and storms occurred with more than general frequency. A partial famine followed, and provisions rose to a great height during 1756 and 1757. Agues were rife; diseases of the mucous membrane, especially affecting the Eyes and the bowels followed; and then an outbreak of Influenza spread with unwonted mortality over the country, and extended to the lower animals—horses and dogs in particular; Fever and Dysentery, Scurvy and Small-pox, appeared in the train of calamities; finally, there occurred in 1763 and 1764 great inundations that destroyed much property, and formed the not unusual prelude to the destruction of the potato crop.		1755. A remarkable year of malignant sore throats, and catarrhs prevalent in England, France, and other places.—WEBSTER.
"	I. "Spring variable; summer very wet. During this summer there was much more rain in and near Dublin than in divers parts of the country; autumn variable. The vintage in France failed, and we had not, in several places, above one-half, or one-third of a crop of oats, but the potatoes were excellent this year. There was a great scarcity of corn both here and in England, not owing entirely to a failure in the crop, but more to a consumption of the grain in the distilleries." On October 2nd and 7th great storms on both the English and Irish coasts, "destructive to men and shipping. It is said to have been as great a storm as that in January 1738–9."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1756. "They wrote from England that the mortality among the horned cattle, which hath raged more or less for these ten years past, seemed to be ceased, many of their meadows being overflown this season, which they think hath washed off any remaining infection in the grass and herbage."—*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*
"	"A remarkable thunder storm at Claraghy, county Monaghan, on the 27th June. The waters of a lake were observed to boil, and the neighbouring land shook and finally rent in some places, from which apertures warm water with a strong sulphurous smell poured forth for some hours. The accident [which was evidently an earthquake] greatly alarmed the country and the neighbourhood. A waterspout of great size was observed in the neighbourhood of Achill, county of Mayo." Mr. Caldwell, who communicated the account of the waterspout in Derry in 1753, likewise recorded in the May of this year a notice of "an uncommon kind of earthworm, which the inhabitants of Ulster called by the name of Cutworm, which destroyed the roots of vegetables, and made great havoc of them in the north of Ireland." The insect, which it is probable was the weevil, cut the plants at the roots. Subsequently it was found that the damage was principally done to the oats "by fiery scorching winds;" the cabbages likewise suffered severely.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1756. A shock of an earthquake at Lisbon on the 11th March, "the most violent that has been felt in that city since the first of November [1755], all the remaining shattered houses being levelled to the ground thereby." —*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.* Other minor shocks were felt this year, on the 14th of April, at Venice, and at the beginning of the month similar shocks in the low countries.
"	II. "September 2nd was rendered memorable by a remarkably high wind, which did considerable damage to the ripened grain, much being shaken off. This caused a dearth the following year; oatmeal sold at 3*s.* 6*d.* per eighteen pounds, and potatoes at 2*s.* per bushel." From barley being the chief food of the lower classes "this was called 'The Barley Meal Summer.'"	*M'Skimins' Carrickfergus.*	1756. A remarkably wet year upon the Continent. Great floods in England. "In August the River Rhine is said to have risen higher than ever in the memory of man."—RUTTY.
"	III. "In a mountainous tract near Dublin, Baltibois, sore mouth, affecting the gums and palate, was frequent even in adults."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	IV. "Ireland, generally late and very dim-sighted in projecting her own interest, has been happily early in her precautions on this occasion," writes a correspondent of Faulkner's Dublin Journal for the early part of that year, in alluding to the provision made to avert the threatened famine; and, speaking of the impropriety of feeding horses upon oats, which might be converted into food for man, observes—"meal made of oats hath become the food of the mechanic and the lower part of the people, more especially in the north of Ireland and the parts adjacent."—See A.D. 1845.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1757.	V. In January and February frost and snow; March and April wet and cold; the spring characterized as "cold and backward." A great storm in March. "It was said, that by examining the wind book, kept at the Admiralty in London, in April, that the wind has not blown so long from the west in one year since the days of Queen Elizabeth. In May was a time of great scarcity; bread, about seven pounds, and in the north four and a-half pounds for a shilling; and some few perished from want in this city" of Dublin. "In autumn it appeared that the dearth above mentioned was artificial, for the farmers now began to open their hoards of corn, laid up in hopes" of high prices. There was, however, a good harvest. Autumn was dry and summer-like.	*Rutty's Registry.*	1757. Europe threatened with a famine.—*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.* 1757. An earthquake at Lisbon on 1st March in this year also. 1757. A small beetle, *Bostrichus Typographus*, appeared in the Hartz forest, and for a number of years committed great devastation among the trees.—THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.* In 1757 the *Bostrichus Typographus*, which had committed great destruction in 1665, reappeared in the Hartz forest, and again in 1769, "and arrived at its height in 1783, when the number of trees destroyed by it was calculated at a million and a half, and the inhabitants were threatened with the total suspension of the working of their mines, and consequent ruin.—KIRBY *and* SPENCE. 1757. "The frosty weather in January was common to us and England, Russia, Poland, and Germany." In Vienna, it was "said to have been colder by two degrees than in 1740, and as cold as in 1709."—RUTTY.
"	"This year and the latter end of the last had been remarkable for unusual storms, one of the most violent of which occurred on the 23rd March." A remarkable Aurora Borealis was observed in Dublin by Surgeon Genty, on the night of 9th September. "The present summer has afforded us more intense sunshine, and a longer continuation of dry weather, than we have experienced for many years. A great honey dew fell in the neighbourhood of Dublin."—*Caldwell.* A fire-ball fell in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough, and caused great dismay to the inhabitants. A shower of salt hail fell at Athlone, in March. A violent thunder storm with much lightning occurred in Dublin and different other parts of Ireland on the 10th November; the steeple of Christ Church, Dublin, was struck with lightning.—*See also Rutty's Registry.*	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
" AGUE.	VI. "Intermitting fevers, which had not appeared since 1746, came on at the end of February and beginning of March, and continued in April, which, with inflammatory disorders, pleurisies, and coughs, were the prevailing diseases. The cold, nipping spring was sensibly felt by divers invalids; and it proved fatal to several of the aged and consumptively disposed. In June and beginning of July several cutaneous disorders appeared, probably owing to the extraordinary heat of the weather which attended some part of those months; and in both those months I met with some dysenteries among the poor, promoted, perhaps, by the badness of their bread, as it was a time of great scarcity." Fevers of a "low and putrid kind" were frequent. They increased in number and fatality in autumn "to not a few of the young and strong; and we received accounts of a like malignity attending this fever in the country * * The small-pox seemed to keep pace with fever in respect to malignity."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
" SCURVY.	VII. "A peculiar disease arose in the county of Londonderry, which was attributed to the patients having fed on corn which was heated and malted by reason of a wet and ill-saved harvest." An affection somewhat similar in character was one of the first recorded pathological effects of the diseased potatoes in 1845. *See communications for that and the following years.* In May, an epidemic fever broke out, in Kinsale, where a large number of French prisoners were confined. In August it was frequent in Kinsale, Cork, and Bandon.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
"	"The vaunted prosperity of Ireland was changed into misery and distress: the lower classes of our people wanted food; the money arising from the extravagance of the rich was freely applied to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. £20,000 was granted in March, this year, and placed at the disposal of the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant, to assist in relieving the great distress of the poor, arising from calamities consequent upon a want of corn which had been in part felt the last year, and to which this country had been too often exposed."—*See also Commons' Journal.*	*Commercial Restraints.*	
A.D.1758. OPHTHALMIA.	VIII. January and February frosty; a great fall of snow in the latter month. "Obstinate inflammations of the eyes in February." March and April cold; the spring backward. Summer mostly wet, particularly in July, at Dublin; autumn dry and fair; winter open and mild. "The mildness of the winter was common to us and Russia. Pleurisies, perepneumonias, and rheumatisms, were very frequent in March; also in this month and the beginning of April a fever was frequent, which seized chiefly young girls, and terminated in a few days with erysipelatous eruptions all over the skin."	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	1758. Severer frost in the January of this year than occurred in 1740.—*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.* 1758. "In London there fell in July, five inches depth of rain, a quantity surpassing any in the same month perhaps in the memory of man. [Compare June, 1845.] A very open winter. Roses were in blossom near Edinburgh in December, and there was a second crop of apples.—RUTTY.
"	"Putrid fevers very rife and mortal in the month of March this year."	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
"	"Though [the linen] manufacture made great advances from 1727 to 1758, yet the tillage of this kingdom declined during the whole of that period, and we have not since been free from scarcity."	*Commercial Restraints.*	1758. A meteor seen at Edinburgh, Dublin, Newcastle, Plymouth, and near London.—*Annual Register.*
"	Dr. Rutty, from information obtained from some Roman Catholic clergyman, computed the population of Dublin City at 159,936 persons. At this period the only means employed for estimating	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1758. In the south of Scotland an insect like a caterpillar of a dark colour about two inches long covered the

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1758.	the population of the metropolis was by the number of houses, the hearths, or the bills of mortality, all of which methods were liable to great uncertainty.		ground, and did great damage to the grass and corn.—*Repository of the Medico Philosophical Society.*
A.D.1759.	IX. Although there was some frost in spring, and a great fall of snow on 15th February, the year was, compared with the foregoing ones, fair, dry, and warm. Fruit trees were blasted, but "the grain of this year was dry and excellent."	*Rutty's Registry.*	1758 "Catarrh spread over Europe."—WEBSTER.
"	X. January.—"The present winter hath hitherto continued as mild and as open as ever was known in the memory of man, our pastures being not only covered with a great spring of grass, but many of our indigenous flowers are now blown in the open fields; many fruit and other trees are very forward in putting forth the buds of leaves and blossoms."—*Smith.*	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1758. Influenza prevailed to an unparalleled extent in Edinburgh.—*Memoirs of Medico Philosophical Society.* An account of this Epidemic has been left by DR. WHYTT in the London Medical Observations. It extended over all Scotland.
" DYSENTERY.	"It is worthy of remark, that as this summer—like those of 1740, 1741—had been one of the warmest and driest, so it was likewise fertile in Dysenteries; but there was this difference in the two seasons, that the present was a very plentiful one, abounding with wholesome provisions; whereas, in the other, provisions were very scarce and bad, which, no doubt, must have increased the malignity of the disease." Diarrhœa and dysentery continued during the remainder of this year.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1759. The frost was severe upon the Continent, particularly in Holland, Germany, and Italy, where it was compared to that of 1709.—RUTTY. Scarlatina never left Sheffield since 1745, and "in July, 1759, it returned again in a violent epidemic contagious and fatal manner, and cut off whole families of children."—SHORT, *in a letter to* RUTTY.
A.D.1760.	XI. "A slight shock of earthquake at fifty one minutes past six, P.M., on 27th January, at Island-bridge, and other parts of Dublin, and also in the county Wicklow;—a tremor was felt, and a rumbling noise, as of carriages, heard near the sea in Wicklow; the houses were so agitated that the pewter on the shelves was perceived to rattle."—*Garrett.*	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1759. Copenhagen devastated by small-pox.—*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.* "In 1759, and again in 1762, the high sheep farms in Tweedsdale were dreadfully infested with a caterpillar," the larva of *Bombex Graminis*; spots of a square mile were totally covered with them, and the grass devoured to the very roots.—KIRBY & SPENCE.
"	"Spring dry; summer variable, inclined to cold." The apple trees blasted in May; July was excessively hot, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 78° on the 18th. "Autumn excessively wet," so that much hay rotted; winter open, warm, windy; and, as is common after wet seasons, "primroses and dasies were in blossom the 31st of December. By means of the long continuance of the westerly winds Dublin was, in a great measure, deprived of coals [which rose to £4 per ton] this winter."	*Rutty's Registry.*	
"	GEORGE III.		
" EPIZOOTICS.	XII. "It was one of the wettest autumns in the memory of man, and yet remarkably healthy." Ophthalmia prevailed during the N.E. winds in April, and an Epizootic among horses at the same time, of the nature of an Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, which took its rise in the winter, and was also common to other parts of Europe. "It raged in London and other parts of England in January, February, and March, and seized our horses in Dublin at the end of March, moving westward as other epidemics frequently do, and on the 4th of April it was become general in this city, and continued till the end of that month, when most of our horses were recovering, although some remains of the disease appeared in June, and even July the 17th, in the coughs and broken wind attending some of them in consequence of the disorder. The distemper is said to have been more severe in the North than in the South. The mules also received the infection." Rutty, tracing this epizootic to an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, and apprehending a connexion between it and influenza and other human epidemics, writes, "In 1727 there was an epidemic catarrh among our horses here, which also travelled hither from England, and, moreover, preceded a like disorder, viz., a cough and sore throats among men, even as at Edinburgh before the catarrhal fever in 1732; their horses had been previously affected. Again in the cold and dry spring, 1742, was an epidemic catarrh among the horses at Plymouth and here. In May, 1746 (the preceding part of the spring cold), was an epidemic cough among horses, and chincoughs and tumours of the parotids among men. In December, 1750, was an universal catarrhal fever among horses, rather more severe than this of the present year, 1760, which also travelled from England; and the like in December and January, 1751, and among mankind, coughs and inflammations of the face, eyes, and gums, at the same time. And [subsequently] many of the labouring horses who had this disorder suffered so much in their eyes as to have become blind."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1760. In England a dry summer and wet autumn, A distemper among horses about London.—WEBSTER. Puerperal fever was epidemic in Aberdeen in 1760 and 1761.—GORDON *on Puerperal fever.*
"	"There had been admitted into the Foundling Hospital of the city of Dublin, from the 25th March, 1750, to the 25th March, 1760—7,781 children: of those died in the nursery, 3,797 (nearly one-half); sent to nurse, 3,932. Admitted from 25th March, 1760, to the same in 1770—8,726 children: of these died, 1,990 (not one-fourth);	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics
A.D.1760.	sent to nurse, 6,721. For this remarkable alteration in the preservation of the lives of these innocents, the public and the kingdom are indebted to the attention and superintendence of the Right Honourable Lady Arabella Denny."		1761. A distemper among horned cattle in Germany. Persons said to have died from drinking the milk, therefore its use was interdicted by the magistrates during the epizootic.—*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*
A.D.1761.	XIII. "Spring dry and cool; summer extraordinarily dry." The west winds continued to keep up the price of coals. "The extraordinary drought of the summer was common to us and to Italy and Switzerland; and the great rains in October were not peculiar to us, but, according to the public accounts, prevailed also in Lancashire and Yorkshire," and in the south of Europe. Autumn wet; great fogs in December. Great floods the autumn and winter of this year, especially at Cork and Dublin.	*Rutty's Registry.* *Pue's Occurrences.*	1761. Influenza prevailed during the spring in the United States of America, and also in the West Indies. "A deadly epizootic broke out among the dogs in Madrid."—BASCOME.
"	An earthquake felt at Cork on 31st of March, and the sea suddenly rose at Kinsale. On June 28th the water of the river Suir rose five feet in five minutes, and the tide ebbed and flowed five times between four and five, p.m., on the same day.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1761. An earthquake at Madrid, Corunna, and Lisbon on 31st March.—*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*
"	"From the year 1751, until 1761," writes Dr. Sims, whose observations were chiefly made in the county Tyrone, "the seasons were cold and wet, not one agreeable summer intervening to enliven the dreary prospect. During this whole period disorders revelled with unbridled fury; coughs and catarrhs appearing in the winter; agues in the spring; dysenteries and cholera morbus, in the autumn; and low putrid or nervous fevers throughout the year. To the unhealthiness of these years, the bad state and dearth of provisions might not a little contribute. The poor being incapable to procure sufficient sustenance, were often obliged to be contented with things at which nature almost revolted; and even the wealthy could not, by all their art and power, render wholesome those fruits of the earth which had been damaged by an untoward season. The years 1761 and 1762, however, proving remarkably dry, these disorders abated, and agues, in particular, seemed entirely to take their flight."	*Sims' Observations on Epidemic Disorders.*	The summer of 1761 was unusually dry and warm in England, and southerly winds with rain prevailed during autumn and early winter; but from the end of January to the middle of March, there were frequent frosts, snows, and vehement rains, which "succeeded one another by turns in an unusual manner." East winds prevailed during May, about which time influenza appeared in England and Scotland, which "sometimes proved periodical; and of the tertian type. This disease pervaded almost all Europe during the same spring, being especially virulent in the city of Venice. In England it nowhere observed any fixed law, but pursued its uncertain course in a desultory manner, yet infesting cities and the larger towns, crowded with inhabitants, earlier than the surrounding villages."—BAKER'S *Treatise on Epidemic Catarrhs and Dysenteries.*
"	"Towards the end of the month [of March], and beginning of April, the cholera morbus, with obstinate obstructions and inflammations of the bowels, and bilious purgings were very frequent. Among the soldiers, the petechial fever frequently appeared, which was favourable. The extraordinary drought of summer was attended with a stronger tendency to inflammation, agreeable to Winteringham's observations in Yorkshire."	"	
"	"The yearly bill of Dublin this year was 2,292, viz., much larger than in the two preceding years, which agrees to some former observations of the unwholesomeness of dry seasons."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
A.D.1762.	March 6—"At six in the morning an earthquake was very sensibly felt at Wexford, in Ireland." *See also Webster.*	*Annual Register.*	1762. This influenza "visited Copenhagen a month before it reached London, and raged in London about a month before it spread to Dublin, it had also run through Alsace and Flanders."—M'BRIDE'S *Practice of Physic.*
"	XIV. "Spring dry; summer dry; autumn moist; winter foggy and warm. The excessive drought of the season was common not only to us and several parts of England, but to other parts of Europe, and even to Virginia," and, consequently, there was a failure of hay, oats, and butter. "The depth of rain collected in October was $26\frac{7}{20}$" [inches]; but this must refer to the quantity collected in the gauge, and not the superficial amount. On the 21st of that month "the North Wall, near Dublin was overflowed, and some bridges were broken down; and several of the lower parts of Dublin were under water." There were also great storms about the same time in Dublin, Waterford, and Galway. "In the beginning of May a fever was common which resembled the scarlet fever in every circumstance except the eruption," but there was a soreness in the throat, sometimes attended with superficial ulcerations in the tonsils, and often a crick in the neck: "the skin peeled off in branny scales, as in the scarlet fever, though no eruption had appeared."	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	"In the beginning of May there was at London and in its neighbourhood, a disease very epidemic though not fatal, which had sometime before been very prevalent both in Italy and Germany It is nearly the same disease which was at London in April and May 1743; and then called Influenza."—WATSON'S *Letter to* HUXHAM *in Annals of Influenza.*
SCARLATINA.			
" INFLUENZA.	XV. "About the middle of May, began in Dublin the Catarrhal Fever or feverish cold, scarce sparing a family, or any age, sex, or condition, except that it rather spared children. It was plainly a disease of foreign extraction, having visited Copenhagen a month before it reached London, and London about a month before it arrived here, and it gradually extended itself through every province of the kingdom. In London it seldom proved fatal, though their weekly bills once rose to 700; but in the country it was more fatal. It generally began here with a lassitude, a pain and heaviness of the head, and particularly a pain across the eyebrows, a severe cough, a soreness or rawness in the throat and breast, excited by coughing; generally a great defluxion from the nose and sometimes eyes, the heat a little greater than natural, and a loss of appetite. In several there was observed an efflorescence on the skin, like the measles or a red rash, with violent itching, which was observed to carry off the dis-	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1762. At the time of the inundation at Dublin, in October, "there was a prodigious swell of the river Thames, and great damages were done at Norwich by the floods; and from almost every quarter in England we had accounts of great losses of cattle, and of divers manufactures by the same means."—RUTTY. 1762. Great hurricane and fall of snow in England, much damage done, many men, sheep, "and cattle perished." April—"Many people have been lately afflicted by colds which attacked them with violent pains in the stomach, head, and bones. It is the opinion of the Faculty that it is in the air, the distemper

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1762.	order more completely than the sweating." It was also characterized in those who recovered by great languor. "In June and July, appeared several instances of the pernicious reliques of the late epidemic catarrhal fever in valetudinary and infirm persons, some of whom died."		being so common." Great floods in England in October.—*Annual Register.*
"	"A catarrhal fever, which was general in and about Dublin in May, 1762, began about the middle of the month with lassitude, pain, and heaviness of the head, and particularly a pain across the eyebrows, a severe cough, a soreness and rawness of the throat and chest, great defluxions from the nose and sometimes eyes, loss of appetite. In many it had a regular intermittent form; in most a remittent. In the greater number the disease went off by a critical sweat; in some there was a red efflorescence, like the measles, and in a few the fever was carried off by a diarrhœa."	*M'Bride's Practice of Physic.*	1762 was long called the "wormy year" in consequence of the great prevalence of caterpillars of a very destructive species of lepidopterous insect. The whole herbage on the hills near the sources of the Ettrick and Yarrow was destroyed by it. This plague re-appeared in 1802.—*Farmers' Magazine*—THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.*
"	"This severe epidemic of Influenza has likewise been recorded by Dr. Fleury, in the MS. memoirs of the Medico-Philosophical Society. He says it commenced in May, 1762, and was the first which occurred since he began the practice of physic in this city" [Dublin].	*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.*	1762. "The Thames was a highway for carriages, and the poor perished in the streets of London. In the spring of 1762, influenza was epidemic in Europe. At Edinburgh it appeared in April in a few cases; at Dublin, in May and in June, was general and severe."—WEBSTER.
"	"This distemper [Influenza] is said to have reached Ireland, there being scarcely a family in Dublin without it."	*Annual Register.*	"It was not until the year 1762 that the light of a rational knowledge upon the subject of the public health, which had dawned from the time of the rebuilding of the city, shone forth among the inhabitants of Westminster."—BATEMAN'S *Diseases of London.*
"	"In May, 1762, the effects of the epidemic catarrh among the horses, which began in Dublin in March, 1760, are yet felt among the labouring horses, and it has been computed that one in ten of those were so affected in their eyes as to be blind to this present time."	*Rutty, in "The Repository."*	
"	XVI. "In June appeared a putrid bilious fever, sometimes attended with petechiæ, but the miliary type was more frequent." In this month, also, intermittent fevers, principally tertian, continued frequent, and extended into July, when pleuritic peripneumonias of a malignant and fatal kind, prevailed much towards the end of the month; disorders of the bowels, with bilious purgings and vomiting, were observed which, with some of the foregoing fevers, together with dysentery, prevailed much in the month of August. "In July the measles were very frequent and dangerous, and the small-pox of an unfavourable kind." The autumn months were moist; diarrhœas and a dysenteric fever continued throughout September and the beginning of October, in which latter month eruptive fevers were common but not fatal. "In November there was a remarkable increase of fevers, both as to number and malignity; they were mostly of the low kind, often petechial and some miliary, though neither of these eruptions were essential;" colds and rheumatisms were more than usually prevalent during the remainder of this year.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	
"	A weather registry kept by Alexander Jaffray, Merchant, in Dublin, from June, 1756 to February, 1762, was presented to the Medico Philosophical Society, by Dr. Rutty. From this it appears that the proportion of fair to rainy days for the last three years of this period, was as 11 to 1, and for the second half as 8 to 1. From a registry kept by Dr. Rutty for forty-three years, "the entire fair days to the entire rainy days, were at a medium of 110 to 16, that is nearly as 7 to 1."—*MS. in Royal Irish Academy.*	*The Repository.*	
"	"A dew of honey fell in the neighbourhood of Rathcormac, in Ireland, which loaded the trees and long grass in such a manner that quantities of it were saved by scoops."	*Annual Register.*	1763. "Last year we had an account from Denmark, of an epidemic catarrh among horses, and that the dogs were infected by lying in the stables among them; and from Madrid, May the 5th, that 900 dogs died in one day; and from Genoa, of a mortality among the poultry; and May 19th, from Calais a like account, and that the disease was fatal chiefly to hens."—RUTTY.
"	"The yearly bill [in Dublin] large, viz.:—Two thousand four hundred and ninety. The highly inflammatory and frequently fatal diseases attending the dry spring and summer of this year, and the swell of the bills of mortality, may exhibit a confirmation of the pernicious effects of uncommon drought, as noted in the year 1761. The sickness of the winter, during the long reign of the easterly winds, and unusual at that season, showed the wholesomeness of the ventilations from the south and south-west."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1763. An epidemic among the horses in France during autumn, characterized by a defluxion from the nose.—*Freeman's Journal.*
"	"The bills of mortality will best show how severely the principles of disease were felt in London, Amsterdam, and Dublin, in 1762 and 3.—*See Lind, p. 82; see also Annual Register*, 1762."	*Webster's History.*	1763. Many epizootics raged in Europe among horses, swine, horned cattle, sheep, dogs, game, and poultry. Bilious plague in America, but only among the Indians.—WEBSTER.
A.D. 1763.	XVII. "By reason of the uncommon prevalence of the S.E. winds in January, Bristol fair was this month deprived of its usual supply of linens from Dublin—a rare event. Spring for the most part mild; summer wet and cool; autumn variable; winter wet, with great floods and storms." The fly destroyed the seedling turnips, near Dublin, in April; in August a great hail-storm at Kinnegad; October was memorable for storms, "and withal, a prodigious fall of rain, and great floods, and vast havoc of the bridges here and in different parts of the kingdom, it being one of the greatest floods in the memory of man—the depth of rain, in my measure, in one day, $11\frac{2}{20}$ inches. Upon a review of several years past it appears to	*Rutty's Registry.*	The summer of 1763 was moist and sultry.—An epidemic catarrh "the snuffles," very destructive to cattle, especially to horses, in Denmark. Pestilence among the canine race in Madrid, the poultry died of it at Genoa; and horned cattle in France; and as also in Sweden. This indicated a pestilential condition of the atmosphere and a disturbed state of the seasons.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1763.	have been near treble to what we here commonly call a great fall of rain." There was a second crop of beans, apples, and pears near Dublin. Great storms occurred in December, which did great damage.		The disease first attacked and proved fatal to dumb animals, and afterwards man became its victim.—BASCOME.
"	October 2nd.—A violent storm of wind and rain at Dublin, which did much damage to the shipping at Poolbeg. It was likewise felt in Belfast and Kilkenny. 9th. Great inundations in several country parts of Ireland. December 2nd. Letters from Kilkenny state that, owing to the storms and inundations, "all intercourse is shut up between cities and towns; distraction and dismay hang on the countenance of most people. Travellers and strangers passing the roads are seized with horror at the destruction they meet with. Above two hundred persons have perished on the River Nore; and when the great bridge of Kilkenny was swept away, a great many persons (brought by mere curiosity to look at the stupendous height of the river) all perished in an instant." At Knockacrew, in County of Wicklow, an eruption of water took place. Tipperary suffered severely from inundations. The storm was felt violently at Cork, upon the 1st of the month, and also at Belfast. 26th. Another violent gale of wind at Cork.	*Freeman's Journal.*	1763. The great falls of rain and storms which happened in Ireland this year, were common to Europe and Great Britain.—RUTTY. In London there was a decrease of two thousand nine hundred and forty-one in their yearly bill; and in Amsterdam there was a decrease of 1,291.—SHORT.
"	"The yearly bill [of mortality in Dublin] was 2,605." The year was not, however, characterized by any peculiar epidemic, so that it is probable the increased mortality was the result of the previous diseases, the effects of which told upon the weakly in this year.	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1764. "To the instances of mortalities among other animals mentioned last year it may be proper to add that this spring we had an account of a mortality among swine and horses in Italy; and in June from Provence, in France, of a mortality among their horses and mules; and in August, from Sweden, that there was a mortality among horned cattle, the horses, sheep, goats, and swine. These accounts seemed to be somewhat alarming, and are here recorded and recommended to further observation, how far such mortal epidemical diseases among the brutes may or may not be a prelude to the pestilence among men, which by the divine poet is described as walking in darkness, Psalm xci. 6."—RUTTY.
A.D.1764.	XVIII. January.—A vast fall of rain which caused a great inundation in Dublin; the Liffey overflowed its banks. Cork, and different other parts of the country, likewise suffered at the same time. The inundations were extensive and deep.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"Spring—moist, dry, and cool; summer—cool and moist; autumn—variable; winter—warm and moist. The excessive moisture of the winter this year, succeeded by a dry and healthful spring, may show how the mischiefs of one extreme may be corrected by its contrary succeeding, and indicate the expediency of a retrospection upon these occasions. The state of diseases in the summer, 1764, may be added to the other instances above of the comparative healthiness of wet seasons. The bill of mortality in Dublin this year, was 2307, being 298 less than in 1763."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1764. "Rain fell heavily during the months of April and May in Carthagena; and consequently tertian fevers were prevalent. Pestilential diseases ravaged Suabia, and both Scotland and Ireland suffered greatly at this time from epidemic pestilence."—BASCOME.
" EPIZOOTICS.	XIX. A plague among the dogs at Doneraile, County Cork. "The symptoms are a great discharge of a gleety humour from the nose and eyes; a difficulty of breathing; a violent beating of the heart, also convulsions, and great weakness in the back and hind legs. It is infectious, and seems to resemble the late murrain among the black cattle in England."—*Letter from Surgeon Weatherall to Dr. Rutty, in "The Repository."* "Several dogs in and about the City and County of Dublin, have been seized with the disorder which proved fatal to many of them."—*Letter from Dr. James to Dr. Rutty, also in "The Repository."*	*"The Repository;" & Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1764. A mortal pestilence among horses and mules in Provence; and among poultry in England.—*"The Repository."*
"	"The winter of this year, as well as the last, was an open wet one, and succeeded likewise a wet and cold summer: and the hygrometer in 1764 was to that in 1763, as 3947 to 3775; so that this year, as it was wetter than the preceding, was proportionably more healthy: and in the year 1765, wherein the mean weight of the hygrometer was 3844, and the quantity of rain considerably greater than in 1764, it was still more healthy: and the decrease in the bills of mortality, ending in December, 1765, was still more considerable, being two thousand two hundred and seventy-five."	*Rutty's Weather and Seasons.*	1764. "Salvarisa supposes the epidemic fever of 1764 at Cadiz was occasioned by the old and corrupted corn; amongst the poor the disorder was most violent. In this year the animals were first affected, and the mortality was principally observed amongst birds that fed on grain."—HANCOCK *in Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.*
"	"Dublin, November 16.—Coughs very rife, from the late unsettled weather."	*Pue's Occurrences.*	1764. An epizootic characterized by an apthous eruption upon the mouth, dugs, and in the cleft of the feet in cows and horned cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs, prevailed in Moravia. "Sagar relates that in the epizootic of 1764 almost all the monks of a convent were seized with an apthous affection, after having made use of the milk of diseased cows." This circumstance confirms the account of the Irish annalists given under A.D. 1224. A similar disease was prevalent in the environs of Paris, from 1775 to 1777; and again returned in 1800, and several times subsequently until the year 1839; when it was replaced by the wide-spread epizooticof pleuropneumonia —RAYERS' *Remarks on the Epizootic Epidemic amongst cattle in 1839; translated in Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*
"	"The years 1763 and 1764 were variable, but rather moist than otherwise. They were not rendered remarkable by any peculiar epidemic disorders adapted to the different seasons of the year following each other in their usual course."	*Sims' Observations.*	
A.D.1765.	An unusually mild January, but occasional rains.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
"	Great floods in January, common to Europe and Great Britain. With this exception, the year was dry and fair. "It was a backward spring, and with the cold weather in May there was a blast upon the yew, the gooseberries, and apple blossoms. The extreme drought of summer was such that some trees dropt their leaves for want of moisture, and the cattle wanted grass to supply milk and butter for the poor; and what added to the distress of these, the potatoes were scarce and small; also there were very few apples, and hay was scarce. Here is an instance of a very dry summer, and yet a healthy one contrary to other observations—having been the driest summer since 1740."	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1765.	Floods in the Liffey, which inundated the adjoining streets. In Cork, owing to the incessant rains, there was the greatest flood ever known before in the River Lee. At Bandon the bridge, market-house, and shambles, were carried away. The bridges of Kilbarry, Kilmacow, Thomastown, and Strongsmill, were also carried away; and those at the Ovens and Middleton, in the County Cork, were broken down. Dismal accounts were received from all parts of the country. "A number of cattle were drowned, and several acres of tillage entirely ruined. Several bridges to the west of Cork city washed away. Three of the arches of the new stone bridge, laid over the upper Bann at Portadown, fell down. That river rose eight feet four inches perpendicular."	*Pue's Occurrences.*	1765. "Dysentery prevailed in Scotland."—WEBSTER.
"	During eight years preceding this period the Fahrenheit thermometer only fell twice below the 33° of the scale.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
"	POTATO FAILURE.—After a series of unusually wet years, as shown by the foregoing extracts, there was again a general failure of the potato in Ireland, followed by a severe frost, and a great fall of snow, which were repeated in 1767. Scarcity and distress succeeded; and then came Small-pox, and afterwards Influenza—a wave of that great flood of the disease which overspread the entire of Europe at this period. Agues—Nervous Fever of a most peculiar character; and in the end Ophthalmia (which began in the spring of 1772), marked the conclusion of this pestilential epoch.		
"	I. "In 1765 there was scarcity caused by the *Failure of Potatoes* in general throughout the kingdom, which distressed the common people. The spring corn had also failed, and grain was so high that it was thought necessary to appoint a committee to inquire what may be the best method to reduce it and to prevent a great dearth. Two acts were passed early in that session to stop the distilleries and to prevent the exportation of corn for a limited time."	*Commercial Restraints.*	
"	"Few remember a drier and more agreeable summer or autumn. The spring of the year 1765 was uncommonly healthful; a few petechial fevers, relics of the two former ones, were the only disorders to be met with. After the vernal equinox, on the sudden shifting of the wind from the west to the opposite quarter, some instances of the true phrenitis were to be met with." A stormy wet winter.	*Sims' Observations.*	
A.D. 1766.	II. "A frosty spring. In February was the greatest fall of snow in Dublin that any one remembers. Several cattle and some men were buried, and lost their lives in the snow. It began in several places in England on the same day as it did here." This is the last entry in Rutty's Registry of the Weather. "In February there was a large swell in the bills of mortality, viz., to 118, 90, and 81 in a week (near double the usual number). Coughs and asthmas still prevailed; also pleurisies and some peripneumonias occurred, to which add the measles."	*Rutty's Registry, and Weather and Seasons.*	1766. "Two comets were visible about this period. There was an eruption of Vesuvius: earthquakes were felt in various quarters this year. The summer was hot and dry all over Europe, and in both the Americas: vegetable productions were scarce in all these countries; and the winter following was severe in both hemispheres, the mercury fell in many places 20° below zero." Severe epidemics, and a variety of epizootics spread over Europe: great mortality in China.—BASCOME.
"	"During the first two months of the year 1766 there was scarcely any rain, frost mostly predominating, with east and northerly winds; and on the 12th of February a most extraordinary quantity of snow fell from the north-west." March and the remainder of spring fine.	*Sims' Observations.*	
"	February 15th.—"For these two days past we have had the most remarkable fall of snow that has been remembered, which in some places measured more than fifteen feet. A number of sheep have been lost, as well as several travellers who were overtaken by its impetuosity, and so bewildered as not to know on which hand to turn, there being no appearance of a road left them for a guide. The King's Post and all carriages were stopped, particularly on the northern road, nor could a passage be had for several days until opened by the assistance of many labourers. In some places lofty trees and the snow formed one plain, and on the high road passages have been cut to the depth of a coach." April.—Relief afforded by the Lord Lieutenant and the nobility and gentry "for the support of the industrious in distress in this time of scarcity." An importation of corn directed by the Lord Lieutenant.	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	1766. "In Scotland people were compelled to kill their cattle for want of fodder. The three volcanoes, Etna, Vesuvius, and Hecla, were in great activity this year. A very severe winter in both hemispheres; the cold as intense as in 1740; many sheep killed by snow."—WEBSTER.
"	In spring, 1766, "Several towns were in great distress for corn; and by the humanity of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hertford, money was issued out of the Treasury to buy corn for such places as applied to his Lordship for that relief."	*Commercial Restraints.*	
" PEMPHIGUS.	III. Vesicatory fever, distinguished by an eruption of blisters, and which was epidemic at Prague in the year 1766, and in Switzerland in 1752, appeared "in the county of Wicklow, about twenty miles from Dublin, in the year 1766, but attacked only children, many of whom were carried off." This was apparently an epidemic of *Pemphigus gangrænosus.*	*M'Bride's Practice of Physic.*	
"	IV. In the beginning the year was very healthy; August very stormy; continual slight frost during the remainder of the year. "In	*Sims' Observations.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1766 SMALL-POX.	July a bilious colic began to rage, which, as August advanced, was joined by the Cholera Morbus, and afterwards by the iliac passion. About the autumnal equinox bilious disorders declined, giving way to the Small-pox, that with unheard of havoc, desolated the close of this year and the succeeding spring of 1767. They had appeared above a year before along the eastern coast of the kingdom, and proceeded slowly westward with so even a pace that a curious person might, with ease, have computed the rate of their progress. In this they were scarcely to be interrupted." This observer likewise noticed, that although the families of soldiers on their march through the country had brought the small-pox from place to place, "and although they [small-pox] were of a malignant kind they afflicted all dying, and therefore most fit to propagate the infection, yet not one of the inhabitants received them until in their regular progress they had travelled over the intermediate space. As they had not visited the country for some years, numberless subjects were grown up for them to exercise their fury upon. Of thousands who caught the infection in this [Tyrone] and the neighbouring counties, scarcely one-half escaped, and, even of these, some with the loss of one or both eyes, and several with faces so altered as to be known with difficulty by their most intimate acquaintance."		
A.D.1767.	V. January.—"We began to be visited by a frost which, for severity, exceeded any that we before had experienced, but fortunately continued only a short time, otherwise our calamity must have been very great." It was general throughout the country, and attended with a great fall of snow. In May collections were made at the different places of public worship in Dublin for the relief of the distressed.	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	
"	"The first nineteen days of January, 1767, hard frost took place, with frequent falls of snow; wind northerly. The months of May and June were good, with some fine rains interspersed. July cold and rainy; wind south and west. About the vernal equinox, the small-pox began to decline, giving way to pleurisies and peripneumonies; these chiefly attacking young and phlethoric persons. At the time that these inflammatory diseases reigned among persons of a maturer age, one of the same kind attacked infants, often bringing speedy and certain destruction upon them. This appeared to me an inflammation of the lungs."	*Sims' Observations.*	
" INFLUENZA.	VI. "The Influenza, or catarrhal fever of 1767, began to make its appearance in Dublin about the beginning of July. About the middle of the month some hundreds of the soldiery in the barracks were seized within the course of a few days, and by the 20th it prevailed throughout the whole city, and soon after reached every province in the kingdom, though it was not so universal as the fever of 1762, nor so distressing."	*M'Bride's Practice of Physic.*	1767. "Influenza was common in London in June and July." The season preceding this disorder was only remarkable for being unusually cold: but then it is observable that the similar epidemic cold of the year 1762 was preceded by weather as uncommonly warm.—HEBERDEN *in Medical Transactions.*
"	Dr. Rutty laid before the Medico Philosophical Society of Dublin an account of this "catarrhal fever, or influenza, which lately affected such numbers in this city" [Dublin].	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	
"	August 8th.—"In the evening a remarkable agitation was perceived in the River Liffey, when it suddenly sunk to the depth of two feet, then immediately rose to the height of four, and as suddenly came to its former level, and this soon after its being high water. By this several vessels were forced from their moorings—which it is imagined was the effect of an earthquake in some distant part, as the like appeared in the river of Cork when that at Lisbon happened, in 1755."	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	
"	VII. "The month of August, 1767, was tolerable throughout, after which a cold, variable, rainy season began, the wind blowing almost without interruption from the south and west until a few days before Christmas, when a frost commenced with a north-easterly wind. This continued until the 12th of January, 1768, from whence, for three months there were frequent frosts."	*Sims' Observations.*	
PUERPERAL FEVER.	VIII. An epidemic of puerperal fever appeared for the first time in the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.—*Clarke.* The deliveries in 1767 and 1768 were 1,319, and the deaths 27.—*Hospital Registry.*	*Medical Commentaries.*	1767. "Puerperal fever was fatal in Normandy. In the month of December a catarrh of a peculiar type broke out in Madrid, extending far and wide over the Continent: it was not particularly fatal."—BASCOME.
"	The estimated population of Ireland this year was 2,544,276.	*Hearth Money Collection.*	
A.D.1768.	January 7th.—"The frost set in with such severity that numbers of people walked on the River Liffey between the bridges." As a mark of its intense coldness, on a lough in Eyre-Connaught, "many ducks and mallards were secured by the ice." April 24: "a comet was discovered near Belfast, at half-past ten, P.M., with a tail two fathoms long." A violent thunder and hail-storm near Dublin, on 15th May, and another in Dublin and Doneraile, on 25th July; during the latter persons were struck blind, and several head of cattle killed.—*MS. of Medico Philosophical Society.*	*Exshaw's Magazine.* "*The Repository.*"	1768. "Vast numbers of caterpillars infested Northampton and Massachusetts in the United States; and destroyed all traces of verdure."—BASCOME. 1768. There were 280 lepers in the hospital in Iceland.—PETERSON'S *Memoirs de Medicine for* 1782. The disease still exists [1851] in Norway and Sweden under the names of Radesyge, which is believed to be identical

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1768. APOPLECTIC AGUE.	IX. The *Tertiana Carotica*, a form of ague in which the patient, "instead of the shivering and coldness, is seized with insensibility, and drops down apoplectic, was seen in Dublin in 1768."	*M'Bride's Practice of Physic.*	with the Sibbins of Scotland and Spedalsked or true tubercular leprosy.
A.D.1769. DYSENTERY.	X. Spring wet, with little frost; wind variable. Summer cold and rainy; wind variable. Autumn fair. Winter very stormy. Dysenteries, which commenced in the end of 1768, continued during the early part of the present year; and rheumatic complaints were frequent. "The dysentery, from being peculiarly endemic here [county Tyrone], has acquired the name of 'The Country Disease.'" It continued with great severity in the north of Ireland during the remainder of this year, and also extended into 1770. "During the autumn and winter, 1769, a disorder prevailed which they call, here, the Chicken or Swine-pock, according to the size of the pustules. It is likewise named *nerls*, or *blibes* from trifling differences in the appearance."	*Sims' Observations.*	1769. The summer of this year was hot and rainy; "small-pox, dysentery, and hydrophobia prevailed in Boston and in other parts of the States; Anginas were also rife." Yellow fever in Jamaica; a fatal murrain among horned cattle and sheep in Holland; pestilential disease in Spain; a succession of irregular seasons produced almost a total failure of the crops in Bengal; and "a pestilence carried off, as has been recorded, 3,000,000 and upwards of the inhabitants."—BASCOME.
INFLUENZA.	XI. "The Great Influenza of 1769 pervaded the entire of Europe, and was felt severely in this country."	*O'Brien on Dysentery.*	1769. Great mortality of cattle in Holland.—WEBSTER.
"	Measles, in conjunction with small-pox, "was observed, particularly in the Foundling Hospital of Dublin, in 1769. A number of children having been inoculated for the small-pox, in the meantime were seized with the measles; and both species of eruptions were frequently distinct."	*M'Bride's Practice of Physic.*	
"	A special Infirmary was set apart in the Foundling Hospital, of Dublin, for experimenting with inoculation upon the inmates.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1769–70. Puerperal fever epidemic in London—LEAKE *on Childbirth Fever.*
A.D.1770.	"By a comparison by Fahrenheit's thermometer it was found that the spring of the present year was colder in March and May than for twelve years past, and in April also."—*Jaffrey's Weather Registry.*	"*The Repository*".	1770. Great floods in England, Holland, and France. A plague of flies in the vicinity of Calcutta; millions of black worms overran the northern districts of America and destroyed grass and corn. —WEBSTER.
"	August 11th.—A proclamation was issued by the Lord Mayor of Dublin prohibiting bakers using leaven, "which had proved fatal to many," in their bread. "From the 14th of July to the 4th September, inclusive, the following was the importation of the different species of grain—wheat, 26,178 barrels; flour, 17,048 cwt.; malt, 20,930 barrels; peas, 1,277 barrels; and 190 barrels of beans. A minute exactness is not pretended, but sufficient appears to show how distressed we must have been if other nations were not more attentive to their interest than we have been to ours. The extent of this calamity cannot be well computed when we consider that above 12,000 guineas a week, for a good while past, have not been sufficient to pay for these necessaries of life which, by prudence, we might have among ourselves."	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	1770. "At this time also began a disease among the potatoes in Scotland, which has been gradually extending itself to this time. The leaves contract and shrivel; and just below the surface of the earth there appears on the stalk a scar of some length or groove corroded through the rind, of the colour of ochre. The fruit on the root is small, and of an unpleasant taste." —SINCLAIR'S *Scotland.*
" SMALL-POX.	XII. "Early in the summer 1770 the small-pox began to rage, and continued until the midst of the following winter. Their not committing such devastation as the former ones in 1766, was more owing to the want of subjects for them to exercise their fury upon, the preceding disorder having left few who had not undergone the malady, than to any abatement in their malignancy."	*Sims' Observations.*	1770. Scarcity of food, epidemic pestilence, and murrains all over Europe, and also in Asiatic Turkey. "A singular epidemic destroyed the wild foxes in the States of America." Puerperal fever in Vienna.—BASCOME.
"	XIII. POTATO FAILURE.—From inquiries set on foot after the potato failure in 1832–3, "it was ascertained that about the year 1770 our potatoes were either affected with the curl, or failed in their growth altogether, in consequence of some wet and cold seasons which had preceded that period."—*Rev. Mr. Hickey, in No. for Aug.*, 1834.	*Irish Farmers' and Gardeners' Magazine.*	1770. A great famine in India, owing to the extreme drought of the previous year. It was calculated that a third of the population of Bengal was swept away.—*History of England.*
"	Cereal food to the value of £600,000 was imported during ten years, ending March, 1771, and without said supply the kingdom would have been in the most distressed condition."	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	1771. "It was not until 1771 and '72 that the practice of cultivating potatoes as a field crop [in America, U. S.], began to acquire supporters; but at that time all the grain crops failed, and a famine which ensued led to the discovery that proper and sufficient nourishment might be derived from these very potatoes, which were hitherto only regarded as a luxury, just as well as from bread."—BOSSON'S *Observations on the Potato.*
A.D.1771.	XIV. "The years 1770 and 1771 were seasons of great distress in Ireland; and in the month of February, in the latter year, the high price of corn is mentioned from the throne."—*See also Commons' Journal.*	*Commercial Restraints.*	
"	"The memory of the oldest man scarcely supplied him with an instance of so severe a season as the beginning of the year 1771; from the 3rd of January until the 18th of April being almost a continued frost, with snow and an easterly wind. From thence until the end of July the weather was tolerable, but rather rainy, the wind being south-west, except the first nineteen days of May and the last eleven of June, when it blew from the east. During the remainder of the year there fell much rain from the west; many fine days, however, were interspersed, especially in the month of September. The extraordinary and unremitting severity of the spring brought back genuine inflammatory pleurisies and peripneumonies."	*Sims' Observations.*	1771. "A mortal distemper swept away great numbers of foxes in America." A failure of the harvest of Italy, and a murrain among the cattle in Sardinia, Holland, and some parts of England. It is said, 171,780 head of cattle died in Holland. A fatal epidemic disease in Bohemia destroyed 168,000 persons.—WEBSTER.
NERVOUS FEVER.	XV. "Early in summer a fever began to appear which, as autumn advanced, raged with the greatest violence; nor was it overcome by a severe winter, but in its irresistible course finished the circle of a year. This disorder was entirely different from any of those for-	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1771.	merly mentioned, claiming the prerogative of the plague, almost all others vanishing from before its sovereign presence. It had showed itself, as I am informed, above twelve months sooner in the eastern parts of the kingdom, pursuing a regular career from east to west in the same manner as all the epidemics which I have seen. In narrating this progress, it must not be omitted that they made most rapid strides in marshy overflowed grounds, so that they had often got a great way onward in such places when they were only beginning to attack the hills of more eastern parts; and as low damp grounds were soonest seized, they were likewise more severely handled. Both these remarks were fully verified in the present fever; marshy places and those adjacent to them suffering most and soonest, yet the high grounds, though longer protected, could not claim an entire exemption from its fury." This fever was characterized in the beginning by "languor, weight about the heart, and total want of appetite," some nausea, headache, pains in the back and limbs; "their pulse was scarcely quickened, but unequal and lower than in health; in some it intermitted from the very first. A thin blueish film covered the tongue as if a mixture of milk and water lay upon it. Their countenance and eyes were lifeless, and expressive of the utmost dejection, and on pressure they complained of a soreness in the eyeballs." In the second stage the fever increased, and was soon followed by delirium. "During this stage they were troubled with a constant watchfulness; their eyes were wild, yet melancholy and dejected. The tendons of the wrist had a continual tremulous motion. Small dun petechiæ were to be seen principally in the bend of the arm and about the neck; about the ninth or eleventh day the distemper seemed to arrive at its height. The tremulous motion of the wrists had not only increased greatly, but communicated itself to the whole body; insomuch that I have seen the bed-curtains continue dancing for three or four days, to the no small terror of the superstitious attendants who, on first perceiving it, thought some evil spirit shook the bed. This agitation was so constant a concomitant of the fever as to be almost a distinguishing symptom; and having never appeared to me at any other time, it was more worthy of exact attention. In degree it was not so considerable as the shaking fit of an ague. On putting a hand upon any part of the patient's body, it was evidently to be felt, and to be seen in the tongue when put out of the mouth; yet the speech did not seem altered. Along with this they had a frequent grinding of the teeth, both when awake and during the short uneasy slumbers, which they sometimes enjoyed; and they would often convulsively bite off the edges of the vessels in which they received their drink." Low muttering delirium, picking at the bed-clothes, low typhoid symptoms, difficulty of deglutition, profuse fœtid sweats, when the urine appeared as if mixed with blood, followed. The petechiæ became almost black, "having an outer circle with an inner dark speck. This circle was the first part of them which disappeared on the patients growing better; the internal speck becoming at the same time of a florid colour. Vibices sometimes were seen, and the whole skin was mostly of a dusky hue. In a few, petechiæ, of a dun or purple colour, appeared even before they confined themselves to bed;" most of these cases proved fatal. "The disease [which in many respects resembled the famine fever of 1847] showed itself among the middle ranks of the people—who use much flesh in their diet, and whose prevailing foible is an indulgence in spirituous liquors. Among the poorer sort, whose food is principally vegetables, the disorder during the summer and harvest proceeded to a much greater length, nor did it show such symptoms of malignity; the uncomfortableness of their houses, and want of all heating medicines, perhaps, assisting to put a friendly stop to its increase; but in the winter and spring the case was otherwise—the disease making much greater and more rapid havoc among these forlorn indigent people. During the continuance of this the country, as to other disorders, was very healthy."		1771. "There was an inundation in the north of England, and there occurred also an eruption of Vesuvius."—BASCOME.
"	"Persons advanced in years still speak of the havoc which disease produced in the year after the great frost [1739–40], but no recollection is preserved of the epidemic described by Dr. Sims, although it occurred thirty years later: it wanted the concurrence of public calamity, of famine, or intestine war, to give it the stamp which belongs to the great epidemics of 1740, 1800, and 1817."—*See the Historical Sketch prefixed to the Account of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Fever in Ireland in* 1817 *and* 1818. The present investigation, as shown by the foregoing entries, has, however, served to clear up this point.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	1771. The plague raged at Moscow, and generally throughout Russia.—DE MERTENS *on the Plague of Moscow.*
A.D.1772. OPHTHALMIA.	XVI. "In the latter end of the spring 1772, inflammations of particular parts, especially the eyes, were very common. These last were	*Sims' Observations.*	1772. The body of the Duke of Exeter, which had

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1772.	attended with feverishness at the first which, however, speedily abated. An uneasy itching pain and redness seized the eye, and the eyelid was swelled and frequently excoriated by the heat and acrimony of the tears; light was intolerable to the sufferers, and many complained of a troublesome headache in the beginning of the disease." Sims also records an epidemic in the County of Tyrone, of "Iliac Passion," chiefly in July and August, which was similar to that of 1766; and adds—"During this constitution, and, indeed, at various other times, a disorder was frequently seen which I conjectured to be an inflammation of the liver. In the springs of these dry years [1775 and 1776], and also in that of 1772, I met with more instances of the erysipelas than in all the remainder of my practice."		been buried 345 years in the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, was exhumed and "when the leaden coffin was opened the flesh, hair, and toe, and finger-nails appeared perfect and sound as though he had not been interred many hours." BASCOME. A similar phenomenon was observed in 1494, when the body of Alice Hackney, buried 175 years, was disinterred in London. Other similar cases might be recorded, supporting the statement made by the Irish Annalists respecting Slanoll, under A.M. 3,959. — See page 42.
"	"During a scarcity of provisions in May, an attack was made on the Lock Mills, in the city of Limerick, by the populace," several persons were killed.	*Fitzgerald and M'Gregor's Limerick.*	1772. "The ravages of the plague" paralysed the Empress Catherine's operations on the Danube.—*History of England.*
"	In November, subscriptions were raised for the poor of Kilkenny.	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	
"	Dr. Rutty presented the Medico Philosophical Society of Dublin with an account of the Fevers prevalent in 1771 and 1772, and which he attributed to the redundant moisture which prevailed at that time. The same author gives a transcript of the Dublin bills of mortality for the years 1770–71–72, in which the article of fever is thus set down; in 1770, it was 932; in 1771, 964; and in 1772, it was as high as 1,015; and he adds, "the weekly bills of mortality, though not to be depended on, are not entirely unworthy of regard. A late member of this Society requested of the late Archbishop of Dublin, that he would cause the clerks to be more careful in their accounts."	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1773. A severe epidemic of puerperal fever raged in Edinburgh.—YOUNG, *in Medical Commentaries.*
A.D. 1772–3.	"During the emigrations chiefly in 1772 and 1773, many weavers and spinners with all their families went—they stopped when the war broke out. Protestants emigrated most."	*Young's Tour in Ireland.*	
A.D. 1771–3.	In the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, as many as 28,650 emigrants sailed from ports in the North of Ireland for America. Their passage at £3 10*s.* each, would amount to £100,000.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1774. A destructive epizootic, chiefly affecting the brain, broke out among the cattle in France; and epidemic convulsions affected the human subject in that country. Small-pox prevailed in Scotland; and also a blight or mildew destroyed the oats. In America the wheat was blighted; oysters perished at Cape Cod and lobsters disappeared from York Island. —BASCOME.
A.D.1773.	October.—"We learn from different parts of the country that by the late heavy falls of rain, the torrents of water which poured from the mountains were incredible."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
A.D.1774.	January 6th.—A flood in the Blackwater; a breach was made in the bridge at Fermoy.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
"	Puerperal fever reappeared epidemically in the Dublin Lying-in-Hospital; "of 280 women delivered during the months of March, April, and May, 13 died."—*Clarke.*	*Medical Commentaries.*	1775. "The Prim [privet] in America began to decay and perish about this period;" some of the oyster-beds near Cape Cod, America, were affected with disease, and large numbers of the animals thereon perished. The fish produced disease in those who eat them.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1775.	February 3rd.—"One of the arches of Ball's-bridge, in Limerick, was carried away by a flood, when several houses, which it supported, gave way." October 19th.—"At noon came on a most unusual gale of wind [at Dublin], which increased to a degree not before known in these parts. In our channel it raged with unremitting fury."	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	
" INFLUENZA.	I. A severe epidemic of Influenza occurred in Dublin this year, and has been recorded by Dr. Fleury, who says, the weather "was for the season extremely close, warm, and moist. Accordingly, this epidemic cold (which made its appearance here about the middle of October) was less of an inflammatory nature, and affected the nervous system more sensibly than any I ever remember. Exclusive of the common feverish symptoms, a great and sudden languor, dejection of spirits, and prostration of strength, was evident in most of the sick; many complained of a troublesome pain between the shoulders, a very uneasy sensation of heat from the top of the larynx down through the whole chest; a hard, dry, and frequent cough in the night time, especially, was a very common symptom; a short, quick, and laborious breathing; a small quick pulse of a deceitful wiry hardness—the last two symptoms occurred to those who were subject to asthmas or winter coughs. In most families the servants and children were first attacked, in the latter, the cough was almost incessant. This epidemic cold set in at the tail, I may say, of a bilious fever which had been prevalent here during the autumnal season."—*See also Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science for* 1848. Another notice of this epidemic has been preserved in the same records by Dr. Rainey, who has left an account of the epidemic as it attacked the inmates of the House of Industry in Dublin, from which it would appear that the residents in that public institution suffered less from the prevailing epidemic than those in the city or neighbouring country —an observation confirmed by the account of the influenza of 1803.	*Medico Philosophical Memoirs.*	1775. "On the 8th of September a severe earthquake shook Wales and its neighbourhood. On the 19th October thunder-storms did much damage in the North of England. It was about this time that the three Dublin packets foundered at sea; and on the 14th of November a tremendous hurricane was experienced on the coast of Holland."—BASCOME.
	II. November.—"So great was the mortality in one day, occasioned by the late epidemical complaint, that not less than twenty-seven per-	*Exshaw's Magazine.*	1775. Sir John Pringle, Sir George Barker, and Drs. Fothergill, Heberden, Reynolds, Cuming, Glass, Ash, White, Haygart, Poultney, Thompson, Skene, and Cambell, have left accounts of the epidemic influenza, which was very general throughout England and Scotland. It commenced the end of October or beginning of November, and was attended with sore throat and incessant cough.—DUNCAN'S *Medical Commentaries.* — *See also* THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.* The weather was very wet prior to the outbreak of this epidemic, which, it was then believed, was checked by the occurrence of a severe frost, with much

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES OF IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1775.	sons were interred at St. James', and thirty-two in the free burial ground at St. John's-well, near the Royal Hospital."		snow. An epizootic likewise affected horses and dogs at the same time.
"	III. "I recollect the Influenza of the latter end of 1775, and the beginning of 1776; also the influenza of 1782, and 1800, they were more catarrhal and pneumonic affections, with some degree of fever, but not combined with other disorders."—*Dr. L. M'Can, Armagh.*	*Memoirs of Medical Society of London.*	1775. Influenza prevailed in England during a wet autumn. It was attended with sore throat.—FOTHERGILL, PRINGLE, *and others, quoted in* THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.*
"	IV. "A time of such general calamity when every individual may be truly said to be more or less a sufferer."—*Advice upon the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever of October, November, and December, 1775, by a Physician.*	*Tract on Influenza.*	1775. An epidemic of puerperal remittent fever appeared in Derbyshire.—BUTLER.—*See also* CHURCHILL'S *Essays on Puerperal Fever, in Transactions of the Sydenham Society.*
A.D.1776.	"The common computation of inhabitants [of Dublin] 200,000, but I should suppose exaggerated; others guessed the numbers 140,000 or 150,000. Relative to the climate of Ireland, the observations I have made myself confirm the idea of its being vastly wetter than England. From 20th June to 20th October, there were in 122 days seventy-five of rain, and very many of them incessant and heavy. No year [in England] has approached to such a moisture as this. The rainy season sets in usually about the 1st July and continues very wet until September or October, when there is usually fine weather for five or six weeks. The worst circumstance of the climate of Ireland is the constant moisture without rain."	*Young's Tour in Ireland.*	1776. The Thames frozen.—WEBSTER.
"	In June, at Clonegall, county Carlow, "there was the greatest thunder-shower and lightning ever remembered, attended with an amazing fall of flakes of ice; and also at Monart, in the county of Wexford, the same shower of ice, which covered the ground to the height of one foot and upwards."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
"	Sept. 5th.—"The small-pox has been so rife and fatal in Cork for five or six weeks past that it is almost pestilential, the children dying in great numbers."	"	
"	"Such has been the uncommon mildness of the weather in the middle of December, that the poplar trees were in blossom."	*Freeman's Journal.*	
A.D.1777.	April.—"Agreeable to the humane resolutions of the King's County Infirmary, 461 persons were, in the course of last month, inoculated."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
"	"In the memory of some of the oldest people in this city [Dublin] so much rain at this season of the year [June] has not been known to fall as we have had for three weeks past." In July we read, "a gentleman who has travelled through the inland part of this kingdom informs us that the rain has been general all over the kingdom, but it has not done so much damage as might have been expected," because "the spring was very backward, and the beginning of summer was remarkably cold." The wall-fruit was, however, very much injured.	*Freeman's Journal.*	1778. "An epidemic Angina ravaged Manchester and various other parts of England, and the City of Carthagena, in Spain, again suffered from pestilence."—BASCOME. 1778. "An epidemic Angina was mortal at Manchester, in England."—WEBSTER. 1778. Great heat and drought upon the Continent.
"	December 28th.—A great fall of snow. A great flood in the river Dodder and in the Poddle water-course, "so as to lay under water to the height of six feet in some places, the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's," and all the neighbouring districts. The post on which the heights of the various floods which occurred in this edifice are marked, still exists in the Cathedral.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	In Paris, in September, the springs were dried up, and the Seine was said to be lower than in 1719. Several earthquakes in Smyrna, and the plague raged in Turkey.—*Dublin Evening Post, from public newspapers.*
"	The estimated population of Ireland this year was 2,690,556.	*Hearth Money Collection.*	1778. A great hail storm destroyed the crops in the vicinity of Paris, which resulted in a scarcity of food immediately preceding the French Revolution.—*History of England.*
A.D.1778.	January.—Thunder-storms in the neighbourhoods of Tralee, Abbeyfeale, and Clonmel, this month; at the last-mentioned place "the hail-stones were as large as a musket-ball, rather shaped like an egg." In February the severity of the weather is reported from Sligo. October.—There was "a very general disorder prevalent of a most excruciating pain in the region of the stomach, attended with severe gripings in the bowels. General distress of the poor in the Kingdom." In December, the population of Dublin City was estimated at 140,000.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1779. The heat was remarkable in Scotland, where also much thunder and lightning occurred.—*Dublin Evening Post.* 1779. Marsh fever prevailed at Lynn, in England, to a great extent.—HAMILTON *on Marsh Remittent Fever.*
"	Great distress in the Liberties of Dublin; in May, subscriptions were raised for the relief of the poor in that district. In the end of June, we read, "so calamitous a period as the present is not in the memory of the oldest man living."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1780. "The first symptom of degeneracy [of the potato] plant, in Scotland, appeared about 1780, when the distemper called the *Curl* was first noticed in the crop; but it then occurred so rarely that very little notice was taken of it; the evil gradually and extensively increased, when, about the year 1784 or 1785, the whole crops of Lothian were seriously affected by it."—*Quotation by* BOSSON.
"	"In Ireland the summer of 1778 was as fine a one as ever I knew in England, though by no means so hot, I think hardly so wet."	*Young's Tour in Ireland.*	
"	"In 1778 and 1779 there was great plenty of corn, but the manufacturers were not able to buy; the consequence was that corn fell to so low a price that the farmers in many places were unable to pay their rents, and every where were under great difficulties. Between twenty and thirty thousand of our manufacturers in those branches [linen, cotton, and silk] were in those two years [1777 and 1778] supported by public charity."	*Commercial Restrain s.*	
A.D.1779.	"Our distress and poverty are of the utmost notoriety; the proof does not depend solely upon calculation or estimate, it is palpable in	*Commercial Restraints.*	1780. A day of great darkness in North America.—WEBSTER.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1779.	every public and private transaction, and is deeply felt among all orders of people. It is now supposed that there are not less in this kingdom than 2,500,000 inhabitants."		1780. A very severe winter both in Europe and America. "In England, on the 14th of January, the mercury fell 26° below zero, and in Glasgow, 46°." A very hot dry summer: epidemic pestilence frequent. From 1781 to 1789, epidemics very frequent in various parts of the world: "in England an epizootic was fatal to horses and horned cattle;" the channel fleet suffered severely from fever, scurvy, and dysentery. "Epidemic puerperal fever fatal in London." —BASCOME.
"	March.—"The circumstances of the kingdom are past the worst. The number of births and deaths in the City of Dublin for one year, taken on the average of the last twelve years:—born, 2,560; died, 2,400."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
"	"In the county of Tyrone, towards Armagh and Dungannon, they will bring limestone fourteen or fifteen miles and sprinkle their potato land with it to prevent the *Black Rot.* In the county of Clare the state of the poor with what they were twenty years ago is that they are much increased in numbers and better clad than they were, and more regularly fed, in being freed from those scarcities which were felt before the laws for the increase of tillage."	*Young's Tour in Ireland.*	
A.D.1780.	April.—"A disorder of the stomach and bowels, similar to that which prevailed last spring, now begins to make its appearance."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1780. Gaol distemper prevailed to a fearful extent among the Spanish prisoners in the King's House at Winchester.—CARMICHAEL SMYTH *on Gaol Distemper.*
"	"The dark day of 1780 was on the opening of spring, after a severe winter."	*Webster's History.*	
"	The solar eclipse of this year occurred on the 27th day of October, and in the year following an annular eclipse of the sun was visible to Western Europe, the 23rd April.	*L'Art de Ver. les Dates.*	1780. "From 1778 to 1780 the empire of Morocco was terribly devastated by them [locusts], every green thing was eaten up, not even the bitter bark of the orange and pomegranate escaping. A most dreadful famine ensued. Vast numbers perished, and the roads and streets exhibited the unburied carcasses of the dead." They again appeared, "and spread from Mogador to Tangier before the plague in 1799."–KIRBY *and* SPENCE.
"	December 19th.—There has been a continuance of thirty days of fair weather, an unparalleled phenomenon at this time of the year.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
A.D.1781.	"The dysentery is now raging amongst the French prisoners at Dingle, 260 of whom, officers of the army and navy, and privates, were put in there about three weeks ago by contrary winds."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1781. An epizootic among horned cattle in England: their bodies buried four feet deep by order of Council.—*Annual Register.*
"	December 29th.—A violent storm at Dublin.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1782. "A most intense frost commenced in England on Christmas-day, and continued until the end of February, 1783."—BASCOME.
	Two very remarkable and pestilential periods concluded the Eighteenth century. The one commenced, and the other ended, with the most wide-spread and fatal epidemic Influenza which history has recorded. Upon the subsidence of the first, in 1783, a succession of unusually severe seasons, characterized by unparalleled moisture, causing most destructive floods, and accompanied by violent storms, and with some years of intense frost set in; and although a few dry and healthy years intervened, the harvests were later than the average period; the yield was much less in quantity, and the crops greatly deteriorated in quality.		
A.D.1782.	An embargo was placed on the exportation of provisions; "if it had not taken place there would not be more than five pounds of bread for a shilling, by Christmas day. A famine must have been the consequence."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1782. A cold and stormy summer in Scotland; a terriffic frost on the 5th October "desolated, in one night, the hope of the husbandman."—SINCLAIR.
" INFLUENZA.	The epidemic catarrh of 1782, which so severely affected England, and London in particular, likewise extended to Ireland. According to the accounts received from different parts of England it seems that in most places the influenza did not begin to appear until after its prevalence in London, about the latter end of May or beginning of June. In Scotland and in Ireland it seems to have been rather later.—*See an account of the Epidemic Catarrh of the year 1782, by E. Gray, containing Notices from many Irish Physicians.*	*Medical Communications and Commentaries.*	1782. Mortality of horned cattle in Scotland.—*Annual Register.*
"	I. It appeared in Ireland in the end of summer where "some old persons from sixty and upwards escaped; but such as took the disease generally suffered severely by it;" young children escaped. Besides the usual well-known symptoms of influenza, this epidemic was characterized by "watery blisters about the upper part of the body, swellings in the face and other parts, attended with considerable soreness, apparently erysipelatous." Thus, Sir Robert Scott, writing from Dublin, says, "Some had erysipelatous swellings in the face; others had them in different parts of the body, attended with an intolerable itching." And Dr. Mcase, of Strabane, said, "the most perfect crisis (if it may be called one) was a scabby eruption about the nose and lips;" and he further remarks, "pulmonic inflammations, hæmorrhages from the nose and lungs, rheumatic pains, &c., occurred." The weather seemed to exercise considerable influence upon the nature of the disease; for "in Dublin," writes Dr. Cleghorn, "after it had continued some time, the weather became hotter, and the symptoms were different; the fever became remittent, and in some intermittent. In some cases the weakness was such, that, notwithstanding the cough and pain in the side, wine was absolutely requisite to support the strength and enable them to expectorate. When the fever became remittent or intermittent it was cured by the bark." The disease was at the time considered contagious. Dr. Mease writes, "I have no shadow of doubt that the disorder was contagious; and I am certain I myself received the	"	1782. In the epidemic of the *Picardy Sweat* in 1782 it, "during the course of a few months, carried off, in Languedoc, upwards of 30,000 people."—HECKER. 1782. "The most widely-diffused of almost all recorded visitations of influenza, commenced in the East, and travelled westwards through Russia, Denmark, and Holland, to England, where it appeared in May."—THOMPSON. An account of this epidemic has been transmitted to us by Drs. Gray, Carmichael Smyth, Hamilton, Blagden, Haygarth, Munroe, Parr, and Stamford, and also by the London College of Physicians. It prevailed at Moscow and St. Petersburgh during the previous winter, where it was "traced from Tobolski, to which place it was supposed to have been brought from China." It was styled in Europe the Russian Catarrh, and in France, *Le Grippe* (a name derived, according to Doctor Grant, from an insect which

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1782.	infection from a small trunk of wearing apparel which came from Dublin, where it then raged. I may add, that this was the first introduction of it into this town of Strabane." This was then the generally received opinion as to the mode of transmitting the disease, as subsequently occurred in the influenza of 1803. Dr. Callanan, of Cork, writing to Dr. Beddoes in October, 1803, upon the influenza of that year, alludes to the foregoing epidemic as "The Influenza of 1780." This epidemic was likewise noticed by Dr. Percival, of Dublin.	*Medical and Physical Essays.*	was common in France at that time]. It prevailed in India during the previous autumn, and arrived in Denmark the end of April, in London the second week in May, and passed over France during June and July. It was in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, in August and September. In London it was at its height the last week in
"	II. June 13th.—"So general is the present malign disorder of Influenza in Dublin, that upwards of 700 privates of the 36th and 77th regiments of foot are now labouring under it, incapable of doing duty, in the barracks."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	May, and did not altogether disappear until September. It spread all over the country, "hardly one escaped, old or young; it may be said rather
"	III. "The Influenza of 1782, which travelled from the East, left traces of its ravages in almost every quarter of the globe."	*Graves's Clinical Medicine.*	to have ceased for want of subjects than to have lost the power of exerting its
"	IV. "At the conclusion of the year 1782, of 17,650 infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, 2,944 had died within the first fortnight; that is nearly every sixth child, or about seventeen in the hundred":—from *Trismus nacentium* or infantile convulsions, popularly known as the "nine-day fits."—*Clarke.* The improved ventilation of the hospital where this mortality took place, has prevented its recurrence as an epidemic ever since.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	deleterious effects." It was very prevalent in the Isle of Man, and was carried to St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, by the steward of the island, at the time of his annual visit. The next day all the inhabitants of the island were seized,
"	V. 16th August.—"About two in the morning the most dreadful fall of rain began in Dublin and its neighbourhood that was ever remembered in that country; it continued for fourteen hours with a violence that was truly alarming; the distress of the inhabitants of Dublin is beyond description. Ringsend-bridge was borne down by the flood."	*Annual Register.*	although they had had no communication with other persons for a year previously. It was not very fatal in the British Isles: the London College of Physicians say very few died of it. It appeared earlier in towns than in surrounding villages, and
"	A terrific fall of rain occurred in Dublin, on the 16th of August, this year; it continued for upwards of fourteen hours with a violence entirely unknown to this climate. "The floods occasioned by this event, and the consequent distresses of the inhabitants in different parts of Dublin, is beyond description."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	in villages earlier than in detached houses. It broke out in ships at sea, and as in the case of the Atlas, East Indiaman, in September, 1780, contemporaneously with its appearance in some
A.D.1784.	VI. Excessive cold during the early part of January this year; the snow was from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and, in consequence, the distress among the poor was very great. "The great frost has caused much distress from the potatoes becoming scarce." Intercourse with the country parts was interrupted, and the public business suspended. Early in February the poor of Dublin were in a wretched condition; 4,000 were fed at the House of Industry. In May, we read, "in consequence of bad weather at Sligo, the cattle are dying in great numbers for want of fodder."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	of the neighbouring lands, while that vessel was in the China seas. It attacked the British Army at the siege of Nagapatan, and occurred in the fleet of Admirals Kempenfelt and Howe, although they had no communication with the land for some time previously. At Utrecht 3,000 persons were ill of it at the same time. In London
"	"The hard year was in 1783; the bad weather year was in the year 1784—began December, 1783, and continued until February the 26th, when it began to thaw, and was one of the most desperate wet days that any mortal ever beheld, and continued so from eight in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon."	*MS. in King's Inns Library.*	"many of those who cry things for sale lean their heads against the walls of the houses and cry their goods, not being able to support themselves upright."
"	"The river Liffey, in Ireland, the Thames in England, and all the rivers in the interior of Holland, were covered with solid ice."	*Webster's History.*	1783. "Many thousand acres were ploughed up" in England on account of the ravages of the saw fly.—*Philosophical Transactions.*
"	January 3rd.—Great floods in Dublin and its neighbourhood, caused by the overflow of the Liffey, Dodder, and Poddle watercourse. February 7th.—Frost so intense at Mullingar that a four-wheeled vehicle was driven across the ice on Lough Owell. In March the Duke of Rutland [Lord Lieutenant] gave £1,000 to the poor of the City of Dublin, to be applied in purchasing "implements of labour, and redeeming such as had been pledged during the scarcity," and for other charitable purposes. "The emigration of the inhabitants of this kingdom to America is arrived to a most alarming excess, and threatens a depopulation of this ill-governed country, where thousands are perishing for want of the necessaries of life, in the most fertile soil in the world; and where the arts and manufactures droop amidst natural industry and ingenuity. The number of persons embarked hence for America since the peace, amounts to 11,000." December 14th.—"Sligo: A storm followed by a heavy fall of snow, which covers the ground, in many places, three feet deep, but is congealed with such a severe frost as obliges the farmers to fodder their outlying cattle—a circumstance unknown so early in the season." Along with this there is a thick morbid fog at intervals, which is so intensely cold few people venture abroad. Londonderry: "Winter has already set in with remarkable severity. The frost was so intense as nearly to block up the river opposite to this city."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	In 1783, writes Dr. Thompson, upon the authority of Latreille, "the *Bostrichus Typographus* attained its height, and migrated in swarms from the Hartz mountains into Swabia and Franconia. A million and a-half of trees were destroyed by it." A succession of cold wet seasons destroyed it. 1783. A severe winter in Europe, contemporaneously with that in America, as before occurred in the winters of 1683-4.—WEBSTER. 1783. Great frost in America; a dearth in Scotland; a distemper among the cattle in Derbyshire; a royal proclamation issued to prevent the spread of the disease; scarlatina in Scotland, and Philadelphia, U.S., at the same period.—WEBSTER. 1783. A great storm in England, which destroyed much cattle and did considerable damage.—*Annual Register.*
A.D.1785.	VII. February 7th.—"The beginning of last week Arklow, Coolgraney, and Redcross were visited by a thunder storm, succeeded by a tremendous shower of hailstones, which killed a number of lambs,	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1784. A very hot summer

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1785.	and wounded many persons." The summer of this year was remarkable for its heat and drought, as if they occurred after severe frosts. Thunder-storms were frequent. June 28th.—Great and unusual heat in Dublin and Belfast. In December measles were very rife in Dublin.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	in Europe; Hungary devastated by locusts.—WEBSTER. 1784. Famine among the peasantry in parts of France; severe weather and great hail-storms during the summer in England. Hail-stones fell four inches in circumference. "The indigo crops at South Carolina have been destroyed by grasshoppers, and the heat so great that people have died in the streets."—*Dublin Evening Post.* 1785. The spring of this year was generally and unusually severe, especially in Germany.—*Dublin Evening Post.* "1785. In the year 1785 many provinces of France were so ravaged by them [cockchaffers or *Melolontha vulgaris*] that a premium was offered by the Government for the best mode of destroying them.—KIRBY *and* SPENCE. Kirby and Spence likewise record an invasion of the brown-tailed moth in the vicinity of London; and such were its devastations, that the parish authorities attended to see the caterpillars burned. 1785. A hot summer in Europe; a great drought in Holland; hydrophobia epidemic in the States of America. The wheat insect committed uncommon ravages in this year in that country: on this account American wheat was prohibited in England.—WEBSTER. The turnips in some parts of England were so much injured by the fly, "that from this cause alone, the loss sustained in the turnip crop in 1786, was not less than £100,000."—YOUNG'S *Annals of Agriculture.* 1786. Doctor Heirze published an account of inoculation for the distemper in cattle which then prevailed in Denmark. It is said to have proved most successful.—*Medico Chirurgical Review for* 1802. 1787. The opposite coast of Scotland was in great want of grain, owing to the general failure of the crops.—*Dublin Chronicle.* 1787. Puerperal fever epidemic, and fatal in London.—CLARKE *in Medical Commentaries.* 1787. The London bill of mortality this year amounted to 19,349. "There have been 133 executed, of which number only 24 have been reported to be buried as such within the bills of mortality." Great snow in the western parts of England.—*Dublin Evening Post.*
"	VIII. "Almost every child under six years of age died in a precinct in Ulster."	*Webster's History.*	
"	The estimated population of Ireland this year was 2,845,932.	*Hearth Money Collection.*	
A.D.1786.	IX. "The frost in the beginning of the January of this year was uncommonly severe." In consequence of the rapid thaw about the 7th, great floods occurred in Dublin. The summer of this year was characterized by many violent thunder-storms. Early in December, an epidemic of "putrid sore throat" was very prevalent in Dublin and the neighbouring parts.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	Great floods, bridges swept away, and much damage done in the counties of Dublin, Carlow, and other parts of Ireland, owing to the sudden melting of the snow.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
"	X. May 18th.—"Fevers raged in this city [Cork], which was attributed to the heaps of manure in the public streets."	*Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer.*	
"	"During 1786 and 1787, 1791 and 1792, the putrid fever, as it was then particularly termed, prevailed to a considerable extent in Limerick. During these years it was very fatal not only amongst the poor, but also the better orders of society."	*Geary's Report of Limerick Fever Hospital.*	
A.D.1787.	XI. "There was a violent storm that did much damage in England and Ireland."	*Bascome's History.*	
"	XII. "During spring 1787 the temperature of the air was, in general, very cold, with sharp winds from the east and north-east. Inflammatory diseases were more prevalent among our patients than usual, particularly acute rheumatism. An epidemic of puerperal fever appeared in Dublin during March and April."—*Clarke.*	*Medical Commentaries.*	
PUERPERAL FEVER.			
"	May.—"Notwithstanding the apparently well-founded apprehension that the first vegetable crops were not only unpromising, but nearly destroyed by the long succession of drought, we are happy to inform our readers that vegetation of the full growth is said to be in a prosperous way. The thermometer ranged from 48 to 57 degrees during this month. The rage for emigration among the lower order of people still continues. In the course of the last year upwards of *five thousand* people went from the north of Ireland to North America; and by a late statement in the Maryland papers it appears that upwards of 'twenty-four thousand Irish servants have gone to seek for and labour for their bread in the three middle States of America, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.'"	*Dublin Chronicle.*	
"	July 20th.—A ball of fire was seen passing over Belvidere Lake, in the County of Westmeath, which attracted much attention; and on the 24th a severe thunder-storm was experienced in Dublin, where it is related, that "a body of fire about the size of a hogshead was seen in the air," succeeded by a smaller luminous ball; and an inundation, so high that the water rose to the carriage axles in the streets westward of College-green. The effects of this storm were partial. 25th.—"The wetness of the season excited apprehension of disorder among the sheep—particularly the murrain;" which was characterized by blisters upon the mouth. 28th.—"A sack of new wheat, decorated with flowers, was carried to the market" of Dublin. "Putrid fevers have very much abated, though fluxes of a dangerous nature are very rife in both city and country, owing, no doubt, to the great and most continual rains which have fallen this some time past."	"	
"	XIII. A most violent hail-storm occurred in Dublin early in July. During the month of November there were unusually high floods in Kilkenny, Naas, and Limerick; and in the City of Dublin, the river Liffey rose to an alarming height, and did great damage.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	XIV. "In the wet autumn of 1787 the temperature began to decrease in the beginning of October in situations where, in the dry season of 1788, it did not take place till the month of December."—*Hamilton.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	October.—Although the end of autumn was remarkably wet, and great floods occurred, there was an abundant harvest. In November the Shannon rose fourteen feet perpendicularly at Limerick. High tides in the Liffey, carried away the furniture and effects from the adjoining habitations. Similar floods occurred in the Suir and the Barrow. At Kilkenny the floods in the Nore committed great havoc; Thomastown was desolated by floods from the mountains. November 22nd.—"So impetuous have been the torrents occasioned by the late violent, and almost continual showers, that, perhaps, more bridges have been destroyed, and other dreadful damage	*Dublin Newspapers.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1787.	happened in consequence, than can be remembered by the oldest person living. 24th.—The damages sustained in the different parts of the country by the late floods are computed to amount to no less a sum than £500,000." 29th.—"Desolation almost over the whole face of the county [Derry]. The oats and all the late corn are nearly destroyed." Parts of Carlow likewise suffered severely. December 8th.—In Galway, however, and all over that part of the west, no damage of any consequence has been done by the late inundations. 15.—A great inundation in Dublin, by which all the streets from the Poddle to Smithfield were flooded. So powerfully did the floods operate in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, that all the seats in the choir were wrested from their situations and set afloat. The great sewer under the Communion burst, and there were eight feet of water in every part of the building. A severe frost set in on the 29th, when a great fog occurred in Dublin.		
A.D.1788.	XV. Great frost and snow in Dublin and London at the end of the last and beginning of the present year.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	XVI. January 21st.—A most violent flux and fever raged among the lower order of the inhabitants [of Tralee] and vicinity. March 28th.—St. Patrick's Cathedral "flooded two feet deep;" great rains throughout the whole month of March; agricultural business greatly retarded thereby, particularly in the south.	*Dublin Chronicle.*	1788. A severe frost occurred in England, in November, and continued till the following March.—BASCOME.
"	XVII. In the March of this year the bog of Monabugh, near Dundrum, county of Tipperary, was much agitated, and emitted a rumbling noise; after which the "surface gave way on the south-east side, and a prodigious quantity of matter issued, taking its course towards Ballygriffin and Golden, overspreading and laying waste a very fine tract of country. Everything that opposed its progress was buried in ruins—nothing being able to resist its impetuosity." It is said to have passed over two miles and a-half of country. It eventually advanced to the Suir, near Golden, and mixing with the water of that river destroyed the fish therein. The movement continued from the 30th of March to the 27th of April. It was attributed to the great rains which had fallen previously; and possibly the great quantity of snow which had suddenly melted likewise aided in producing this land-burst. *See* A.D. 1745 *and* 1821. An eclipse of the sun occurred on the 3rd of June this year.	*Gentleman's Magazine.*	1788. Deterioration of the cod-fish on the banks of Newfoundland.—WEBSTER.
" INFLUENZA.	In September and October Influenza prevailed in Dublin extensively. "The disagreeable cold resembling the famous influenza which was sometime since so current in town has again revived, though not in so violent a degree. Very few escape it." On the 11th October "this visitant has abruptly and independent of all forms and customs saluted with impudent indiscretion all ranks of two-legged animals." An epidemic of apoplectic fits recorded.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	"The winter months which preceded the commencement of this year [1789] were remarkably dry, no rain having fallen between the 3rd and 18th of November."—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	XVIII. Puerperal fever appeared for the fourth time in the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, during November and December, and the January of the succeeding year.—*Clarke.*	*Medical Commentaries.*	
"	From experiments made by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, in the year 1788, to determine the temperature of the earth's surface in the kingdom of Ireland, the following conclusions were arrived at:—The mean temperature of the northern coast, near Ballycastle, was 48°; that near Londonderry, in the north, 46·9°; the Rosses, on the north-west coast, 48·6°; Dublin, on the east coast, 49·4°; the vicinity of Cork, on the south coast, 51·2°; Armagh, towards the centre, and fifty-eight feet above the coast, 47·5°; and Tullamore, in the King's County, also near the centre of the kingdom, distant fifty miles from both the seas, and elevated 206 feet above the coast, 48°.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	The number of houses in Dublin, according to the returns of the collectors of hearth-money in this year was 14,327; and the population, at an average of eight inhabitants to a house, was 114,616. The total computed population of Ireland was 4,040,000.—*G. P. Bushe.*	"	
A.D.1789.	On January the 14th; the thermometer fell lower than was ever before remembered at Dublin. Towards the end of the month there was a heavy fall of snow in the south. The end of the year was characterized by violent storms, during one of which, in Dublin, on the 16th November, much snow fell.	*DublinEvening Post.*	1789. A great dearth during spring in the northern States of America: influenza followed. A general failure of crops in Europe and America.—WEBSTER.
"	"The last month of 1788, and the first of 1789, were remarkably cold as well on the Continent of Europe as in Great Britain and Ireland." Kirwan, who wrote the foregoing, commenced his observations on the weather in June, 1789; but his first yearly table of temperature was that for 1792.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1789. Mildew destroyed much corn in Scotland. Fish died on the coast of Norway and Lapland.—SINCLAIR'S *Scotland.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1790.	A frost commenced on the 1st January; on the 11th a storm from the south-west; and another upon the 25th.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1790. The black worms appeared again in America, and malignant scarlatina in 1792.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1791.	The estimated population of Ireland, from returns made to the House of Commons by the hearth money collectors, was 4,206,612. The year following the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, in the memoir to his Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland, endeavoured to amend this return, and made it only 4,088,226.		1791. "Typhus fever committed great ravages in England." Yellow fever in Havanna; a murrain in Hungary; and an inundation in London.—BASCOME.
"	As has frequently happened either in the same or the following year, when a severe frost and snow occurs in January or February, the next severe frost commences in December, or even earlier in winter, of which the following is an example. On 10th December we read "the severity of the season has this year very early commenced; during the last two days a great quantity of snow has fallen. It is remarked that the present severe weather has set in much earlier than for many years past, snow seldom appearing in this kingdom before the month of January."	*MacDonnell's Dublin Weekly Journal.*	
A.D 1792.	From "a Synoptical view of the State of the Weather," this year, made by Dr. Kirwan, we learn that the mean of the barometer was 29·95; the mean temperature taken in months, 50·51°; the highest being in August, 77°; and lowest, in January, 19·5°. The total quantity of rain was 30·70 inches. The month in which it rained most was August, when 5·86 inches fell; the least, November, when but 0·39 fell, and the total number of the days on which it rained was 228, being above the average. These are the first recorded observations of their kind, and serve as a comparison for future years.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1792. The wettest year which occurred in England since 1782.—BARKER. 1792. A very pestilential year in Egypt. Locusts appeared in the state of New York, America, and the wheat insect continued its ravages in the same vicinity.—BASCOME.
"	"An inundation of the Liffey between Sir John Rogerson's-quay and Ringsend, which laid all the low ground there under water, so that boats, as well with sails as oars, plied on it."	*Annals of Dublin.*	Puerperal fever made its appearance at Aberdeen in the month of December, 1789, and prevailed as an epidemic among lying-in women till the month of March, 1792.—GORDON *on Puerperal Fever*
"	May 21st.—"There fell in the neighbourhood of the metropolis hail-stones of uncommon dimensions, accompanied with awful claps of thunder." On August 31st "the effects of the floods in the River Bann were most dreadful."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1793. In the great bilious fever at Philadelphia, in 1793, there was great heat of the weather; and as many as 4,044 deaths occurred between the 1st of August and 9th of November.—RUSH *on Bilious Remitting Fever.*
"	"Among all the years observed by Dr. Rutty, there occurs but one similar to 1792, viz., 1755, in that the three seasons, spring, summer, and autumn were wet."—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
A.D.1793. OPHTHALMIA.	"In June a disorder in the eye was very general in Dublin—supposed to arise from the unnatural harshness of the weather at this season"—an epidemic of Ophthalmia which, though general, did not produce much bad consequence. Owing to the general prevalence of yellow fever in the West Indies and the United States of America, the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation ordering all vessels from these parts to be placed in quarantine."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1793. The West India islands suffered severely from yellow fever, which spread to America, and committed great ravages in the city of Philadelphia, until the plague was suddenly checked on the appearance of the cold weather.—*Dublin Newspapers.*
"	August 19th.—"A most violent thunder storm which tore up several trees by the roots" at Cork.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1793. Yellow fever in the West Indias.—COPLAND.
"	"The summers and autumns of those years [1793–94] were wet."—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1793. A severe epidemic of scarlatina in America, which continued into the next year. It appeared also in England.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1794.	"We believe this country has not experienced so dry and warm a summer since 1773." A most abundant harvest.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1794. "The weather was uncommonly bad, the spring cold and late, the summer suffocatingly hot, damp, and rainy; the fruits perished from mould. There was a disease among vegetables, especially the potatoes and cabbages."—BASCOME.
"	Mr. Hamilton records the occurrence of a succession of severe western gales for several years prior to this date.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	November 21st.—"The heavy and constant rains occasioned an inundation in several parts of the city [of Dublin] and its environs. Boats plied on Patrick-street and the Lower Castle-Yard, the Poddle water, so far out-swelled its usual boundaries. A storm near Portaferry and a dreadful gale off Dungarvan."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
"	The hottest day this year was the 2nd of July, when Sixe's thermometer stood for about an hour at 81·5°, and most of the day at 79·5°. "The greatest cold took place in January, the thermometer being several times at 27°." The summer and autumn of this year must be denominated variable, inclining strongly to wet, whether we consider the quantity or duration of the rain. The winter was also very wet. "The wettest month was November during which there fell the enormous quantity of 7·68 inches on a square foot, about twelve gallons. The driest was January; there having fallen no more than 0·59 inches, not quite a gallon" [Irish measure of the day.] The total quantity of rain which fell this year was 28·83 inches. It rained on 218 days and snowed on four.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1795. Most of the male children born in Oxford and the towns adjacent died in the beginning of the year, within a fortnight, of convulsions, but no female child was affected.—WEBSTER. 1795. A year of general pestilence all over the world, affecting man and beast. 1795. After the scarcity of wheat in England, Doctor Pearson was requested by the Board of Agriculture to report upon the properties of the potato; and he stated, as a fact of importance, that potatoes and water alone, with common salt, "can nourish men completely;" but other mealy substances always require additional alimentary matter, such as oils, fruit, milk, &c.—PEARSON *on the Potato Root.*
A.D. 1792–5.	From a series of meteorological observations for the four years ending 31st December, 1795, we learn that the mean of the barometer was 30·02, the highest 30·88, and the lowest, 28·68. The greatest heights the thermometer rose to were in the month of July, 1793, when it reached 80°; and that of 1794 when it was for a short time at 81·5°;	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1792–5.	and the lowest, in the months of January, in the years 1792 and 1795, when it fell to 19·5°; the mean of the period, was 50·3°. The annual average quantity of rain was 27·22 inches; and the average number of days upon which it rained, 214 per annum. The wettest year of the period was 1794, when 28·83 inches of rain fell; and the driest 1793, when only 22·86 inches fell. In 1795 it only rained on 196 days, including twenty-five, upon which snow fell; whilst in 1792 rain fell on 228 days. The total quantity of rain which fell in the year 1795 was 26·48 inches. The wettest month was October, the fall of rain being 6·62 inches, in twenty-four days. "The quantity of rain that fell this winter was nearly double that which fell in the winters of 1793 or 1794." Kirwan's winter was five months, viz., from November to March. The summer and autumn of 1795 were dry. A severe frost occurred which lasted until the middle of February.—*Kirwan.*		
A.D. 1795.	"The present year has been comparatively cold in its commencement, and warm in its summer. The Influenza attendant on the easterly winds of spring in the present year affords a strong instance that dry seasons and easterly gales are, in our Island, invariable sources of feeble vegetation and numerous diseases." Mr. Hamilton, from whose memoirs the foregoing is quoted, observed that there is in this country "no characteristic disease," such as agues, fluxes, bilious distempers, African and Asiatic pestilence, "to mark a natural source of unhealthfulness;" and likewise stated that "the ague is so rare in several parts of Ireland, that many persons are totally unacquainted with it. In the northern province [from which there was never, at any time, much annual migration to the fen counties of England for agricultural purposes] the author has never met with the disease, and its existence there is generally denied."—*Hamilton.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
A.D. 1796.	This was, upon the whole, a dry year. The wettest month, as to the quantity of rain which fell, was, May—4·33 inches; but as to number of days, July. The mean temperature was, 48·8°, rather low. For some years past Dr. Kirwan remarked that a change of weather most commonly happened on the 7th, 14th, and 21st of every month, a day before or a day after; but sometimes, though rarely, the weather continued for three or four of these periods.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
DYSENTERY.	"The Dysentery prevailed in the encampment at the Naul, which is about twelve or fourteen miles north of Dublin, during the autumn of 1796. It committed considerable ravages among the Irish Brigade, quartered at Cork, previous to their sailing from Cove [now Queenstown] in October 1797. The places wherein it prevailed most among the troops were Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Carrick-on-Suir, Fermoy, Athlone, Clonakilty, Belfast, Enniskillen." The cessation of this disease was attributed by the author of the foregoing extract, published in 1822, "to the great improvement in the barrack and hospital systems which has taken place since that time, and to the improvements which have taken place in the soldiers' dress."—*Cheyne.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	1796. A mortality of geese and other fowl in America. "The dysentery, which had not appeared in many preceding years, began its attacks on children, and, not long after, adults were taken with the same disease, or with a remittent fever."—WEBSTER.
,,	Doctors Barker and Cheyne, from the monthly reports and returns made to Government by the Army Medical Board of Ireland, the proceedings of the Governors of the House of Industry, and the records of the Fever Hospital at Waterford, state that the health of the army in Ireland was very good at the latter end of 1796.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	
A.D. 1797.	The Dysentery which commenced in the previous year seemed to be the forerunner of that epidemic constitution to which Drs. Barker and Cheyne allude in one of the following entries, as marking the end of the eighteenth century. A state of general distress prevailed, particularly among the manufacturing classes, and, with some slight intermissions, the seasons were remarkably untoward and characterized by an unusual quantity of rain; crops failed in several places; and this period of great public calamity and distress was aggravated by CIVIL WAR in 1798. An Epizootic broke out in the end of 1797, and afterwards Scarlatina, Typhus fever, and Dysentery continued to lessen the population until the Great European Influenza, which occurred in 1801–2 and 3, concluded this pestilential period.		
,,	The mean temperature this year, 49·5°, was also rather below the average; and although the quantity of rain which fell was not remarkably great, yet as many as 216 days were wet. The wettest month was August, in which it rained 4·93 inches on twenty-three days.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
,,	I. "The state of the public health at the end of the last and beginning of this century [1800], shows that an epidemic constitution commenced about 1797 which did not terminate until 1803; 1800 and 1801 was the period of its greatest height. During the months	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1797.	of December, 1796, and of January, 1797, the number of acute diseases [among the troops principally in camp] was considerably increased. Continued fever was becoming rather more prevalent among the poor in the towns, and in the course of the summer it appeared among the troops in several cantonments." In May a low fever prevailed among the English troops in Ireland, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Limerick and of Dublin. Upon the whole the year was a healthy one; but, owing to the uncommon quantity of rain that fell during the greater part of the summer and autumn, and which prevented the peasantry from laying in the usual supply of fuel, fever and dysentery commenced at the close of the year.		
"	II. June 21st.—"Twenty thousand unemployed persons receiving relief in the City of Dublin, with no other visible means of subsistence than what arises from the paltry pittance of 6½*d.* per week to each; to any family however numerous no more than 16½*d.* can be granted [contributions having been collected at all the chapels for the purpose]. £400 a week is necessary to furnish even so much. The consequences are dreadful. Disease spreads rapidly among them, and death has already relieved multitudes from their misery." In August handbills were circulated about Dublin, setting forth that there were 2,446 unemployed looms in this metropolis and its liberties; 1,006 of which were cotton looms, 504 silk, 438 stuff, 198 broadcloth, and 300 ribbon looms, which had given employment to 12,458 persons of both sexes. "They implore their fair countrywomen to give them food by wearing Irish manufacture. That certainly would be the only means of effectually relieving the many thousand tradespeople and their families who now languish in the utmost distress, as charities, however extensive, can afford but temporary relief."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1797. "Was also a year of great blight."—SIR J. BANKS *on Disease in Corn.*
" EPIZOOTICS.	III. September.—"The feline race in this country are dying in numbers by a mere murrain, similar to that which sometimes seizes and spreads among the black cattle; for some of the skins of the cats which died of the disorder now prevalent among them, being dried, and the hair taken off by lime, appeared full of small holes caused by numbers of worms or insects that thus penetrate: when seized with the distemper the poor animals appear to be in the greatest agony." A comet recently appeared. A dreadful gale in the channel.	"	1797. "In England a pestilence among cats swept away those animals in thousands. The same cat-plague was soon after epidemic in France." It appeared in Philadelphia in June, and in August was very fatal throughout the States; fish died in some of the rivers, and hydrophobia was again epidemic in that country: Catarrh was epidemic in England.—WEBSTER.
A.D.1798.	IV. The mean temperature of the year 1798 was 48°; the highest point to which the mercury rose was 76°, and the lowest fall 18°. The mean of the barometer was 29·50. Although the number of days upon which it rained during the whole year was but 132, yet the quantity of rain which fell was 35·56 inches, being the greatest amount during the seventeen years recorded by Kirwan. In January a greater quantity of rain fell than has been since recorded in that month, viz., 5·80 inches; and what is still more remarkable, this amount fell in fourteen days. The month on which it rained most frequently, and on which most rain fell, was July, in which 6·37 inches fell in 23 days. October and November were also far above the average. May was the month in which least rain fell.—*Edgeworth's Observations.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	February.—Weather strangely variable; "at night [of Sunday] a most tremendous storm took place at north-west, which lasted, with some intervals, until the evening of Monday, when the direction of the tempest changed to south-east, in which point it continued all Tuesday with torrents of rain." On Wednesday a great quantity of snow fell, and a south-west wind "blowing over the snowy mountains rendered the air intolerably cold." Upon the 8th, Dublin city "was covered with such an intense fog, as the oldest men do not remember to have seen. Although the country round Dublin was in a great measure free from its influence, yet, in the streets it was one time so thick, that persons in conversation could hardly distinguish each others faces, and, in consequence of the darkness which it occasioned, a carriage was driven into the Liffey near Carlisle-bridge, and the horses drowned. This fog was attended by a faint easterly wind, and although it appeared to be very damp, the barometer was during the whole day so high as 30·6, and continued to rise as evening came on." 8th. "The atmosphere of the city [of Dublin] was rendered scarcely respirable by one of the heaviest fogs ever remembered." Potatoes, in large quantities, and also 3,000 head of cattle were shipped for Scotland. A cold spring. In March the best potatoes were three guineas a ton, but meat was excessively dear. In the month of April the weather is described as charming. The immense export both of live stock and beef caused a dearth of flesh meat in the Irish markets.	*Faulkner's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1798.	In June, which was comparatively warm and dry, potatoes were 9*d.* a stone, although there was abundant promise of a fine harvest. In August the accounts from the country record the appearance of a most plentiful harvest, and state that very little grain had been injured by the insurrection;—new wheat was brought into Limerick during the month. In September we read of "an abundant harvest, as plentiful as was ever remembered." Cereal food fell greatly in price. The average value of wheat and oats sold in Dublin was now £11,000 a week, but meat still bore a very high price. The stock sold at Ballinasloe Fair, in October, was unusually large. Potatoes now became plentiful and cheap. In December the exports of grain from Dublin and other Irish ports became very inconsiderable, owing to the abundant harvest in every part of Great Britain.	*Saunders' News Letter.*	1798. In some of the northern states of America "the preceding winter was severe and long; the summer of this year was remarkably dry and sultry; the rivers afterwards inundated the adjoining country, heavy rains falling at the same time."—BASCOME.
" FEVER.	V. In the spring the troops stationed at Bandon, Charlesfort, Clonmel, Clonakilty, Ballinrobe, and Loughrea, suffered from Fever and Diarrhœa. "The contest which took place during the summer between the King's troops and the insurgents, in various parts of Ireland, so far from being injurious to the health of the former, seemed to have a beneficial effect. In July, 1798, the health of the army is stated by the Director-General of Military Hospitals to be remarkably good in every district of the kingdom; the weather was so favourable that the regiments upon service underwent considerable fatigue during the summer, and often slept in the open air, with no disadvantage to their general health."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	1798. Yellow fever at New York. "Its ravages are even more terrible than any that the war in which the American government was engaged might have been expected to occasion. New York is entirely deserted. A number of the gazettes are stopped in consequence of the sickness among the workmen and the deaths of their editors." The pestilence spread to Philadelphia and other cities, of which the most calamitous accounts are given in.—*The Public Newspapers.*
"	VI. "Fever prevalent in spring of 1798, spread in the end of summer to a frightful extent;" yet we read in the report of The Sick Poor Institution that, in Dublin, "in this, the year of the rebellion, there was no greater amount of sickness than usual."	*Corrigan's Fever and Famine.*	1798. Jenner's discovery of vaccination was made known this year.
SCARLATINA.	VII. An epidemic of Scarlatina occurred in Dublin.	*Tuomy's Diseases of Dublin.*	
"	VIII. "In the latter end of 1798 Fever began to spread both among the inhabitants and the troops. The regiments of English militia who volunteered their services in Ireland were great sufferers from that disease. It is well known that regiments composed of English and Scotch soldiers, have frequently suffered from fever and dysentery to a considerable extent during the greater part of their first year's residence in Ireland; but had not fever become epidemic among the natives, it is more than probable that these corps would not have been attacked so frequently by that disease." This Fever appeared at the Royal Barracks, in Dublin, in autumn; and also at Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Athlone. "The Herefordshire regiment, 833 strong, lost forty-seven men between the 13th of September, 1798, and 27th June, 1799; this unusual mortality being in the proportion of one in every fourteen of the effective men of the regiment, was occasioned by a fever of a malignant kind, which broke out at Fermoy, in 1798." At Carrick-on-Shannon the Northamptonshire Fencibles "again suffered from a contagious fever of an alarming nature; in this and most other instances the troops were infected by the inhabitants of the towns in which they were stationed."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	IX. "From 1794 to 1798 fever, with a few exceptions, was observed to have been rather of a mild type; but the misfortunes of the latter year left as their unavoidable consequence, a melancholy succession of famine and disease."	*Geary's Report of Limerick Fever Hospital.*	1798. A wide-spread epidemic of fever in America. In Europe the winter of 1798–9 was very severe.—WEBSTER.
"	X. "The effects of the rebellion were felt in death, famine, and pestilence, for two years afterwards. The next period of famine and fever happened in 1800, which arose from the vast destruction of property during the unfortunate civil war of 1798, a loss that was computed at three millions sterling."	*Ryan's Manual of Midwifery.*	
"	By an actual statistic taken by the Rev. James Whitelaw, in 1798, it appeared that the population of the City of Dublin amounted (not including the garrison of 7,000) to 172,091, and that the total area of the city was 1,264 English acres.	*Whitelaw on the opulation of Dublin.*	
A.D.1799.	The mean temperature of this year was but 45·1°, being the lowest recorded by Kirwan. The Thermometer fell in February to 14·5°, and in April to 28°, but the year was dry; it only rained 22·58 inches on 160 days; snow fell on twenty.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1799. Glandular or bubonic plague devastated the empire of Morocco in 1799 and 1800.—COLLAND.
"	XI. A severe frost was succeeded at the end of January by a heavy fall of snow. Another fall of snow occurred early in April.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	February.—"There was a tremendous storm on the 1st; frost succeeded by a fall of snow, which was so abundant on the northern road that it was more than seven feet high beyond Drogheda; the present is the severest frost, for its continuance, that we have	*Faulkner's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1799.	witnessed since the memorable frost of 1784." April.—A great fall of snow, succeeded by a violent storm, occurred upon the 4th. There was about this period of the year "a degree of cold scarcely remembered by the oldest men, at so advanced a season. The consequence has been distressing to the inhabitants of this country to an extreme degree; vegetation is entirely checked; the fields afford no sustenance for the cattle, so that the farmer has been obliged to feed from his stores." The price of meat rose "to an enormous rate; good beef and mutton brought from 8*d.* to 9*d.* in the pound!" The severity of the weather continued during the remainder of the month. 9th.—"The fall of snow which continued from Thursday night to Saturday morning, has been so immense between Newry and Belfast, that the Dublin mail was delayed sixteen hours on the road." In May the price of provisions kept up, and "besides the lateness of the spring, which locks up in the earth the food of the cattle, and the destruction committed by the houghers in the course of the winter, it should be recollected that the increased population of Dublin, by the number of emigrants from the different disturbed districts, has created a greater demand for food, and consequently a degree of scarcity seldom experienced heretofore. Through the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, particularly on the Blackwater river, the destruction of hay [in September] has been immense; the floods being so high as to cover all the grounds on its banks." 28th.—"The melancholy state of the harvest seems little likely to be retrieved by the comparatively fine weather of the last week; very little oats or barley are yet fit for the sickle, and the crop of wheat never was so unpromising."		1799. "In the year 1799 Mumps assumed an epidemic character in a village in France."—HAVILAND *on Climate, Weather, and Disease.*
,,	XII. In February an epidemic pleurisy, or pleuro-pneumonia, of very quick and fatal character appeared in the county of Carlow. It was confined to "soldiers, or men who had been much exposed to fatigue during the great heat of the preceding summer [1798], and the cold of the succeeding winter."—*Maharg.*	*Dublin Medical and Physical Essays.*	1799. In Barbary 247,000 persons died of the plague, which has ravaged for four months; Morocco likewise suffered from the same pestilence. Small-pox in Mogador. In America the summer was remarkable for its sultriness, thunder and lightning.—BASCOME.
,,	"The summer of that year was unusually dry; then followed a short period of uncommon heat; for three weeks or a month the thermometer, when at its greatest height during the day, seldom fell below seventy degrees; cold and wet weather set in about the end of August or beginning of September. Thus a short period of uncommon heat degenerated into an ungenial autumn, yielding in some soils an imperfect produce, whilst in others the failure of the crops was little less complete than in the preceding season." The army in Ireland was, however, healthy, and would probably have continued so, "had not continued rains, attended with an unusual degree of cold, occasioned an almost general deficiency in the crops, and a consequent failure of the usual supply of nourishment to the poor, already suffering under many privations. * * * The state of the poor in the principal towns of Ireland, in the years 1799, 1800–1 and 2 was wretched in the extreme." The poor of Waterford suffered during the winter and spring of 1798 and 1800, not merely from fever, but also from small-pox and dysentery.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	1799. "Yellow fever is making dreadful havoc at New York, which is almost desolated." The disease spread towards Charleston, and was very fatal towards the end of the year.—WALKER'S *Hibernian Magazine.*
,, FEVER.	XIII. "Summer wet and cold, general deficiency in the crops, fever assumed a most malignant type."	*Corrigan's Fever and Famine.*	1799. "The Spring of 1799 was a late one; dry weather from the middle of June to the end of July produced a most surprising alteration, and wheat seldom appeared better;" but heavy rains accompanied with cold easterly winds coming on destroyed the crop. "The strong corn lay soaking among water during the greater part of September, and much of the wheat, from excessive moisture, died at the root before the ear ripened." Almost all the bridges on five rivers in Lancashire were destroyed; numerous mills and houses in various parts of the kingdom were swept away, and at one time travelling was nearly suspended."—*Farmers' Magazine.*
,,	"A very wet season. In the year 1799, every species of grain was at least a fortnight later than usual."	*Thompson's Survey of Meath.*	
,,	In September a severe storm in Dublin Bay. In October Government ordered an embargo to be laid on all vessels leaving Irish ports with potatoes, and "such measures have been taken to procure a supply of bread corn from the Baltic and America, as will remove every danger of scarcity in this essential article." During the month potatoes were 13*d.* the stone, and coals £2 18*s.* 8*d.* the ton. "The uncertainty of the weather, which has been particularly unfavourable to the digging of potatoes, induced Government to issue an order to grant permission to the soldiery to assist the country people on this necessary occasion."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	
,,	XIV. In October the College of Physicians, in a communication to the Board of Health, reported that "a contagious and malignant fever, similar to that which raged in 1793–97–98, exists in this city, [of Dublin] and rages to an alarming degree."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
,,	"Fever has existed to a considerable extent in the South of Ireland, at all events since the year 1799. A destructive civil war had hardly terminated when a scarcity, approaching nearly to famine, visited our country, attended by a fever justly considered epidemic."—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1799.	November.—"The most melancholy accounts of the harvest arrive from all parts of the country; in many places the oats and other late corn remain on the ground not worth the reaping. Great dearth of corn apprehended. The herring fishery very abundant; nevertheless, distress had commenced among the poor at the end of the month." December 24th.—The poor of the country, and Dublin in particular, are said to be perishing from the dearness, scarcity, and bad quality of all kinds of provisions, in consequence of the dreary harvest.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	"This year was remarkably cold and wet, and the frost and snow setting in earlier than usual, the crops were very defective, both in quantity and quality." In consequence thereof provisions rose rapidly in the following spring.	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	
"	"A year of great distress amongst the poor;" in Belfast and the north of Ireland generally.	*Malcolm's Belfast Hospital.*	
"	"The scarcity of 1799 was productive of fever, to an extent before unknown in this country."	*Geary's Report.*	
"	"The two years of scarcity which followed the rebellion of 1798, occasioned, I am persuaded, a diminution amounting to upwards of *one-fourth* of the whole stock of swine."	*Newenham on Population.*	
A.D. 1796 to 1800.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period ending 31st December, 1800. Barometer—Mean, 29·91—highest, 30·75—lowest, 28 10. Thermometer—Mean, 47·8°, the greatest height was in August, 1800, when it reached 81·5°, and the lowest 14·5° in the month of February, 1799. The annual average quantity of rain was 25·62 inches, and the average number of days per annum upon which it rained, 182. The wettest year of the period as to the quantity of rain was 1798, when 35·56 inches of rain fell, and the driest 1796, when only 21·94 inches fell; in 1798 however it only rained on 132 days, whilst in 1797 rain fell on 216 days. The mean temperature of 1800 was 47·8°, and the quantity of rain which fell was 23·57 inches on 197 days.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1800. In the January of this year subscriptions were received in several of the principal towns of England and Scotland for the relief of the poor. In Genoa "the horrors of famine is such that the richest inhabitants are reduced to eat polenta." In January three suns were seen together in Prussia, and a lake was seen to be covered with red spots, which was carried away in a frozen state.—WALKER'S *Hibernian Magazine.*
A.D. 1800.	"The average quantity of rain which fell in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800, according to a register of the weather kept by Mr. Henry Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford, amounted there to about forty inches."	*Thompson's Meath.*	1800. Yellow fever throughout the states of America. "In autumn Cadiz became desolate from a similar pestilence," which likewise spread to the lower animals, especially dogs. The distemper spread to Malaga and other parts of Spain, and was not entirely got rid of until 1804.—AREJULA, *quoted by* BASCOME.
"	This century opened, as the former closed, with unusual severity of weather, and great distress among the people, owing to the high price of provisions and two successive but partial Potato Failures, contemporaneous with which appeared Fever, Dysentery, Scarlatina, Ophthalmia, and Influenza—the latter a partial forerunner of that great outbreak of the disease which overspread Europe in 1803.		
"	January.—The enormous high price of provisions is noticed thus early. It was recommended to plant an unusual quantity of vegetables, which obtain maturity and perfection before grain crops.	*Hibernian Magazine.*	Dysentery "prevailed extensively in London after the long and extremely hot summer of 1800."—*Report on State of Health and Disease in London in Annual Medical Register, p.* 348.
"	"This year the price of food has been enormous, and it is hard to say what have been the chief articles of food or what their prices. Potatoes in March or April last were scarcely to be procured for 7 or 8*s.* per cwt. Oatmeal has been as high from May till harvest as from 37*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. In consequence many articles of food were purchased by the gentry and resold at a considerable loss; besides oatmeal, wheat, and barley meal, American Indian meal, and rye meal, both very fine, were brought down from Dublin, as also rice, and while potatoes could be procured, Scotch herrings. All these afforded seasonable relief. Nothing, however, on the failure of their usual food, pleased the people better than stirabout, made from the flour of Indian meal ground in America."	*Frazer's Agricultural state of the County Wicklow.*	"From the extensive wetness of the autumn of 1799, a considerable scarcity of provisions prevailed in that year [1800] and much of the grain which fell to the lot of the poor would necessarily be bad of its kind."—*Medical Registry.*
"	PARTIAL POTATO FAILURE.—The high prices which commenced in the spring increased towards summer. In June, oatmeal sold at 8*s.* a peck, and potatoes at 3*s.* 6*d.* a bushel. This year was "disastrous to the crops from an excessive dry summer, the potato crop was particularly defective, as by reason of the drought, few came to perfection, save in the middle of the ridges." In November, provisions were at the high prices of the spring of the year, but "early in the following spring large quantities of Indian-corn meal, and rye flour were imported by the Government or on a bounty which served much to allay this famine."	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	1800. A malignant epidemic fever prevailed in Cadiz and the neighbouring parts of Spain. Of a population of 68,000 in Cadiz, 16,000 fell victims to the malady.—DUNCAN'S *Annals of Medicine.* 1800. Yellow fever at Seville.—BANCROFT *on Yellow Fever.* 1800. "The scarcity of the year 1801 was in part occasioned by a mildew, which in many places is said to have attacked the plants of wheat on the S. E. side only, but was principally owing to the very wet harvest of 1800; the deficiency of wheat at that harvest was found, on a very accurate calculation, somewhat to exceed one-fourth; but wheat was not the only grain that failed, all others, and potatoes also, were materially deficient."—SIR J. BANKS *on Disease in Corn.*
" FEVER.	"In the month of April, 1800, a malignant fever appeared in the majority of the regiments which composed the garrison of Dublin, and many of the corps in the south of Ireland lost a great number of their men, chiefly by fever." Scarlatina was prevalent and fatal at Waterford in September. "On the setting in of cold and wet weather," there was great distress and fever in Cork and Limerick. "The year 1800, was nearly as unfavourable to the fruits of the earth as 1799. In the autumn and winter the inhabitants of this kingdom	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1800.	universally suffered from a contagious fever in which the troops still continued to participate." Great scarcity and dearness of food followed. "The fever which spread over a large part of Ireland in the year 1800 and 1801 succeeded a severe winter in 1799."		1800. "The English and French troops employed in Egypt contracted ophthalmia, which continued to afflict both armies for a long time subsequently."—VETCH *on Diseases of the Eye.*
"	A sharp north-east wind which prevailed about the 20th June, injured the stalks of the potatoes which caused a fear for their safety but no eventual mischief occurred. The crop was deficient in quantity but the quality was good. The flax suffered materially, the scarcity of water being so great as not to leave sufficient for the operation of steeping, so that the linen yarn which was spun with this year's flax has been particularly difficult to bleach.—*Patterson.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	"Summer unusually hot and dry, but followed by a wet autumn with deficient crops: the crops, moreover, of very bad quality: the people in a state of starvation, malignant fever continued from 1798."	*Corrigan's Fever and Famine.*	
"	In this year, Dr. Spear observed mortifying hives, *Pemphigus gangrænosus* to spread epidemically among children in the county Monaghan.—*Whitley Stokes.*	*Dublin Medical Essays.*	
"	"In 1800, Cowpock was first used in Dublin. Mr. Creighton opened a dispensary for infant poor and cowpock inoculation."	*Labatt on Vaccination.*	
A.D.1801.	The mean temperature of the year, 49·3°. The quantity of rain which fell was only 21·97 inches; and only 175 days were wet. This may therefore be taken as a very dry year.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	January 3rd—Potatoes retailed in Dublin at the rate of 2*d.* a pound. The poor suffering from extortion: a violent gale of wind: "eggs were at the enormous price of 34*s.* the hundred, nearly 3½*d.* a piece." A great fall of snow attended with a severe storm, particularly in the south. "A proclamation issued by the Council, entirely prohibiting, until the 25th of March next, the making malt of any corn or grain whatsoever."	*Faulkner's Journal.* *Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	January.—"Fever prevails to a most alarming extent" in Belfast.	*Malcolm's Belfast Hospital.*	
"	February—"The poor of Dublin in great misery from scarceness and dearness of provisions."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1801. The alarming scarcity which lately prevailed in Scotland relieved by flour from America.—*D. E. Post.*
"	19th February—"A proclamation issued to admit to free entry all kinds of foreign flour till the 25th of March." On 19th March, another proclamation issued to continue until the 24th of June, the free entry into all ports of Ireland, all rice, Indian corn, and all kinds of foreign flour. Another proclamation of same date to continue prohibiting the further distillation of spirits from oats, oatmeal, barley, bere, or any other species of corn—and also the exportation of any rice or potatoes to foreign parts. "It is rumoured, that an account of the stock of corn in all the granaries, warehouses, &c., in this country, will shortly be taken and transmitted monthly to some public office. By this plan, it is hoped, some effectual means will be discovered to reduce the price of flour, which has rose to a distressing height, notwithstanding the large importation of corn and flour from America." March 25th—"The Aurora Borealis, or northern lights, so seldom seen with us of late years, was visible a few nights ago. The coruscations were very low, not ascending far above the horizon, nor were they rapid. This is the first time that the Aurora Borealis has been visible to us since the year 1797. About thirty years ago this phenomenon was very frequent and it would be a subject of curious inquiry to ascertain why its appearance has become so rare of late years."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	A dearth throughout Scotland. "A great mortality has prevailed for some time past in Holland and Lower Saxony, where the Influenza or Grip was common, and is said particularly to affect the stomach and bowels."—*Faulkner's Journal.*
"	POTATO FAILURE.—"The summer of 1801, proved remarkably dry and hot in Ireland, vegetation was obstructed, *Potatoes Failed,* and a famine was near taking place with the poor, whose chief food in Ireland is potatoes."	*Transactions Royal Dublin Society.*	
"	July—"So great a degree of heat has seldom been known in this climate, as has been felt for the last few days, the thermometer in the shade rose to 78° Fahrenheit."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	The extraordinary prevalence of fever in the years 1800 and 1801, and the sufferings experienced by the poor from this cause, had attracted the attention of benevolent persons in various parts of Ireland. In February, the Director-General of Military Hospitals reported to Government, "that the disorder with which the troops have of late been affected, has been communicated by contagion, and that a Fever of a dangerous and frequently fatal kind very generally prevails throughout every part of Ireland, which is ascribable to a deficiency in the usual quantity of food, a calamity which has been for some time heavily felt by the poor." In August the garrison of Dublin suffered greatly from petechial fever, which very generally	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
FEVER.			1801. "Anginas, pleurisies, and yellow pestilence continued to prevail in the United States of America. Typhus was rife in Ireland and England, especially in London, from which city and countries it is scarcely ever absent."—BASCOME.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1801.	prevailed among all ranks of the metropolis and its vicinity. There died of Fever in the House of Industry in Dublin at least one thousand persons in each of the years 1800 and 1801, a proof of the distress of the poor in Dublin which needs no comment. The epidemic, which had now reached its height, shortly after began to decline, but not before the good effects of an unusually abundant harvest in again furnishing provisions of all kinds to the poor at a moderate rate had been felt. That the epidemic constitution was undergoing a change might be inferred from the frequent occurrence of other febrile diseases in		
DYSENTERY.	September, about the end of which month Dysentery began to appear. This disease was observed in many parts of the kingdom in October, and in November its symptoms were severe. The disease was pretty generally attributed to the change of temperature in the atmosphere, and to the fall of rain after a long continuance of hot dry weather.		
SCARLATINA.	In November, Scarlatina with a malignant sore throat prevailed to a great extent among all ranks and descriptions of people in Ireland, and proved fatal, particularly among the lower orders: at this time also Ophthalmia was a very prevalent disease."		
"	"In the year 1801, in the months of September, October, November, and December, Scarlet Fever committed great ravages in Dublin, and continued its destructive progress until the spring of 1802. It ceased in summer, but returned at intervals during the years 1803–4, when the disease changed its character; and although Scarlatina epidemics occurred very frequently during the next twenty-seven years, yet it was always in the simple or mild form." This observation is given upon the authority of Dr. Percival, an eye-witness.	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	
"	"These [1800 and 1801] were years of great distress, famine, and sickness."—*See also Dubourdieu's Survey of the County Down.*	*Report of Sick Poor Institution, Dublin.*	
"	In consequence of the failure in the harvest of 1800, the Royal Dublin Society referred to a committee the consideration of the "best mode of encouraging and increasing the cultivation of potatoes, and early potatoes in general;" and "in order to encourage attention to the obtaining of provisions for the community in the ensuing spring," a large sum of money was expended by the society in the purchase and distribution of cabbage plants among the cottagers in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and Meath.	*Transactions Royal Dublin Society.*	
"	In some of the country parts, and more particularly in Sligo, we read that potatoes of the best kind sold at 7*d.* per cwt. Oats were from 10*s.* to 11*s.* 4*d.* per sack containing two barrels: oatmeal at 9*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.: beef and mutton 4*d.* per pound, and other provisions equally cheap and abundant; while every article of life in the city of Dublin, was "held up at the most enormous prices, owing to the infamous forestallers and regraters." The summer was so fertile that the meadows near Dublin produced a second crop of hay. In November there was a great take of herrings on the Irish coast.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	"Most abundant harvest: fever began to decline, and disappeared in the summer of 1802."	*Corrigan's Famine & Fever.*	
"	A meeting was held in Dublin on the 28th of October to form an association for the establishment of a House of Recovery, "to relieve the destitute poor affected with fever, and to check the progress of contagion." Hence arose the Fever Hospital in Cork-street, opened in 1804, and which has effected so much good in relieving the metropolis of fever, especially in times of epidemics during the last fifty years. The Hardwicke Fever Hospital was also opened about the same period.	*Account of the Origin of Cork-street Fever Hospital.*	
"	"The western part of this city [Dublin] consisting of narrow lanes and alleys, has been always unfriendly to the health of the poor, and has become more inimical in that respect from the migration of the wealthy inhabitants to the eastern and modern parts of the city. Those lanes and alleys are full of neglected and ruined habitations, which have been for the most part converted into cow houses, pig sties, and dung yards, where sordes of every kind, (the source of infection) accumulates."	*Proceedings of Governors of the House of Industry,*	
"	Dr. Ryan has recorded an attack of Influenza in Kilkenny and its	*Medical and*	
INFLUENZA.	neighbourhood in the winter of 1800–1801. "In many instances, a considerable degree of inflammation of the lungs accompanied this disorder. Children were not so liable to be attacked as grown-up persons, and with the former it was comparatively a mild disease. In a small town named Callan, within eight miles of this city [Kilkenny], most of those who were attacked with the Influenza had an eruption so exactly resembling the scarlatina, that it became a difficult matter to distinguish the one from the other, particularly from this circumstance, that an inflammatory affection of the uvula and velum pendu-	*Physical Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1801.	lum palati was a constant attendant on this variety of the epidemic." The same author has left on record an account of a short intermittent fever at Kilkenny during the end of 1801 and beginning of 1802.		
"	"In 1800 and 1801, a scarcity prevailed and was attended by an epidemic fever of such extent in the south of Ireland, that the writer recollects to have seen unfortunate patients in fever lying by the road sides; and the fever hospital, then newly established in Waterford, was insufficient for the accommodation of all applicants."—*Barker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1801. An epidemic fever caused great mortality in Liverpool and Chester in September and October. An idea prevailed that it was yellow fever, owing to the great intercourse between Liverpool and America. Great storms and inundations in all parts of Europe, from the mouth of the Neva, in Russia, to the mouth of the Rhone, in the north of Italy. It was likewise felt at Milan. Many rivers overflowed their banks, and great destruction of property ensued. "In the month of December a contagious fever raged at Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield."—*Faulkner's Journal.*
"	Fever prevailed to an alarming extent at Belfast this year.	*Malcolm's Belfast Hospital.*	
"	"The fever of 1801 does not appear to have been epidemic throughout the whole island; its greatest prevalence, at least, was confined to the southern province, and, according to the best accounts would seem to be in a great degree propagated from the county of Wexford," the chief seat of the insurrection in 1798.—*Harty.*	*Report of Sick Poor Institution, Dublin.*	
"	September 9th—"The thermometer, notwithstanding the cold which the heavy rains of last week must have produced, stood at 75° in the shade." Kirwan's Tables, however, make the maximum in this month but 70°.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	"The flax suffered this season by what, in this country [Derry], is termed 'firing on the foot,' which consists in reddish or brownish spots, dispersed chiefly over the reed of the plant, which is thereby more or less injured in the texture of its fibres."	*Patterson on the Climate of Ireland.*	
"	"The extraordinary drought of this year operated much against a green crop for soiling. The wheat is thought particularly to have suffered this year. It very often happens that, in the middle of June, we have a continuance of dry weather, with a constant parching easterly wind, very injurious to the late-sown barley and to the bottom-land potatoes. The surest method, however, of ascertaining the effects of the climate upon agriculture will be by mentioning the time of harvesting each particular crop. Calves are very subject to a disorder called in this country [Meath] the black leg, and in other places the *Quarter-ail.* It is so infectious, that if the diseased beast is suffered to remain amongst the stock for many hours after it is seized, it generally communicates the distemper to others. If they even smell the spot where the infected beast has died, or where his blood has been spilled, contagion will surely follow, and is as surely fatal. Calves under two years old, highly bred or highly fed, are most subject to it; and although it seldom originates in old beasts, yet they are liable to take it from infected young cattle. Care should be taken to bury the diseased quarter, which is quite black, and reduced nearly to a jelly, quite out of the reach of dogs, as, if rooted up, it might be productive of incalculable mischief to the remaining stock." This disease does not appear to have spread so generally as to deserve the appellation of a general Epizootic.	*Thompson's Meath.*	
"	"The poor suffered greatly, during these two years back, under the great scarcity and high price of provisions; those who had families were in a miserable way." From potatoes "having been lately so dear, they substituted bread." The establishment of "soup kitchens, in the late perilous dearth of provisions, has been the means of saving the lives of thousands." A scarcity of pigs, attributed to the two foregoing calamitous years, is reported in 1801.	*Archer's Survey of the County Dublin.* *Dubourdieu's Down.*	
A.D. 1802.	The mean of the barometer this year was 30·02°; the mean temperature only 48·6°—the highest 76°, in August, and the lowest 22°, in January. Although the quantity of rain which fell was not unusually great, being but 27·98 inches, yet the number of days on which it rained was 222, which shows a great amount of moisture this year.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1802. "A quantity of wheat was destroyed in England by an insect of the staphylinidea tribe."—KIRBY *and* SPENCE.
"	A severe storm in Dublin in the middle of January. The whole of the year was wet and stormy.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1802. Caterpillars, supposed to be the larva of *Chareas graminis,* overspread the sheep farms of Tweed-dale, and did much damage.—*Farmers' Magazine.*
"	The year commenced with great severity; frost and storms were frequent. Towards the end of January a violent hurricane occurred in Dublin; great damage done to houses and shipping. On the 21st it extended along the coast to Drogheda; it was also severely felt off the Wicklow coast, and spread inland to Tanderagee, County of Armagh. Great quantities of timber were prostrated; great destruction of hay and corn occurred; many lives were lost. The wind N.W.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	January 20.—A tremendous hurricane in Dublin; a flood inundated several parts of the city. "Boats plied in Patrick-street."	*Dublin Annals.*	
"	February.—"So severe a winter, in every species of inclemency has not been remembered as that which we hope is now about to terminate. Intense frosts, furious hurricanes, and deluges of rain, have followed each other in dreadful succession. Epidemic and putrid fevers prevalent throughout the country." Early in the month a great storm	*Faulkner's Journal.* *Hibernian Magazine.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1802.	passed over Limerick; the low grounds on both sides of the Shannon there were inundated; great loss of sheep and cattle occurred.		
"	March.—Prospects of a forward spring. "The culture of potatoes in this country has of late been extended to a degree hardly to be conceived; for one acre of this valuable root formerly planted ten acres are now in cultivation."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	"The very great scarcity of seed potatoes these two years past induced many persons to try experiments on the possibility of propagating a plenty of potatoes from seed procured from the potato."	*Thompson's Meath.*	
"	"Severe frost on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of May." The Dublin Mountains were white with snow on the 16th; early vegetation checked; garden fruit almost entirely destroyed.—*See also Faulkner's Journal.*	*Transactions Royal Dublin Society.*	1802. In August the sea rose and fell suddenly several times at Teignmouth, Exmouth, Weymouth, and other places along the English coast. Early in September great destruction of crops was produced in England by the heavy inundations. There were vast inundations in the southern parts of Europe, and throughout Holland. Great drought in the neighbourhood of Vienna and throughout Suabia in the autumn of this year. The latter locality was "infested to an alarming degree by an innumerable multitude of field mice. A severe earthquake felt throughout northern Europe." — *Faulkner's Journal.* *See* also A.D. 1015 and 1109.
"	"The summer of 1802 was cold and wet; a bad hay harvest. The beginning of autumn was remarkable for heavy rain and floods, and continued so until about the 20th September; the weather then became seasonably temperate, and continued so until the latter end of November. The prior half of December was remarkable for long-continued rains and floods; the third week temperate, with a mild frost of three days' standing, succeeded during the course of the following week by tempestuous windy weather, severe, heavy, long-continued rain, occasioning as great inundations here [County Armagh] as remembered by any man then living. Horses had a disorder similar to the influenza in the spring of 1802, attended with severe, hard cough, laborious difficult respiration, fever, and great prostration of strength. It terminated favourably by a plentiful discharge of the nostrils; with some it terminated with farcy and heart-strangles, so called, and some it killed." In these it was found that the lungs and heart were inflamed. Many of the calves died.—*M'Can.*	*Memoirs of Medical Society of London.*	
AN EPIZOOTIC.			
"	The weather of this year was characterized by great vicissitudes, the thermometer sometimes "making a difference of 45° in five days." It is said that "the annual quantity of rain has been diminishing for the last five half years, and the approximation of the wind to the south has been proportionately increasing." During the month of July "the quantity of rain that fell was equal to 5·88 inches in depth, and nearly equal to all that fell between Christmas-Day last and the 25th of May;" nevertheless there was an abundant harvest. An eclipse of the sun was observed at Dublin on the 28th August at seven minutes past five o'clock, A.M. During the harvest of this year, viz., "9th September., 3*s.* 6*d.*, British, per day, with diet, are actually paying to reapers in the County of Meath."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	"In November, 1802, a very hot and dry summer had been succeeded by incessant rain. Thick fogs spread over the country and enveloped such places in central Germany as were inaccessible to ventilation." The town of Roettingen suffered from a fatal epidemic about the 25th of the month, called the "Roettingen *Sweating Sickness*," from its supposed similarity to the *Sudor Anglicus* and the Picardy Sweat. "Strong, vigorous, young men were suddenly seized with unspeakable dread; the heart became agitated, and beat violently against the ribs; a profuse, sour, ill-smelling perspiration broke out over the whole body, and at the same time they experienced a lacerating pain in the nape of the neck"—all within twenty-four hours. On the 5th of December, however, clear, frosty weather set in, from that time no new cases occurred," and all traces of the disease vanished. — HECKER.
"	When once infectious fever "gets firm footing in the house, it generally visits every individual of the family—some, perhaps, twice, some oftener; and it does not unfrequently happen that, by the visitation of this calamity, the man of the house, on whose labour the subsistence of the family depends, is prevented from working for eight or nine weeks together, and generally in that season of the year when the demand for labourers is greatest—viz., spring and autumn."	*Thompson's Meath.*	
"	"In the spring of 1802 the epidemic [fever] was on the decline, and about the end of the summer the improvement of the public health became still more evident, when, as confirmed by the Report of the Army Medical Board, the troops were in remarkably good health in every part of Ireland. In the latter end of December and in January Catarrh began to prevail, and, as is well known, was universally epidemical in the spring and the early part of the summer of 1803." This was the prefatory outbreak to the great European epidemic of 1803.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
INFLUENZA.			
"	"A year of plenty, hence a considerable diminution in the amount of sickness."	*Report of Sick Poor Institution, Dublin.*	
"	Great inundations occurred in the metropolis and its vicinity early in December. The Lower Castle-yard was impassable to footmen, and Ringsend Bridge was carried away.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1802. A very hot and dry summer, followed by a fatal fever, especially in parts of Germany.—BASCOME.
"	Early in December great inundations occurred, particularly in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The Poddle river overflowed the Liberty, and boats were "plying to save the lives of poor people in Patrick's-street and Patrick's-close. The Lower Castle-yard was one sheet of water, and Dame-street was, for the greater part of yesterday [December 3rd], impassable by persons on foot." Upon the pillar in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on which various inundations within that structure are marked, we find that this flood rose to six feet above the flooring. The Dodder overflowed its banks. Ormond-bridge was carried away, and the Liffey wall at Usher's Island fell in. Great inundations occurred along the course of the Boyne.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1802. "An infectious fever rages at present so violently at Paris that it has caused a void almost in every society in that city."—*Faulkner's Journal.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1802.	There was great destruction of shipping, particularly on the northern coast.		
A.D.1803.	This was a remarkably dry year; the quantity of rain which fell was only 19·68 inches. It rained, however, upon 193 days, on seventeen of which snow also fell. The mean temperature of the year was 49·2°; the highest, 79·5° in July; and the lowest, 22° in December. The mean of the barometer was 30·11.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
,,	A dreadful tempest occurred in Dublin on the night of the 27th of January.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
,,	Violent storms with much thunder and lightning in Cork and Dublin in the January of this year. Upon the 13th we read—"Yesterday morning, after two months of wet weather, unexampled even in this climate, an intense frost commenced." Great loss of shipping in the Channel and on the eastern coast. The frost continued, with the intermission of a few days, until the end of the month, when the periodicals state that "the perishing poor cannot procure coals at a less price than £2 10s. per ton, although the winds are favourable." February was mild, but towards the end a considerable fall of snow occurred. March wet; the spring generally backward; dry north-west winds prevailed.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
THE GREAT INFLUENZA OF 1803.	The great epidemic Influenza which overspread Europe began in Ireland; and in the May of this year the Medical Society of London issued a circular concerning "The late Epidemical Disorder commonly termed Influenza," a proceeding which it is much to be regretted has not been continued by other public bodies since. This letter contained thirty-two queries respecting the origin, date, symptoms, progress, and fatality of the epidemic; the localities where it prevailed most; the mode of treatment; the state of the temperature; the concomitant disorders; the winds and meteorological constitution, together with the prevalence of epizootic complaints. Some returns from Ireland have been recorded, describing the disease as it appeared in Dublin, Armagh, Cork, New Ross, and other places.		
,,	I. The disease commenced in Dublin and Armagh in January. It is said to have appeared in the south previously. It was at its height in April, began to decline about the middle of May, but had not altogether ceased in June. "In Dublin it was characterized by cough, oppression of chest, vertigo of back and limbs, pain of face and jaws, noise of ears and deafness, extreme weakness and lowness, even fainting, but without serious consequences."—*Percival.*	*Memoirs of Medical Society of London.*	1803. Influenza spread generally over the British isles. *See Annals of the Influenza published by the Sydenham Society* for a collected account of this epidemic, which prevailed in France and Holland before it reached England. It commenced early in January, and within three months had spread over the entire British isles, causing great mortality. It was similar to those epidemics prevalent in 1762 and 1782. It prevailed in France, especially in Paris, and in some of the northern departments of the Republic, and in Holland, long before it was experienced in England. It seems to have been first observed in London early in January, and to have occupied nearly three months in its diffusion over the kingdom, advancing northwards, before it raged to any considerable extent in the west of England. Six or seven months elapsed between the time of its first appearance in the country and its cessation; and as a general rule, although the duration of its virulence might not materially vary, yet it was longest in disappearing at the places where it was first harboured. It was pretty generally observed in towns before it appeared in the neighbouring villages. This influenza was preceded by epidemic diarrhœa. The course of the disease was from south to north. There is considerable evidence of the prevalence of disease amongst the lower animals shortly before or simultaneously with the outbreak of influenza. Horses and cats were those mostly affected. A remarkable shower of meteoric stones fell at L'Aigle
,,	From Armagh we learn that the symptoms of the disease "were a confused uneasiness of the head, heaviness and lassitude of the eyes; the parts about the eyes, and in some the whole countenance, swelled with a bloated, puffy appearance; a florid, ruddy-coloured ulceration, and some inflammation of the internal fauces generally; a relaxation of the uvula; cough, with a sense of—as some expressed it—an uneasy rawness; others a burning heat down the chest: this was the simplest form of the disease. The most urgent symptoms were those that alarmingly affected the head, lungs, and bowels. The young, plethoric, and robust of the male sex were the most severely affected with thoracic and pneumonic affections; the female sex with affections of the abdominal viscera, bilious and obstinate constipation of the bowels, which, if not removed, the sick became yellow, and died in great distress. Scarce any died of simple catarrhal influenza unconnected with some other concomitant disease. Many more of the inhabitants of the most remote and thinly peopled parts of the country, in proportion to their numbers, were ill of the epidemic, and suffered a much greater fatality from it than the inhabitants of the most populous streets and closest lanes and alleys. In general, collections of people who were immured, or inaccessible to the inclemency or vicissitudes of the weather, escaped the disease better than those who were at large, and exposed to its hurtful influence. The influenza was not known in the infirmary or county gaol of this place. Of upwards of 400 men of the 18th Regiment, who lived in their barracks here for ten months past, paraded, messed, and slept promiscuously, but were kept to regular hours, no more than eight of them had the influenza, while, at the same time, upwards of ten times that number of the County Militia Regiment that was recruiting here for about three months past, billetted about the country, straggling and exposed to all weathers, got ill of the disease."—*M'Can.*	,,	
,,	In Cork "the proportion of those who died was very small when unconnected with any other constitutional complaint. The old and infirm felt it very severely, as did children at the breast, many of whom died. It seemed to attack equally males and females. It	,,	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1803.	appeared to us to be very contagious, as some boarding schools in the country remained free until visited by some person who brought it from the neighbouring towns. Its progress was evidently traced from England to Waterford, where it raged before it reached us. Some schools which had little or no communication with large towns escaped. The former influenzas, as far as we remember, were by no means so violent, nor attended with such debility or languor. We have every reason to believe that this disorder did not spread in the direction of the wind, but according to the intercourse with different places where it raged at the time."—*Longfield.*	"	in Normandy. "There was also excessive mortality among insects, and cats and other domestic animals suffered from its influence."—THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.*
"	"I did not see any case of influenza," writes Dr. Callanan from Cork, "although in daily expectation of its arrival, until the 27th of March, 1803. Its course was evidently traced from England to Waterford, where it raged at the assizes, before the assizes at Cork. The assemblage in courts, with the assistance of the theatre, disseminated the contagion through town and country more rapidly than any epidemic I ever saw. No one died of the simple influenza."	*Medical and Physical Journal.*	
"	At New Ross an epidemic disorder appeared during the spring, which differed from the usual catarrhal affections of the season only inasmuch as it was attended with an unusual degree of fever, and followed by more than ordinary prostration of strength. Dr. Doyle writes, "what they call influenza here is epidemic every spring season. It has been particularly so for six or seven years past. I have observed, for about five years past, what is called influenza to partake much of an erysipelatous nature, the fever attending being much of that kind, and local attacks of erysipelas occurring exteriorly on many parts of the body when the lungs were quickly relieved."	"	
"	This complaint "took place in Drogheda early in the month of March. It prevailed all through the county of Meath, and it continued uniformly through April, and to the end of May, at least until the weather set in warm and dry."—*Stanley.*	"	
"	The disease appeared in the county Meath in the middle of February and disappeared the beginning of June. Dr. Speer, of Trim, says that the disease was occasionally ushered in with "violent ophthalmia, angina, and sometimes cynanche maligna"	"	
"	In the north of Ireland there was, in December, 1802, high winds, principally from the south-east; and towards the end of the month some keen freezing, after which a great deal of rain fell, so as to cause considerable inundations. In spring of 1803 there was much "hail, snow, frost, fog, and haze, which, with frequent transitions from warm to cold, and from cold to warm, including also notable intermixtures of warm and cold winds, fixed the character of this month [March], as one trying to certain parts of the human constitution." In the commencement of summer there were cold northerly winds with some heavy hail; "and along with this cold state of the air there was great drought." The autumn was temperate and seasonable. The influenza appeared in Londonderry and its neighbourhood early in 1803, and concluded the first week in June. Its attack was sudden; "the most frequent primary symptoms were headache and stomach-sickness—the former often violent, sometimes desperate. The tongue was always yellow, and rarely exhibited any covering of condensed mucus, or the morbid fur of this organ in cases of idiopathic influenza. In a few, swelling occurred in one of the cheeks, and two or three had excoriations, or slight ulcerations in the fauces and gums." In its uncomplicated state it was not fatal; females suffered more than males. At Belfast it was very slightly felt.—*Patterson.*	*Dublin Medical and Physical Essays.*	
"	Influenza prevailed in April at Clonmel; "the effects are sickening, painful, and oppressive, but not dangerous generally."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	From Kilkenny Dr. Ryan reports, that the disease first made its appearance in the beginning of April, and says, "before it reached this quarter, or, as far as I can learn, any other interior part of the country, it raged with great violence for many days in the principal seaport towns, as in Dublin, Cork, and Waterford; so that the probability is, it was imported on board of ship by passengers from England, Scotland, or some other country trading with us."	*Medical and Physical Journal.*	
"	Mr. Edgeworth forwarded to Dr. Beddoes the opinion of Mr. Dubourdieu, of Longford, stating that "the disease appeared there about the end of March, and that on June 19th the influenza was still prevalent, particularly among the poor." He gives an instance where the disease "was brought from Dublin by parcels which were made up by a person very ill of that disorder, and sent to a lady of quality here. As soon as the parcels were unpacked, the person who unpacked them was first seized, then the lady herself, and the whole family were affected, as was the neighbourhood."	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1803.	At Navan, "after the influenza the low fever which almost constantly prevailed in that town disappeared for a considerable time." —*Gibney.*	*Medical and Physical Journal.*	1803. In the autumn of this year an epidemic of Yellow Fever appeared at Malaga, similar to that which had previously proved so fatal at Cadiz and other parts of Spain.—AREGRILA *on the epidemic fever of Malaga.* The same form of disease subsequently appeared at Leghorn.
,,	Dr. Black writes from Newry, in May—"Its first appearance in this kingdom was in Dublin, the latter end of February or beginning of March, whence it gradually, and not very rapidly, diffused itself northwards until it reached us the beginning of April. It was very mortal in this country both in the higher and lower classes." Is was of a very mild character in Belfast.—*Halliday.*	,,	
,,	In the west of Ireland it commenced about the end of April or beginning of May. Dr. Barnside, of Sligo, says, "it did not in any instance take place before the last week in April. In Mayo it did not appear until the latter end of the first or beginning of the second week in May. Having heard that the disease prevailed along the eastern coast of the kingdom for some weeks before I was fully prepared to expect it here. * * * It ceased in less than three weeks, having affected, at least, five-sixths of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood."	,,	
,,	"This Influenza affected the inhabitants of Ireland of all ages, classes, and constitutions. It declined in the month of June, and entirely disappeared in July; and thus the disposition to epidemic disease which began in the latter end of 1796 or beginning of 1797 terminated, and many succeeding years were comparatively healthy."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	
OPHTHALMIA.	II. Ophthalmia was communicated by the regiments arriving from Egypt, to the Irish militia, through which it spread extensively.	*Vetch on Diseases of the Eye.*	
,,	July 14th.—"An ophthalmic complaint has prevailed for some time in this city [Dublin], and generally throughout the country; the effects on the eyes, for a few days, are extremely distressing; but we do not learn that in any instance the disorder has been attended with more injurious consequences." Upon the 23rd the thermometer was in the shade 77°, and in the sun 121°.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
,, DYSENTERY.	III. "The great and universal increase of patients this year was owing to the prevalence of these epidemics of the Influenza, of Ophthalmia, and of Dysentery."	*Report of Sick Poor Institution, Dublin.*	
,,	"After the partial insurrection which took place in the summer of 1803, several corps of yeomanry, consisting mostly of private gentlemen, were embodied for the protection of the city [of Dublin], and during the autumn of that year many of those raw troops were affected with Dysentery."	*O'Brien on Dysentery.*	
,, PUERPERAL FEVER.	IV. Puerperal fever "was epidemic in the Lying-in-Hospital in Dublin in the years 1803, 1813, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1823, 1826, 1828."	*Collins' Midwifery.*	
	An epidemic of puerperal fever in the Dublin Lying-in-Hospital "prevailed for a considerable period."—*Douglas.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
,, EPIZOOTICS.	V. An epizootic prevailed extensively during this constitution. In Armagh "the bloody murrain prevailed much among horned cattle this spring and summer, and many of them have died of it. Calves also die in the rearing." In Dublin "dogs had sore eyes;" in Cork "many horses, during the prevalence of this disorder, were attacked with ophthalmia and cough."	*Memoirs of Medical Society.*	1803. Contemporaneous epizootics were very general throughout the epidemic constitution that prevailed at this time. The cats in Shrewsbury "were seized with what is commonly called the *houst*, swelled heads, defluction from the nose and eyes, with vomiting, &c." The dogs and horses were evidently affected; many dogs were killed as mad dogs which were not hydrophobic. Horned cattle, in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, died in great numbers from *Black-Quarter.* At Droitwick, cows, sheep, and lambs were affected; but horses and cats seemed to have suffered most.—THOMPSON.
,,	September 17.—"A slight but seasonable fall of rain yesterday was of incalculable service to the country, which had been nearly burned by the drought which has prevailed since last June;" with this slight intermission, this great drought continued until the last week of October, after which the winter quarter set in with great severity, attended with much frost and snow. Great storms occurred in the December of this year, especially in Cork and Limerick, and heavy floods followed.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
,,	"There was much heat and a long continuance of drought, so that springs dried up, and even rivulets, in different parts of the county." The hay crop was very deficient; "the straw also short, but the crops of corn uncommonly productive."	*Frazer's Survey of the County of Wexford.*	
A.D.1804.	The mean of the barometer was 30·06. The mean temperature of the year was 49·9°; the highest and lowest were both above the average. This was a very wet year. The quantity of rain which fell was as much as 31·03 inches on 231 days. It rained most in March and December, and least in February and September.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1804. "Epidemic Ophthalmia, of the Egyptian type appeared among the soldiery in England, and continued during the next two years." —VETCH *on Diseases of the Eye.*
,,	VI. The influenza which spread through Great Britain in 1803, appeared in the neighbourhood of Roscommon in 1804; "towards autumn, and during the following winter and spring of 1805, it pervaded the whole of this province—Connaught." Its symptoms were "great prostration of strength, lassitude, rigors, a sensation of great pressure on the sternum, a severe or teasing cough. During the winter [1804] and spring of 1805, severe pleuritic symptoms	*Dublin Medical and Physical Essays.*	An epidemic ophthalmia occurred at Leeds in July.—FAULKNER'S *Journal.* 1804. In London a very warm September, but upon the whole a healthy season. —BATEMAN'S *Diseases of London.* 1804. Famine in Spain.—*Public Newspapers.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1804.	were superadded in the majority of cases, [which] raged so much among the lower orders from their greater exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather, and the mortality among them was very great." One of the characteristic features of this epidemic, which was called by the people "The Little Fever," was an orange-coloured tongue. Thoracic and lumbar pains, denominated "Stitches," were also frequent. This term was likewise applied to the fever of 1817–19. "It continued until 1807, when many of the poor were cut off by it in the adjoining parts of the county of Galway."—*Sir T. Moriarty.*		
" FEVER.	VII. Cork-street Fever Hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 14th May. "The epidemic which then prevailed was of a dangerous type, and the mortality was considerable." In the month of October "a remarkable tendency to hæmorrhage showed itself in many cases. As the winter advanced symptoms of autumnal diseases were mingled with those of fever, particularly bowel complaints, a common occurrence at this season as noticed by the celebrated Sydenham."—*Barker, Stoker, and Hogan.*	*First Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	In 1802–3–4 "The crops were remarkably abundant, and plenty was once more restored amongst the poor" in the south of Ireland; and during a few years following this period, fever was mild and much less frequent.—*Geary.*	*Report of Limerick Fever Hospital*	
"	The end of autumn stormy. December.—"Hooping cough is now making rapid strides in the country, and frequently proves fatal."	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	In 1804 Doctors Clarke, Cleghorn, and Evory, and Surgeons Stuart, Richards, and Obre, established the Cow-pock Institution of Dublin in Cook-street, for the purpose of gratuitous vaccination and the spread of vaccine matter.	*Labatt on Cow-pock.*	
"	"Not a case occurred to excite the smallest doubt as to the permanent efficacy of cow-pock in protecting the system against small-pox in Dublin or its neighbourhood."	*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*	
A.D.1801. to 1805.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period ending 31st December, 1805. Barometer—Mean, 30·07; highest, 30·91; lowest, 28·55. Thermometer—Mean, 49·3°. The greatest height was in July, 1803, when it reached 79·5°, and the lowest 22° in the months of January, 1802, and December, 1803. The annual average quantity of rain was 24·72 inches, and the number of days upon which it rained, 204 per annum. The wettest year of the period was 1804, when 31·03 inches of rain fell; and the driest was 1803, when only 19·68 inches fell. In 1801 it rained on 175 days only, including seventeen upon which snow fell, whilst in 1804 rain fell on 231 days. The mean temperature of 1805 was 49·4°; the quantity of rain 22·94 inches; the number of rainy days, 199—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
A.D.1805.	"East winds prevailed during spring and the month of May. "In the commencement of summer, 1805, particularly during the month of May, the fever was characterized by the concomitants of bilious vomiting with diarrhœa of the same kind. It has often been observed by medical practitioners that the prevalence of easterly winds disposes to intermittent fevers: accordingly we find that several cases of Ague occurred."	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1805. A malignant and wide-spread Yellow Fever prevailed in and about New York during the autumn.—MILLER *on malignant diseases in the City of New York.*
AGUE.			1805. Egyptian Ophthalmia appeared among various regiments in England—VETCH. Several other authorities relate the same fact.
"	"In the end of the year 1805 Agues became very common in Dublin and throughout the whole kingdom, so as to appear the prevailing epidemic; they continued to spread until the ensuing summer of 1806 was far advanced, and did not disappear entirely during that year; in the succeeding autumn they again increased in frequency and severity and became epidemic, but they were not as universal as in the two former years. In the beginning of 1809 they broke out again."	*Twomy on the Diseases of Dublin.*	1805. "A slight epidemic Ophthalmia in London in spring, and the protracted cold weather caused catarrhal and rheumatic complaints to be frequent. The majority of the intermittent fevers, which we occasionally see in London, are brought from the marshy parts of the country: but instances sometimes occur which cannot be traced to the miasmata of marshes, nor even to unwholesome exhalations from damp and uncleanly situations of any kind. The months of June and July were cold and rainy."—BATEMAN.
"	"In the lower parts of the baronies of Forth and Bargy [county of Wexford] the ague prevails very much in the spring months, where [are] many pools of water which dry up in summer."	*Frazer's Wexford.*	
"	"Such an abundant harvest has not been for many years. The potatoes are superior in quantity and quality to any crop ever remembered." Diarrhœa was, however, prevalent in October.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	In this year Major Newenham endeavoured to correct the returns of the hearth money collectors, as a means of estimating the population, and arrived at the conclusion that there were then in Ireland 5,395,456 souls. As yet, however, no regular Census of the country had been taken. The following are the various estimates of the population of Ireland made up to this period:—Fines Moryson estimated the people of Ireland after the civil war of 1641, at as low as 700,000. Sir William Petty, in 1672, calculated them at 1,100,000, and Captain South, in a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, at 1,034,102 in 1695. From this period, with two exceptions, the	*Newenham on Population.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1805.	population was calculated upon the returns of the hearth money collectors, which can hardly be received as any thing but approximations to the actual numbers at the different periods. Thus, in 1712, the population was estimated (by Mr. Dobbs) at 2,099,194; in 1718, at 2,169,048; in 1725, at 2,317,374; in 1726, at 2,309,106; in 1731 (by the magistracy and established clergy, by order of the House of Lords), at 2,010,221. Again, in 1754, at 2,372.634; in 1767, at 2,544,276; in 1777, at 2,670,556; in 1785, at 2,845,932; in 1788, (by Mr. Bushe), at 4,040,000; in 1791, at 4,206,612; and in 1792, by the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, at 4,088,226. In 1812 an act passed the legislature for taking an account of the population of Ireland, an incomplete return to which was given in 1813, which see under that year. *See also Shaw Mason's Report on the Census of* 1821.		
A.D.1806.	Mean of barometer this year 30·03. Mean temperature—49·2°; highest, 76°, in July; lowest, 16°, in February, being the greatest fall of the mercury recorded between 1800 and 1847; quantity of rain 22·50 inches; number of rainy days, 208.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1806. The month of January was marked by violent storms in the English channel and along the English coast. The stormy weather of Autumn was likewise common to England.—*Dublin Evening Post, from the public newspapers.*
,,	A stormy January. A severe frost in the beginning of February. A very tempestuous spring. Autumn was characterized by stormy weather. Great hail showers occurred in Dublin upon the 9th and 21st of August.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
,,	July 30th.—At Kilkenny—"Commenced one of the most tremendous thunderstorms we ever remember. August 4th.—The effects of lightning were severely felt in the neighbourhood of Glennogra in the county of Limerick"—cattle killed, and "sixty-five cocks of hay were blown into the air, and not a trace of them afterwards seen. For several days past there have been very great rains in this neighbourhood [Portglenone] and the northern parts of Antrim. We had here a violent storm; the sun was suddenly obscured, the sky darkened, and after a short but weighty shower of hail, a vivid blaze of lightning, like a sheet of flame, and at the same instant a tremendous peal of thunder, much louder than had ever been remembered by any one hereabouts, occurred."	*Hibernian Magazine.*	1806. All the seasons of this year were mild in London.—BATEMAN.
A.D.1807.	The mean temperature of this year was but 47·9°, a degree and a-half below the average of sixty-one years. The ranges of temperature in the months of March, September, and November, in this year, were also much below the average; the highest 76·5°, in August; and the lowest 19°, in November. The mean of the barometer was 30 09. 26·50 inches of rain fell in 208 days; snow or hail fell on forty-three days.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1807. A remarkably dry and warm summer in London, which was very free from diseases this year.—BATEMAN.
,,	Great snow in January; the roads impassable to the mails through the north and east. Hydrophobia prevalent in the spring.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
,,	July 23rd.—A most violent thunder-storm occurred in Dublin, and another, accompanied with much hail, happened upon the 1st of August. Great inundations in the neighbourhood of Dublin in the beginning of September; a coach containing six persons (who were all lost), was swept over the bridge at Chapelizod.	,,	
,,	January 27.—The late very stormy weather was succeeded by a smart frost and a great fall of snow. July 23rd.—A great thunderstorm in Dublin and the surrounding district, and another upon the 1st of August.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
,, SCARLATINA.	The annals of the Sick Poor Institution in Meath-street, Dublin, record an epidemic Scarlatina, of a truly malignant form, in this year; and in those of a neighbouring institution we read:—"Scarlatina appeared in different parts of Dublin in March and April; and spreading very generally in the course of the ensuing May and June, occasioned such distress among the poor, that it was deemed advisable by the managers [of Cork-street House of Recovery] to extend the advantages of the institution to persons labouring under that disease."	*History of Cork-street Hospital.*	
,,	In the early part of November a tremendous gale of wind forced the channel fleet from their stations. Upon the 7th of that month, the storm was severely felt in Dublin. In December a comet was seen.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1807. Some of the French troops who had been in Poland contracted, it was said, the *Plica Polonica*, and brought it to Paris.—*Public Newspaper.*
,,	November 19th.—A dreadful storm. The "Rochdale" transport and the "Prince of Wales" packet were lost in Dublin Bay. The fairs at the beginning of December were postponed, owing to the severity of the weather.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1807. Alarm excited on the southern coast of England by the unusual number of lady birds [*coccinella*].—THOMPSON.
,,	The average mean temperature of the month of November, according to Kirwan's tables, for seventeen years, was 43°; the mean of the highest, 56·6°, and of the lowest, 28·5°. In this year the mean temperature of the month was 36·8°; the greatest height of the mercury in the thermometer was 54°, and the lowest fall 19°, being the lowest recorded in this month for sixty-one years.—*See Meteorological Table.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1807.	The winter quarter was characterized by intense cold and much meteoric light. The snow was ten feet deep in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in the middle of November. An eclipse of the sun on the 29th. A comet was visible to the naked eye. "Accounts from different parts of the country state that the consequences of the late storms have been dreadful—multitudes of cattle have perished in the snow." Several lives were lost in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny owing to the inclemency of the weather. "Extensive emigration from the north of Ireland to North America." A great storm occurred in Dublin on the 28th of December—there was great loss of life.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1807. Dr. Ansenrieth has alluded to the "nervous fever at Nottingham in 1807, the dysentery at London in 1808, the scarlatina at Edinburgh in 1805. This gastric constitution appeared also on the Continent, but its progress was less rapid there than in England, where the inhabitants live in a manner calculated to augment or even to produce a tendency to gastric diseases."—*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*
"	POTATO FAILURE.—"Letters from Belfast to the 7th inst. [November], state that the frost has set in with a severity never before remembered; nearly one-half of the potatoes have been destroyed by the frost; there was heavy and continuous snow. The accounts from the counties of Galway and Limerick are most distressing. The entire face of the country is deeply buried in snow. The potatoes, particularly those belonging to the poorer classes, remain in the ground, and it is feared they will be scarcely worth digging."		
"	"It is to be hoped that the premature frost of 1807, which was so calamitously felt in this county, has given our farmers a lesson on the danger of procrastination, which they will not easily forget. Much of the injury done that year [to the potatoes] arose from digging them in the frosty weather. Very little of those that were allowed to remain suffered much injury." This writer subsequently adds—"It seems to be an inherent quality in all [kinds] to degenerate."	*Townsend's Survey of Cork.*	
A.D.1808.	Mean temperature of the year, 49·2°; the highest, 77° in August, and the lowest, 19° in January. Rain, 22·72 inches on 221 days. Mean of the barometer 30·13.—*Kirwan.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	1808. "A few years ago the *Curl* destroyed many of our best varieties of the potato, to the attacks of which every good variety will probably be subject."—KNIGHT *on the Potato Disease.*
"	Storms at Dublin in January and February—and, in November "a most tremendous storm, with snow and rain; several boats wrecked in the Shannon," where the storm raged with great violence.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	"In the past year, 1808, the total mortality [in London] amounts only to 19,954, which is a decrease above the deaths of the preceding year of 1620."—*Report on State of Health and Disease in London in Annual Medical Register.*
"	"In the months of April and May several cases of intermittent fever were received" into Cork-street House of Recovery. The epidemic fever of this year did not present any particular novelty, but the mortality was greater than usual.—*Hagan.*	*Report of Cork street Hospital.*	
" CHOLERA.	"During the summer of 1808 Cholera became epidemic in Dublin and its vicinity; continued to spread until the beginning of Autumn; and did not disappear until after the cold weather had set in. In many cases it was very sudden and severe, and where proper medical attendance could not be procured in the beginning, its progress was so rapid as to prove fatal in some persons before the end of the second day."	*Tuomy's Diseases, Dublin.*	"1808. Since the year 1802 the contagion of typhus has not shown itself to any extent [in London] yet the seasons have occurred under every variety of temperature, and accompanied with degrees and vicissitudes of moisture. Scarlet fever appears to be almost the only contagious disease which can be said to be epidemic at present, if we except the *artificial* epidemic of small pox," propagated by "those advertising gratuitous inoculators," then common in London.—BATEMAN.
"	Measles were very prevalent at Limerick in the September of this year.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
A.D.1809.	The mean temperature this year was 52·5°, or considerably above the annual average. The highest was 67° in July, and the lowest 27° in November. Mean of the barometer 29·75. It rained on 206 days. In January diarrhœas were prevalent. There was a rapid thaw on the fourth of the month, but heavy snow fell towards the conclusion of it, when measles became the prevailing epidemic, and were followed by infantile remittents. Ophthalmia prevailed among children and young persons in summer.	*Orpen's MS. Meteorological Observations, in Library Royal Irish Academy.*	1809. "At Ratisbon the constitution was remarkably gastric in the autumn of 1809, and a nervous fever prevailed at Weimar in 1809-10.—*Graves.*
"	The quantity of rain which fell this year "at the Botanic Garden, near Dublin," was 28·89 inches. Most rain fell in January and August, and least in July and March.	*Wakefield's History of Ireland.*	1809. Epidemic pestilence prevailed among the British troops in Portugal.—*Public Records and Newspapers.*
"	The intercourse between Dublin and the country was arrested, owing to the great fall of snow early in January. Great floods occurred throughout the country. During a thunder-storm in September about 20 acres of the bog of Rhine, in the parish of Killoe, barony of Longford, county Longford, burst, by which in a few hours 170 acres of land were overflowed.—*Edgeworth. See also* A.D. 1745, 1788, 1819, 1821, and 1824.	*Faulkner's Journal.* *Report of Bog Commission.*	1809. The memorable Walcheren fever prevailed.—BLANE, *in Medical Chirurgical Transactions.*
"	"Potatoes are as much the food of the people here as rice is in the East Indies; and a failure of them would be as fatal as a scarcity of that grain has sometimes been on the banks of the Ganges. The potato, in common with all bulbous roots, is found by experience to decay after a certain number of years. This natural decay is called *The Curl;* it is, of course, common in Ireland as well as in England. Mr. Dubordieu states that it does not occur so rapidly in potatoes which grow on turf bogs: [such] seem to possess the quality of preserving [them] from degenerating, as well as that of throwing out considerable crops."—*See also Dubordieu's Survey of Down.*	*Wakefield's Ireland.*	1809. The weather in March and April was uniformly severe. A great fall of snow occurred on the 20th and 21st of April, in London. In consequence of this severe and blighting season the number of "pulmonary and rheumatic disorders has been exceedingly great in London. There was also severe dysentery and scarlatina. The autumn was wet, and attended with fogs, which was productive of numerous chest affections.
A.D.1806 to 1810.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period ending 31st December, 1810. Barometer—Mean, 29·92—highest, 30·95; lowest, 28·48. Thermometer.—Mean, 49·8°; the greatest height the	*Trans. Roy. I. Academy, and Orpen's MS. Observations.*	The small pox continued, owing to "the busy opponents of vaccination."—BATEMAN.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1806 to 1810.	mercury rose to was in the month of August, 1808, when it reached 77°; and the lowest to which it fell was 16°, in the month of February, 1806. The annual average quantity of rain for the three years ending 1808, was 23·90 inches; and the average number of days upon which it rained for the five years ending 1810, was 206 per annum. The wettest of the three years 1806 to 1808 was 1807, when 26·48 inches of rain fell; and the driest was 1806, when only 22·50 inches fell. In 1810 it rained on 188 days only, whilst in 1808, rain fell on 221 days. The mean temperature of 1810 was 50°; the highest, 73° in June, and the lowest 27° in January. The mean of the barometer was 29·61; the highest, 30·16; the lowest, 28·70.—*Kirwan's and Orpen's Observations.*		
A.D. 1810 FEVER.	"In 1810 the condition of the working classes being further deteriorated, partly by the cheapness of ardent spirits, but chiefly by want of employment, and that of the middle classes from want of trade, a remarkable revolution in the external character and nature of epidemics took place Fever became more typhoid or pestilential than had been before observed. The prominent symptoms were those of debility."	*Stoker's Sketch of Epidemic Fevers in Ireland.*	1810. The cider crop greatly injured in Gloucestershire from the destruction caused by the apple aphis.—KIRBY and SPENCE. 1810. In London, a cold spring, "and ungenial both to animal and vegetable life." Diseases were more numerous than usual, and the weekly bills of mortality have announced a considerable increase of deaths by small-pox. In summer, small-pox and measles, and the scarlet fever in autumn, were prevalent. The year closed with a severe frost.—BATEMAN.
"	The quantity of rain which fell this year "at the Botanic Gardens, near Dublin," was 22·66 inches.	*Wakefield's Ireland.*	
"	September.—"During the past four months an epidemic fever prevailed in this city and throughout many parts of Ireland, unparalleled in malignity and extent for many years past. In the progress of this year [1810] the prevailing fever assumed an aspect so formidable and a range so extensive, that a great and well-founded alarm was excited in many parts of Ireland, but especially in this city" of Dublin. Want of employment among the manufacturing classes, a sudden reduction in the price of whiskey, and a "culpable inattention to medical police, exhibited in the numberless depositions and collections of every kind of filth in almost all the close situations where disease and indigence are concealed from passing notice." The fever commenced in spring and increased to July; there was also some scarlatina prevalent.—*Gamble.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	"An unusual febrile constitution has prevailed in Dublin since the beginning of the year 1810."—*O'Brien.*	"	"In 1809, '10, and '11, an aphthous epizootic appeared in France, especially Normandy and Picardy, and was described by several veterinary surgeons." It chiefly affected the mouth, feet, and mammæ similar to that which subsequently appeared in 1829 among the horned cattle in the dairies about Paris. This disease appeared likewise in Switzerland and Holland. A similar aphthous malady is said to have existed in 1800, and to have returned in 1819 in France, in 1823 in Switzerland, in 1825 in Romagna, in 1834 in Prussia and Bohemia. In 1835 the disease spread from cows to sheep in Prussia.—RAYER *on the Epizootic Epidemic of 1829, translated in Dubl.n Journal of Medical Science.*
"	"Fever had been more than usually prevalent from the commencement of the year 1810."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
PUERPERAL FEVER.	In the winter of 1810–11 "puerperal fever again visited the [Dublin Lying-in] Hospital in a malignant form."—*Douglas.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	Fever appeared to be on the decline in Dublin from the commencement of the century "till the year 1810, when a considerable increase of the sufferers took place and continued progressively, with some fluctuation, up to the year 1815, when the admissions to the hospital [of Cork-street, Dublin] became more numerous than at any former period."—*Barker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	The low nervous fever began to appear in the Liberty of Dublin.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
"	"During the greater part of the year 1810 a fever of unusual severity raged among the poorer classes of the metropolis which was fatal to many. The fever of 1810, which was scarcely felt among the rich, seemed to have levelled all its fury against the poor whose crowded habitations gave facility to contagion, and among whom, probably, the want and scarcity of that particular year co-operated with the natural causes to diffuse the disease more widely."—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Sick Poor Institution.*	
"	Townsend attributes the great increase of inhabitants in the county of Cork within the previous thirty years to "increased industry, facility of subsistence, the custom of marrying at an early age, and the happy use of inoculation for the small-pox—a disorder which was once little less injurious in its effects than the plague."	*Townsend's Survey of Cork.*	
A.D. 1811.	The mean temperature of the year was 51°; the greatest heat in June was said to be 98°; in July it was 97°, and in May, 85°; the lowest to which the mercury fell, as recorded, was 26° in January. Mean of the barometer 29·63.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	1811. "Puerperal fever was prevalent and lethal in Somersetshire."—BASCOME.
"	Nine and a-half inches of rain fell between 1st January and 1st July. There was in the county of Wexford before the 15th of May "six weeks' incessant rain, which suspended every kind of agricultural labour, and it was found necessary to put spring corn and potatoes in the ground again." Similar accounts received from near Sligo.	*Wakefield's Ireland.*	1811. A damp foggy spring, yet favourable to vegetation. The remainder of the year was mild; generally speaking the health of London was good.—BATEMAN.
"	August 3rd.—In consequence of a storm of hail and rain, accompanied with great thunder and lightning, which passed over the county of Leitrim, and totally destroyed some of the crops in that part of the country, an application was made to the grand jury at the ensuing assizes for compensation. In October Ophthalmia prevailed among the men of the Galway militia quartered at Tarbert, county Kerry.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1811.	A partial failure of the crops is reported in this year.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	Enniskillen and its neighbourhood were visited by a violent thunder-storm in October, which did much damage, and destroyed some cattle. The latter part of this year was memorable for its storms, which continued into the spring of the succeeding year.	*Enniskillen Chronicle. Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	The fever of the preceding season continued during the spring of this year. "In January we find the same extraordinary malignancy which characterized fever in the latter part of the preceding year; and mingling with these inflammatory affections of the lungs which are always found prevalent amongst the laborious poor in the winter months, produced a most fatal form of epidemic, which, although not unusual in the hospital, had never been before so frequent, and hence the extraordinary mortality of that period."—*Stoker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
DYSENTERY.	"Fever and Dysentery were very prevalent in Ulster during the summer and autumn of 1811."	*Ryan's Midwifery.*	
"	"Fever was considerably on the increase in 1809 and 1810;" and in 1811 "was still on the increase. Among the various accompaniments of fever this year, dysentery and diarrhœa were most frequent."	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	"During the summer and autumn of the past year [1811], when the heat and drought were excessive, which are generally expected to favour the production and propagation of contagious diseases, our catalogue of fever was rather diminished than increased. During the late winter months a catarrh, accompanied with inflammatory fever, and often with slight pneumonic symptoms, appeared to be the prevailing disease." Dysentery also appeared in the metropolis, and in the autumn cholera, in which many patients were "exhausted to the utmost debility, with a pulse scarcely perceptible, and a voice scarcely audible;" and in which "the powers of life were quickly sunk so low." These entries show what the nature of the disease was at the time, and how near it approached to the malignant and fatal character of the Asiatic disease when it subsequently appeared in 1832.—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Sick Poor Institution, Dublin.*	
"	"Grain of every kind has considerably advanced in price" towards the end of this year. "Oatmeal is selling in many parts of the country so high as from 27 to 29 shillings a cwt.; and potatoes appear to be so scarce in several districts as to sell from 7d. to 9d. per stone. In the probable scarcity of potatoes it is strongly recommended to scoop the set out of the potato to be laid up for seed," as was done in the scarcity of 1801.	*Belfast Magazine.*	
A.D.1812.	Mean temperature 49·5°. In August the thermometer rose to 88°, and fell to 29° in January. Mean of the barometer 29·67.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
"	A wet spring; much snow in March; great distress in Lisburn and Newry; distillation stopped. "The potato crop has failed (in 1811), and we fear a small stock of that article now remains." In May we read, "The high price of potatoes has rendered it difficult for many people to obtain seed. Some of the early planted crops have suffered by the extreme cold and wetness of the season." Potatoes were at this time in some places as high as 11*d.* a stone, and oatmeal sold at 38*s.* per cwt.	*Belfast Magazine.*	1812. January.—Great distress in Liverpool. In February 16,000 poor were fed by charity. April.—"England, at the present moment, exhibits a most distressing appearance. Dearth of provisions, attended with fears of actual scarcity, presses severely on the manufacturing classes of the community. June.—A greater case of commercial distress, than that at present existing in England, has scarcely ever been made out."—*Belfast Magazine.*
"	"In April potatoes sold at 3*s.* per bushel, and in July oatmeal advanced to 6*s.* 10*d.* per peck."	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	
"	"Wheat was 32*s.* per hundred weight."	*Dutton's Galway.*	
"	"Some of the early planted crops [of potatoes] suffered by the extreme cold and wetness of the season" in May. In some instances the sets were said to be destroyed by "a small species of white snail."	*Belfast Magazine.*	1812. Fever prevailed in the Peninsula, and at Cuidad Rodrigo, it is said one-fifth of the inhabitants perished from misery and pestilence. Fever spread over the Continent in the train of war until 1815.—BARKER.
"	The famine prices of last spring and summer declined, owing to the abundant harvest in 1812.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	A remarkably abundant harvest. In October a great inundation occurred at Belfast. The autumn and winter stormy.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1812. Constantinople suffered from the plague which carried of 150,000 persons.—BASCOME.
"	A cold December, the thermometer as low as 16° Fahrenheit.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
PUERPERAL FEVER.	In the winter of 1812–13 the Puerperal Fever again assumed the truly epidemical character, and prevailed to an unprecedented extent. Increased mortality in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital.—*Douglas.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	1812. March and April were unremittingly cold in London. An epidemic of cough and scarlatina, prevailed in December; from the 6th to the 20th of which month a steady frost continued without intermission in London. Occasional frosts occurred until the end of January, the season was rather sickly at the beginning of 1813.—*Dublin Newspapers.*
A.D.1813.	The mean temperature of the year was 50°; the highest point to which the mercury rose was 84° in July, and the lowest to which it fell, 30° in January. Mean of the barometer 29·71. The quantity of rain which fell was 23·07 inches, according to the registry of the rain-gauge at the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, near Dublin.	*Orpen's MS. Observations. Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	Such are the results of the only recorded observations now available; but the general accounts of the severe frost at the end of this year, by which several of our hardiest evergreens were cut off, would lead us to suppose that the fall of the mercury at the end of December in this year must have been less than 33°, as stated.		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1813.	The population of Ireland at this time, taken under an act passed in 1812, and arrived at partly from the result of enumeration, and partly by computation, was 5,937,856 persons. The computation was made for the cities of Limerick and Kilkenny, and the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Wexford, Cavan, Donegal, and Sligo, the grand juries of which did not afford any population returns.	*Parliamentary Returns.*	1812. An abundant harvest both in England and Scotland. In November the prices of grain and flour had fallen in the English market more than two thirds what they had been a few weeks before, notwithstanding that the wheat had slightly suffered from smut.—*Irish Farmers' Journal.*
,,	The harvest has been abundant, beyond our most sanguine hopes; a reduction in the price of corn has followed from the unparalleled harvest of 1813.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	1812. June.—A prospect of an abundant harvest. The fine weather had produced a reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life. Owing to the wet season, every garden swarms with snails, slugs, &c. October.—"The harvest is nearly got in and crops of every kind abundant beyond example." Although this season has brought a very fine crop, yet much of it has been affected with smut here and in England." December.—"From the abundant crops in England, Ireland, and Scotland, the prices have all been on the decline.—*Public Newspapers.*
,,	With the exception of the influenza of 1803, and which does not appear to have been very mortal, the first great epidemic period of the nineteenth century now commenced, and was ushered in by an unusually severe frost, accompanied with fogs in and about the metropolis, of a character rarely seen in Ireland. This epidemic period is the more remarkable from its having prevailed at all seasons, during the greatest varieties of temperature, and in years of plenty as well as in years of dearth, plainly showing that the "Epidemic Constitution," as it has been termed by writers, was the cause of the blight of crops, and not that the epiphytic or vegetable disease was, by producing famine, the sole cause of pestilence in man. The harvests of the years 1812–13–14 and 15, were early and abundant, yet fever raged with unbridled force during a portion of that time. A series of bad harvests, succeeding cold and wet summers, in the years 1816 and 1817, by producing failures of crops, caused a great scarcity of provisions, and deterioration in the quality of food already raised to the greatest height from the circumstances of the recent general European war. Great distress followed, and an epidemic of Typhus Fever which only finds a parallel in that of 1740–41, and which nearly approached in virulence, extent of country affected, and mortality, to that of 1845–50, succeeded, by which it was calculated that eighty thousand persons were carried off. As has occurred in most similar combinations of circumstances, Dysentery followed, and the pestilential period did not terminate for at least eight years; and even then it seemed but to abate, for in the end of 1821 and in 1822 other potato failures occurred from diametrically opposite causes—excessive moisture in 1821; and extreme drought and heat in 1822, when fever raged in many parts of the country with unabated violence—thus according with the usual ten-year period observed in a vast number of pestilential constitutions in Ireland. Moreover, the pestilential period did not commence suddenly, but was preceded by premonitory symptoms, as occurred in the memorable years of 1740–41, and subsequently in 1845–50; and it is remarkable that this period commenced and concluded with severe frost and snow.		1812. The plague visited Malta with great virulence from which it was said to have had an immunity for above a century.—*Sir A. B. Faulkner's Treatise on the Plague.* 1813. A most abundant harvest in England and Scotland.—*Irish Farmers' Journal.* 1813. In some of the filthy courts in Saffron-hill, near Hatton Garden [London], which are inhabited almost exclusively by the lowest Irish labourers, typhus has been considerably more prevalent during the months of October and November than for several years past. "Since the severe winter of 1794–5, this country has not experienced such an intense and continued cold as has occurred during the present season. The early part of December was raw, chill, and occasionally foggy; but the frost commenced on Sunday the 26th of that month" accompanied with a fog in London so dense as to render all objects at a few feet distance, even by the aid of torches, invisible. Numerous accidents occurred and the Mail coaches were unable to leave the metropolis "This singularly dense and dark state of the atmosphere continued for the space of seven days with scarcely any change, even at noon, except the appearance of a dim light during the latter." The frost continued uninterrupted for a week, when a heavy fall of snow occurred and interrupted all communication with the country.—BATEMAN.
,, TYPHUS.	I. "In 1813 a very fatal epidemic was propagated through Ireland; its most alarming symptoms were sudden prostration of strength, discoloration of the skin, and diminished temperature, congestion in or excessive hæmorrhages from the bowels, and, alternately with these, coma, sometimes delirium tremens—putrid peripneumonia, extensive dark petechiæ, with ecchymosis and bubonic tumours."	*Stoker's Sketch of Epidemic Fevers.*	
,,	"It has long been observed that protracted dry weather is peculiarly productive of fever in Dublin, and that rainy weather, which is the prevalent character of the climate, agrees best with its inhabitants. The type of the epidemic fever during the years 1813–14 and '15, 'was more irregular than any other, its invasion more obscure, its progress and duration less diffused. The forms of typhus fever prevailed at an advanced period of the winter.'" According to observations made at the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, Dublin, upon an average of three years, the following was the monthly order of decrement in Fever observed:—August, October, September, December, May, June, July, November, March, January, April, February.—*See Dr. Edward Percival's Report of Hardwicke Hospital.*	*Transactions of Association of Physicians in Ireland.*	
,,	A severe frost, accompanied with much snow, commenced at the Christmas of 1813, and continued till the end of March 1814. Lough Neagh and the sea between the counties of Down and Antrim were frozen over.	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	1813–14. "Since the severe winter of 1794–95, this country [England] had not experienced such an intense and continued cold, as occurred during the present season, from the 30th of November, 1813, to February, 1814. A singular and dark state of the atmosphere which was extremely offensive, both to the eyes and lungs, continued for the space of seven days with scarcely any change, even at noon, except the appearance of a dim light
A.D. 1814.	II. The mean temperature of this year was 49·5°; the highest 78° in June, and the lowest 23° in January. The mean of the barometer was 29·68. The mean temperature of January was 33°, being nearly 8½° below the average mean temperature of that month for twenty-two years, according to Dr. Orpen's registry. The quantity of rain which fell this year was 24·60 inches. On the 13th of January, owing to the uncommon depth of the snow, the streets of Dublin were deserted, and on the 18th we read that "the memory of man cannot furnish any thing comparable to the	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.* *Dublin Evening Post.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1814.	present severity of the season. The snow five feet deep in Dublin, and much deeper in the country. The mortality in Dublin, since the commencement of the fog to the present day, has been computed to amount to from 80 to 100 per diem. There was a slight thaw on Saturday," but on Sunday showers of sleet and snow fell from time to time, and a severe biting frost then set in. Subsequently "the snow recommenced, but not in any formidable degree." On the 20th the report was "a great mortality in the Liberties of Dublin, where it rages like a plague, owing to the want of employment occasioned by the snow. One thousand of the military employed daily in clearing away the snow from the sewers and channels, to permit the uninterrupted course of the water." Early in February Londonderry bridge was carried away by the ice.		during the latter." As the frost increased, a heavy fall of snow occurred, which blocked up the streets of London. "In the last week of January [1814], from a partial thaw, immense masses of ice were brought down the Thames, which on the occurrence of frost became so united, as to be capable of supporting the weight of great multitudes of people, who were entertained in the booths erected upon the ice, during the fair near Blackfriars-bridge." The wind, which blew keenly, was east, and north-east, and the temperature fell as low as 11°. The severity of the season was much felt among the lower orders. "Persons of all ages suffered from severe influenza, attended with fever of a rather malignant type. During the months of October and November, 1813, typhus fever became more frequent than it had been for several years previously" in London. Plague appeared at Malta, and the Ionian Islands, and yellow fever again raged at Gibraltar, from October to December, and in the following year [1814] in August.—BASCOME.
"	Great frost occurred in the spring of this year; the canals were blocked up.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	"The winter commencing with January, 1814, was uncommonly cold; the weather at the beginning of this month set in with great severity. The cold at this time was preceded by a fog of extraordinary extent, density, and duration. In London the fog began on the 27th December, 1813, and lasted for six days. In Dublin it showed itself in a slight degree on the 27th and 28th of December, but did not attain its greatest density till the 4th of January following. Here, as in England, it was accompanied by a remarkable deposition of hoar frost, and was succeeded by one of the heaviest falls of snow ever remembered in this country. No remarkable increase of sickness was the immediate consequence. But the fact deserves notice, inasmuch as severe winters have been often followed by epidemic fever"—as occurred in England, in 1665, and which was the precursor of the plague; and again in 1683, when the Thames was frozen over; and both in England and in Ireland in the winter of the year 1739–40–41.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	1814. A partial thaw took place the last week of January, which brought great masses of ice down the Thames, which, uniting at the bridges formed a firm footing for great multitudes of people who were entertained in booths erected upon the ice. Partial thaws immediately succeeded by sharp frost, continued until the end of February. On many days the temperature was 15° Fahr. and it was said to have descended in some nights to 11° or even lower. Great difficulty of procuring fuel among the lower classes and pulmonary complaints followed as a natural consequence upon this unusual and severe state of the weather, which continued without interruption until the 20th March, when the frost suddenly disappeared upon the occurrence of a west wind.—BATEMAN.
"	"The streets of Dublin nearly impassable for three weeks, in consequence of a heavy fall of snow; subscriptions to the amount of £10,000 raised for the relief of the suffering poor, by which 66,000 persons were assisted."	*Annals of Dublin.*	
"	January.—"The fall of snow is the heaviest and most sudden ever known in Ireland. The wretchedness in the Liberty [of Dublin] is unparalleled. The number of deaths there has been greater than at any other period except at the time of the plague. Eighty funerals occurred last Sunday; the coffin-makers, in Cook-street, can with difficulty complete their numerous orders, and not a few poor people have been found lying dead in their rooms, from the impossibility of procuring assistance to convey them to the Hospital Fields, [Bully's Acre, or the free burial ground of Kilmainham], and the great difficulty of opening the ground." The public newspapers at this period state that "a number of persons have died lately of intense cold."	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	"In the commencement of the year 1814 the weather was uncommonly severe all over the kingdom, and a great fall of snow took place in Dublin, rendering the streets impassable for three weeks. Provisions were at the same time extremely high, so that great and general distress was the consequence." Public meetings were held, and "large sums of money were subscribed, soup-shops were opened, and more than 66,000 persons were relieved."—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	"The crops of 1814 and '15, particularly of the first, were perhaps the most abundant that Ireland had produced for half a century, and fully sufficient for the wants of the United Kingdom. The peace of 1814, and the consequent influx of foreign corn, glutted the markets, and laid the foundation for the immediate distress of the agricultural interests of the empire—these losses are calculated at 200 millions."	*Harty on Epidemic Fever.*	1814. Pestilence and famine raged in Altona to an unparalelled extent. Many who "but a short time previously had enjoyed the comforts of a well supplied table now became beggars for a morsel of miserable black bread."—STENHEIM *Uber den Typhus.*
"	An abundant harvest followed the severe spring, and "the potatoes were very fine." Towards the close of the year there was much rain; and severe gales of wind occurred, especially during the month of December, when the Shannon overflowed its banks, and did considerable damage to the adjoining country.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	III. A gradual increase of fever in Dublin during the years 1812, '13, and '14 is shown by the reports of Cork-street Fever Hospital; and, says Dr. O'Brien, "We behold its quantity annually multiplied, and its ravages extended, as those causes which are universally allowed to be the great promoters of infection among the poor still exist with augmented energy: these are want, filth, crowded apartments, idleness, dejection, intoxication." He refers to Mr. Ball's recently published tract, to show that "houses of recovery succeed only partially in the prevention of infection, by curing infected persons,	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1814.	contracting the sphere of contagion, and lessening the mortality; but that an efficient system of police is absolutely necessary to give an effectual and permanent check to its progress. [The present system of Metropolitan Police was not introduced until 1838, and the first Sanitary Association was established in 1848.] The object of such a system would be to encourage cleanliness (the great antidote to contagion) among the poor, to clear the wretched receptacles in which they dwell of their accumulated filth, to discourage residence in cellars, and to excite industry, the parent of cleanliness and sobriety; to provide work for the unemployed, and rouse the passive, brutified creature from the torpor of sloth, vermin, and rags, into a confidence in his own exertions. A system of this kind would not only be useful in stopping the progress of fever, but would operate as a practical discipline, to improve the taste, habits, and morals of the people, and raise them in the scale of civilization. It is certain that an unusual febrile constitution has prevailed in Dublin since the beginning of 1810."		1814. In a small garrison (in Ceylon) consisting of native troops, the disease of Berriberi was epidemic.—RIDLEY *in Dublin Hospital Reports.*
"	"In the month of December 1814, an epidemic febricula prevailed in the neighbourhood of Delgany, in the county of Wicklow."—*Percival.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	On the 16th of December a desperate hurricane occurred in Dublin, and also visited different parts of Ireland. This seems to have been the greatest storm of the century up to that period, occasioning great loss of life and shipping, and great prostration of timber. In Dublin it commenced at three, A.M., and blew from the S.S.W. In Cork, it began at twelve o'clock at night. In Limerick, it arose about the same hour, and blew from the S.W. "The river Shannon swelled to an unprecedented height which caused it to overflow the country to an extent never before witnessed. There was no trace of the highest banks upon the river." Some of the finest timber of the country was prostrated. At Kilkenny, it commenced at twelve o'clock at night, blew from the W. and continued until five o'clock next morning. In most other places it did not cease until eleven or twelve o'clock on the 16th. "It is impossible," says a letter from Kilkenny, "to enumerate the various damages of public and private property which this terrible storm occasioned in our city, and vicinage." At Drogheda, it commenced at three o'clock in the morning, and did not terminate until two, P.M. It blew from the S.W. At Belfast, the gale came from the N.W. The tide rose there to a great height, and also along the coast. At Waterford, the gale was West and South-west. At Wexford, "the storm which did such damage in other parts of Ireland was attended with no other effect than that of unroofing a few houses." At Mullingar, in the centre of the island, the damage done was very trivial, but in all the western seaboard districts the destruction of trees in particular was very great.—*See and compare with that of* 1839.	*Dublin Evening Post.* *Faulkner's Journal.*	
A.D.1815.	IV. The mean temperature this year was 50·5°; the highest 82° in May, being, with the exception of the year 1811, the most remarkable rise of the mercury in that month for the sixty-one years recorded; the mean of the highest for that month being but 67·9°. The lowest fall of the thermometer in that month was but 48°, which only occurred thrice in the sixty-one years over which the records extends, viz.: in 1811, 1815, and 1825. The months of June, July, and August, were likewise very hot. The coldest month was December, when the mercury fell to 28. It rained only 19·67 inches. The mean of the barometer was 29·70.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	1815. The Clyde frozen over so as to bear skating opposite Glasgow.—*Dublin Evening Post.* 1815. In London, January was cold and frosty. "Some check given to the indiscriminate inoculation of small pox by the operation of the common law; by which the punishment of imprisonment has been inflicted, by way of example, upon a woman who exposed her inoculated infant in such a way as to infect and destroy the lives of several other individuals, and also upon an unworthy member of the profession." In London the summer was warm and dry, and the metropolis healthy. "The fevers, though unusually numerous, were very seldom severe or of long duration;" but the bowel complaint of the season put on a more than usually dysenteric character. The autumn was dry and warm; it was a general observation in the month of October that, "so long a series of fine weather had not occurred for many years;" the second week of November, however, a severe frost set in.—BATEMAN.
"	"March was a continual series of rainy weather. April was perfectly dry throughout."	*Newry Magazine.*	
"	Inundations in the south of Ireland in the month of October. In the end of November "the frost set in, very unusually steady, and with the intermission of a few hours continued without interruption for more than ten days with the uniformity of a Canadian winter. The thermometer has been frequently so low as 24°, and the barometer has risen gradually two inches. Some days ago, we remarked that it stood at 28·4. This morning [30th November] the same instrument indicated 30·5. The weather has been uncommonly calm, with a clear serene sky."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	The *Irish Farmer's Journal* says, the spring crops looked luxuriant, but a blight commenced in April, especially with the wheat.	*Irish Farmer's Journal*	
"	V. "The epidemic fever which had prevailed in most parts of Ireland for more than a year past, at length reached this city" [Dublin].—*Barker.*—A formidable increase of patients from the commencement of the year 1810, to the end of the year 1815, occurred in Cork-street Fever hospital. It was anticipated "that with war and scarcity their sad attendant, disease, would also disappear. The fallacy	*Reports of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1815.	of such an expectation, however, became but too apparent. Peace, it is true, had returned, and the harvests of 1814 and 1815 proved more abundant than had ever been remembered; but the sudden transition from a state of long protracted war to that of peace so deranged the pursuits and gave such a check to the affairs not only of the mercantile and manufacturing classes, but also of the landed proprietors and of the agricultural interests, that the greatest distress followed. Corn became so cheap, that it scarcely repaid the expense of cultivation; and cattle sold for less than their original cost." Many farmers were thus ruined by the sudden declension of the war prices, and thousands of labourers were thrown out of employment. "The rent roll of the landlord was diminished in the same proportion. Manufactures languished, trade decayed, all enterprize had ceased; and without employment the great mass of the poorer portion of the population were starving in the midst of plenty. Fever increased rapidly amongst them, and prevailed to such an extent that at the end of the year 1815, (and in consequence of its having continued without any diminution during 1814,) there were received into Cork-street Hospital in these two years, 6,185 patients, and 4,477 into the Hardwicke Hospital during the same time;" yet, were "the harvests of these years extremely abundant—the weather in general was as good as in former years, and no remarkable excess either in heat or of moisture prevailed, which could lead to the supposition, that the constitution of the atmosphere was unusually sickly."—*Grattan.*		1815. "The harvest was unfavourable all over Europe, and several provinces of Naples were threatened with famine." Pestilential disease likewise appeared at Corfu, and proved very fatal. The quantity of rain which fell in India was much greater than usual, and the winter which followed was particularly damp.—BASCOME. 1815 & '16. An "unfavourable state of the atmosphere prevailed in many parts of Europe, and, probably, exerted its influence over a great part of the northern hemisphere."—BARKER.
"	"A very considerable increase of fever took place in Dublin although provisions were abundant. Great distress, owing to want of employment." It appears, indeed, to be an invariable law of nature, that when human beings, scantily fed, are crowded together in filthy unventilated situations, a fever always springs up to aggravate their other sufferings.—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
A.D.1811 to 1815.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period ending 31st December, 1815. Barometer—Mean, 29·68. Thermometer—Mean, 50·1°; the greatest height the thermometer rose to was in the month of June 1811, when it reached 98°; and the lowest to 23° in the month of January, 1814.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
A.D.1816.	VI. The mean temperature of this year was but 48·5°; the highest, 75° in July, and the lowest 27° in February. The mean of the barometer 29·62.—*Orpen.* According to the results of the rain-gauge kept at the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, published by Doctors Barker and Cheyne, the quantity of rain which fell this year was 30·99 inches; in July there fell 4·28 inches, and in October 5 inches. Wet, not cold, was the apparent cause of this bad harvest.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	1816. From an average of observations made during eight years at Paris, the annual quantity of rain which fell there amounted to 17 inches, 11 lines. But in 1816, the quantity which fell amounted to 20 inches and 5 lines. "In France, Italy, and other portions of the Continent, the annual mean temperature of this period was below the average." Unusual cold prevailed in many parts of Europe. Various accounts concurred to shew that the same state of the weather extended even to America, and it is highly probable that at this time a lower temperature existed over the greater portion of the northern hemisphere.—BARKER AND CHEYNE.
"	In January the weather was unusually moist and warm, with westerly winds, a bad omen for the coming spring. March.—The season so backward that vegetation can be scarcely recognized. A great thunder storm over the county Down. On the 21st, an inundation at Londonderry, owing to the floods and high tides in Lough Swilly. In April, a remarkable meteor was observed at Dundrode, county of Antrim.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.* *Dublin Newspapers.*	
"	A destructive flood at Strabane in January.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"In the month of February, 1816, the quicksilver in the thermometer in many parts of England fell below 0°. The cold in Dublin during the spring of 1816 was not by any means so severe as in England. The lowest degree observed with a thermometer on Six's construction, was 20°," on February the 11th, while at Northampton on the 10th of the same month, it fell to 2·75°, "and during four days of that month, it never rose to the freezing point. From a registry of the weather kept in Dublin, it appears that the mean temperature of the months of spring, summer, and autumn, commencing with February and ending with October of that year, was nearly three degrees and a-half below that of the similar preceding period; thus the medium temperature in 1815 was 54·32°, and during the same time in 1816, it was only 50·9°, the difference amounting to 3·42°. But the temperature of that spring was in Ireland very unfavourable to vegetation, nor did the following summer compensate by its warmth for the severity of the preceding season; on the contrary, the sun was in general obscured by clouds during the months of July, August, and September." In June, oatmeal was 14*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and potatoes 5¾*d.* per stone; and in December those prices rose to 25*s.* 1½*d.* for the former, and 8*d.* for the latter.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	1816. Scarlet fever epidemic in London, "accompanied with unusual distress in the throat, and sometimes without the scarlet appearance in the skin."—*Freeman's Journal.* The summer of 1816 was in India remarkable for its heat, so that several rivers were dried up; but in the autumn following occurred deluges of rain more than had ever been remembered. These atmospheric phenomena were succeeded by fevers of a typhoid character, malignant sore throats, and cholera.—BASCOME. 1816. An earthquake in Scotland. Plague raged in Constantinople, pestilence at Guadaloupe, and yellow fever at Antigua.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	"In 1816, the spring was unusually late; the summer and autumn excessively wet and cloudy; the quantity of rain which fell in this year, measured in the gauge nearly thirty-one inches, a circumstance	*Harty's Sketch of Epidemics.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1816.	perhaps, unprecedented in this country. There were 142 wet days, and these principally in the summer and autumnal months. The mean temperature of the spring, summer, and autumn was three and a-half degrees below that of the preceding year. The depth of rain which fell from February to October, inclusive, in Dublin, was eight inches beyond the corresponding period of 1815. The winter of 1816 was remarkably mild."		1816. In London a frosty spring. On two nights in February the cold was greater than even during the severe frost of 1814. On the 9th the thermometer, near the snow at Tottenham, stood as low as 5° below zero. I understand it was observed at 2° at Kew, and 4° at Northampton on the same night; a degree of cold not observed above once in twenty or thirty years. The result of this has been very unfavourable to the public health, for a more general prevalence of catarrhal and pulmonary diseases has not been heard of since 1803, than has occurred since Christmas. "The summer very ungenial; there has scarcely been one hot day during that period, and very few without more or less rain." Fever prevalent among the Irish labourers and their families in London. It assumed a typhoid character, and spread, apparently, by contagion. This was, in fact, the commencement of an epidemic which has prevailed extensively not only in the metropolis but in most parts of the United Kingdom. The year 1816, indeed, was well calculated to generate an epidemic fever by the occurrence of the ungenial season above described, and the indifferent harvest which resulted from it; with the general failure of the manufactures and of all the occupations and means of subsistence connected with the war, which had recently terminated.—BATEMAN. Failure of the crops in Scotland. The potato crop, both in England and Scotland, was especially defective. The humidity of the weather in Devonshire was the most extraordinary on record, out of fifty-two weeks, rain fell on fifty.—*Irish Farmers' Journal.*
"	VII. POTATO FAILURE.—"The harvest of grain was uncommonly late both in this country and in England; corn remained uncut during the latter parts of October and November, and much of it was altogether lost. The cold of this season proved highly injurious to the crop of potatoes also. These, which constitute the principal or only food of the poor in most parts of the country, were small and wet, and probably more defective in nutriment than the grain. Nor were the effects of the cold limited to the vegetable kingdom, the scarcity of those animals whose existence depends on the heat of the summer evinced the diminished temperature of the season." This was principally remarked in the insect tribe, especially the common house fly.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	Although the agricultural loss in this year is acknowledged to have been very great, the record of the potato failure is imperfect; notwithstanding that the extreme similarity of weather to the years 1845–46–47, &c., would lead to the belief that the wet had destroyed that crop.		
"	July—Wet, great storms, and inundations in England and Scotland, as well as throughout this country. A thunder and hail storm in Kilrush and the surrounding country, which destroyed the stalks of the early potatoes and cabbage, &c., in the month of July. The month was, without, perhaps, the exception of a single day, a continuity of showers of hail or rain, and at the same time very cold.	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	"The harsh and unnatural weather experienced here for months past seems not to be confined to Ireland. In every part of Europe there has been the same cause of complaint. Great thunder-storms occurred during the month of July, accompanied with hail of an unusually large size." These storms were general throughout the country. On September 7—"After a short interval of fine weather, Dublin and its neighbourhood were visited with a degree of cold so severe as to cause on two mornings smart frosts, which hardened the ground." In consequence of the incessant rain, there is great blight in the wheat crop, particularly in Wicklow and Tipperary: the rain was so severe that scarcely any corn was left standing. For many years so untoward a season had not been experienced, not one week of fine weather since May. Eight weeks of rain in succession. Hay and corn crops in a deplorable state. The grains of corn in many places are covered with a reddish powder like rust, which has proved very destructive to the crop, especially in the counties of Kilkenny and Antrim. The wheat crop was especially injured. Great floods occurred in the Boyne.	*Dublin Evening Post.* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	October.—The potatoes in the County of Cork have been seriously injured by the wet. The quantity of rain which fell in this month amounted to five inches. Inundations universally throughout Ireland; the lakes and rivers everywhere overflowed. The Westmeath lakes "rose to an unprecedented height." Lough Erne rose to nearly four feet high; in its vicinity all the turf is destroyed; the wheat crop entirely gone. From Ballinasloe to Moate, the country is under water. There is nothing before us but famine. A complete failure in the potatoes. Fever broke out in St. George's Parish, Dublin, at the end of this month, and at Newry in the next. The hopes respecting the harvest diminished daily.	" *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"Both summer and autumn of this year were cold and wet, hence the crops were retarded in ripening far beyond their usual season. On the 1st of November many had not even begun their harvest. In December much grain still remained in the fields, and some was even to be seen out in January."	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	
"	"In 1816, the weather was most unfavourable and the harvest extremely unproductive. The spring was unusually late and remarkably cold and wet, so that the crops were all planted long after the proper period, and even when there was little prospect of their producing a sufficient return. Great, therefore, was the distress and disappointment when the summer and autumn proved equally unpropitious, for from the incessant cold drizzling rain which prevailed, the greater part of the ill-ripened corn germinated in the fields before it could be reaped. Potatoes were bad and watery, and the wheat and oats were malted and innutritious."—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1816.	This year was characterized by a great want of sun and excessive rains during summer and harvest. The fields of corn presented a lamentable appearance, in many places being quite black Before the crop was reaped, re-vegetation had commenced, and green shoots were perceived on the fields. A most calamitous winter is apprehended. Great floods in the Boyne near Drogheda. A severe frost set in on the 8th of November. The thermometer fell 5° below the freezing point. Great storms and much rain about the middle of November, and the entire of the month following;—the harvest, especially that of the potatoes, much injured thereby.	*Public Newspapers.*	1816. A great fall of snow in Scotland in the middle of June, "which completely whitened the surrounding hills."—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*
"	"In the year 1816, the crops had failed, owing to the unusual cold and moisture of the atmosphere. The spring of that year was remarkably late, rain fell on a majority of the days during the months of July, August, September, and October, and the heavens were so generally obscured with clouds that the influence of the sun's rays upon the soil must have been much less than usual, and the mean temperature of the months of spring, summer, and autumn, was nearly 3½ degrees below that of the similar preceding period."—*Barker.*	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	1816. The hay crops in England were seriously damaged "by the almost unremitting rain—such a period of inclement weather has not been remembered." Snow remained on some of the hills in Scotland until the middle of July, during which month great thunder-storms occurred in England. In August distress prevailed in that country.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	"For many years the females far exceeded the other sex amongst the labouring classes of society in Dublin; and the effect of that disproportion has been, that adult females, whose duty had been to provide and prepare wholesome food, and to attend to the cleanliness of the persons and residences of their families, were compelled to undertake the employments which had been sustained by men. Many years' continuance of misery has nearly extinguished all that hope and buoyancy of spirit, for which the poor people of this city were remarkable in their better days."—*Stoker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	In England very unfavourable weather. On September 7th, "the potatoes are blackened and spoiled; they smell at a distance the same as after a frosty night late in October;" wheat and oats as green as ever. Accounts from Paris tell of continued rains, and a most unfavourable harvest; the crops much injured in Scotland.—*Irish Farmer's Journal.*
"	The year 1816, though so constantly cold and rainy, as to destroy the sown corn and rising crops, to a degree that led to famine and pestilence throughout Ireland in the two succeeding years, was itself comparatively free from both.	"	1816. A bad harvest in France, owing to the continual rains. Great hurricanes in the West Indies, and an earthquake at New York.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	"Cutaneous diseases and vermin committed great ravages at that time among horses."—*Kidd on Typhus Fever.*	*Edinburgh Med. & Surg. Journal.*	1816. In November a great frost in England, the thermometer 11° below zero, at York. Riots in England, in consequence of the distress.
"	VIII. "During the summer and autumn of these years, from what quarter soever the wind came, it was accompanied by rain. Thus during two successive years, 1816 and 1817, the season of harvest was too cold and moist to bring the fruits of the earth to maturity. The sufferings of the poor at this period did not depend on the diminution of vegetable food only; in many or most parts of Ireland the straw used for bedding was often half decayed, and more than usually disposed to imbibe and retain humidity, perhaps from deficiency of the woody fibre." Turf, the chief fuel of the poor, could not be cut or saved. "So great was the scarcity of fuel, that the hedges which in ordinary times were respected as the boundaries of property were destroyed." Hence dampness of clothes and of dwellings, and imperfectly cooked food, rendered the people more susceptible of the influence of disease. "Accounts from various quarters at the conclusion of 1816, or commencement of the following year, gave evidence of the frequency of fever in places remote from the capital, both in the north and south of Ireland. In this country, from which fever is never altogether absent, to determine with exactness when it became epidemical, must be attended with difficulty." Fever prevailed in Cork, and also became epidemic in Galway and Newry during the summer and autumn of this year; as well as in parts of the counties of Cork and Waterford, at Killala in Mayo, and in some of the small towns in Kildare and the King's County at the end of the year. In winter it made its appearance at Bandon, Tralee, Strokestown, Rathdrum, Bagenalstown, and Naas.—*See also the Report of Cork-street Hospital for* 1817.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	The harvest of the whole kingdom deficient by one-third; and in America the crop was likewise so deficient that wheat could not be shipped at New York for less than 80 shillings the quarter.—*Public Newspapers.* 1816. In Scotland the "state of the weather, together with the privations and hardships necessarily arising from the want of employment among the labouring poor, seems to have added to their other miseries an unusual degree of disease." Fever prevailed in Edinburgh.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
A.D.1817.	IX. The mean temperature of this year was 50·1°; the highest, 84°, to which it rose in the month of June, being an unusual degree of temperature even at that season. The lowest to which the thermometer fell was 29°, which amount of cold occurred in March, being an unusually low temperature at that season. The thermometer also fell to this point in the December of this year. The mean of the barometer this year was 29·76.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
"	The quantity of rain which fell this year, as registered at the Glasnevin Gardens, was 22·91 inches. "With respect to the barometer, it may be sufficient to remark, that the height of the mercury in the years 1816 and 1817 fluctuated in a very unusual degree, and that the barometric range was much greater than ordinary."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	February 27.—At four o'clock, A.M., a hurricane of wind from the north-west, with very heavy hail, attended with lightning and thunder, which lasted half an hour.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1817.	Great thunder-storms in the spring, especially at the end of February and the beginning of March.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	1817. "Was the commencement of a pestilential period, during which disease raged rampant all over the habitable globe, and so continued for a series of years."—BASCOME.
"	Instances of the mildness of the spring have been afforded, but February was remarkably stormy; in that month a violent gale of wind passed over Dublin, Belfast, Derry, Galway, and Limerick. The accounts of distress among the peasantry accumulate. In August the weather was very unfavourable. Cold winds and great rains prevailed; and toward the end of the month, several storms. Toward the close of the year the public prints teem with accounts of the prevalence of fever in all parts of the country, but especially at Kilkenny, Ennis, Sligo, Longford, and Newry.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1817. Early this year distress was severely felt in Scotland; many suffered from want of food. The poorhouse at Belston, in Staffordshire, was so much crowded that the inmates had to sleep in rotation.—*Dublin Evening Post.*
"	"The year of 1817 was a very unproductive one, although the seasons were rather more propitious to the husbandman than 1816. The prevailing character of the weather was similar, for in both years there fell an immensity of rain, the atmosphere being cloudy and cold. In 1817 there probably fell nearly as much rain as during the corresponding months of the preceding year; but then, although there was not much difference of atmospheric temperature, the evaporation in 1817 was considerably greater. In short, in the year 1817 as in 1816 the order of the seasons was inverted, the winters in both being remarkably mild and open, the springs ungenial, and the summers wet, cloudy, and cold; and in both years there was but little employment for the poor, while at the same time provisions and fuel were scarce, and of bad quality."—*Cheyne's Report of Hardwicke Hospital.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	1817. A contagious fever resembling Typhus, broke out in Italy and Poland in the early part of this year.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*
"	"The year 1817 was almost as remarkable as 1816 for being wet and cold. The spring was harsh and remarkably dry—April singularly so, it having rained but a small portion of one day in that month, and then in very small quantity. There were 105 wet days in this year, fifty of which occurred in May, June, July, and August. In September the thermometer rose to 75°, and fell suddenly to 30°, to the destruction of the potato crop and of the late oats. In this year the rain-gauge measured twenty-three and a-half inches. Though the grain escaped much better in 1817 [than in 1816], yet the potato crop was very deficient in that year from the sudden and early frost of September; hence continued scarcity during the ensuing winter, and until the harvest of 1818 brought full relief very many are known to have perished from want."	*Harty's Sketch of Contagious Fever.*	1817. The epidemic cholera which has since become so well known and frequent a visitor in Europe, started about the month of August, from Jessore in Bengal, and reached Bombay the following year. It then passed to Calcutta in September, and spreading along the banks of the Ganges, in a north-westerly direction, and also by the bank of the Scinde, it spread over central India, and carried off 5,000 men of the British troops between the 15th and 20th of November.—BASCOME.
"	Provisions of all kinds were exceedingly dear. "The ports being now open, a considerable quantity of rye flour was imported into Belfast from America, which was of much service. The calamity occasioned by this dearth was much heightened by many tradesmen and labourers being destitute of employment, and a typhus fever setting in early in the spring of 1817 reduced many of the working classes to a state of the greatest misery."	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	1817. Cholera "first appeared in August, 1817, in Zilla Jessore, about 100 miles north-east of Calcutta, but without any previous peculiarity of weather." It was attributed to the use of rank fish and bad rice. It soon spread from district to district, until it overran the whole province of Bengal.—*Government Report upon Epidemic Cholera in India.*
"	Meetings held in several of the country parts of Ireland to provide for the distresses of the poor, so early as the month of January.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	Yellow fever at Havanah; an earthquake at Inverness; great storms with thunder and lightning throughout the British Isles. Plague in the island of Cuba; and at Charleston. In September, epidemic fever appeared in Liverpool.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	X. "In the spring of 1817 Fever began to spread very extensively in the provinces of Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, but was not epidemic in Leinster till the summer or autumn of that year. In Ulster it made greater, more rapid and fatal progress than elsewhere, and subsided sooner. It prevailed more or less in every part of Ireland, with very few exceptions indeed, but, in point of time and extent, pressed most severely on Munster, on account of the greater wretchedness of its inhabitants." During the early part of the year "there was, in many places, a great mortality amongst horses, but it was to be attributed rather to starvation than disease."	*Harty's Sketch of Contagious Fever.*	1817. "The sickness here [New Orleans], has been more fatal than was ever before known, nearly all the physicians have died."—*Public Newspapers.*
"	An uncommonly dry season. In June riots caused by scarcity of food occurred in Dublin; provision shops were attacked. The remainder of the season was dry and warm; great prospects of a good harvest.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	June.—Unprecedented drought prevailed. The crops were burnt up; great scarcity of provisions in the County Cork. "Famine has visited Mayo; in the neighbourhood of Hollymount numbers of the poor are feeding on *borage*; several are said to have died of starvation between Tarbert and Athea," on the borders of Kerry and Limerick.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	In many parts of Ireland this year was known as "the year of the malty flour," owing to the quantity of wheat damaged in the previous summer and autumn.		
"	XI. "The summer and autumn were humid, cold, and ungenial, and agricultural produce, with the exception of potatoes, which were more abundant than in the former year, was almost as scarce as in 1816. We recollect to have seen, when travelling on the north road	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1817.	leading from Dublin, corn in sheaves rotting on the ground in the month of December, 1817. In some places the poorer classes were compelled to the sad necessity of collecting various esculents, wild vegetables, nettles, wild mustard, navew, and others of the same kind, to support life; and in places distant from Dublin wretched beings were often seen exploring the fields with a hope of obtaining a supply of this miserable food. In districts contiguous to the sea various marine plants were had recourse to for the purpose of allaying the cravings of hunger. In some districts seed potatoes were taken up from the ground, and the hopes of the future year thus destroyed for the relief of present necessity; and the blood drawn from the cattle on the fields and mixed with oatmeal, when this could be procured, has not unfrequently supplied a meal to a starving family. So general was the distress, and insufficient the supply in some distant parts of the country, that a few unhappy sufferers are said to have died of absolute want of food; and many must have sunk under the combined impressions of hunger, damp, cold, and the anguish of mind necessarily attendant on sad anticipations for the future. To the causes of general distress here given, failures in trade and manufactures should be added. About this period, and for some time previously, more especially on the return of peace, several very considerable merchants and manufacturers became bankrupts, and their numerous dependents were thus deprived of employment. Many such instances producing ruin to a large mass of the working part of the community could be adduced in all the principal towns of Ireland. The sufferings of the lower classes, though much increased by seasons unproductive, and in other respects unfavourable, did not originate solely from this cause. Scarcity had existed to a much greater extent, as in 1800 and 1801, without producing the same general distress; for on the late occasion the peculiar state of Ireland, owing to the transition from war to peace, causing a lessened demand for agricultural produce, with a great reduction in the price of labour, or an almost total failure of employment, contributed greatly to the calamities of 1816 and 1817."		1817. Great distress and epidemic pestilence prevailed in Europe generally, from 1812 to the time of the general peace in 1815. Epidemic fever was very prevalent at Altona, in 1814. "At a later period in 1817, after a failure of the crops, epidemic fever existed in the sourthern parts of Italy," and was particularly prevalent and fatal at Rome. "In many parts of Italy, so great was the famine that articles of food which in ordinary times would have excited disgust, were eagerly sought after to appease the cravings of hunger." Germany and Lombardy suffered severly from its attacks. In Milan it did not terminate until 1818. The fever ceased in Germany before 1816, and "in the early part of 1817, scarcity of food was so great in Germany that many died of hunger, but no epidemic fever existed there at that time. From the facts here adduced it follows incontrovertibly, that during the time of its increase in Ireland, fever was very prevalent in most parts of the Continent, and that the circumstances which caused it to spread epidemically, were not peculiar to this island."—BARKER and CHEYNE.
"	August.—Great rains; the crops damaged. Fever spread through the north in September. Kilkenny was next attacked, and Wicklow, towards the end of the month. The disease then extended to Derry and Armagh.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	August.—Malignant fever raged in Enniskillen gaol, and in several other prisons in Ireland. Fever was also particularly severe at Belfast, Tullamore, Sligo, Lifford, and Strabane. Belfast was especially visited by fever—the hospital so full that "many cases requiring admission cannot be provided for. In most of the populous parts of the country it has made great ravages, especially among the poor, attributable in a great degree to the insufficient quantity and bad quality of their food." The gaols now also became infected.	*Belfast Chronicle.*	
"	"The Liberties of Dublin contained, in the private courts or areas behind the houses, innumerable depots of putrid animal and vegetable matter, which had, apparently, produced no very injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants. It is certain that the Liberties yielded us very few cases of fever during the summer of 1817."—*Cheyne's Report of Hardwicke Hospital.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	1817. "In the epidemic fever of 1816-17, and '18, the fever in the Glasgow hospital was distinguished, in the worst cases, and in the more advanced stages, by petechiæ and vibices, and was not attended by any exanthematous eruption."—COWAN'S *Vital Statistics of Glasgow.*
"	In Munster the "epidemic fever prevailed to an extent unprecedented in the recollection of any person living."—*Barker's Report on Fever in Munster.*	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	"In the spring of 1817 fever was observed to be on the increase in several towns situated in very distant parts of the kingdom. It appeared about the same time in Newry and Cork, in which cities it was first perceived to exceed its ordinary average. By degrees it spread to other towns, and Waterford, Limerick, and Kilkenny exhibited a great increase in the number of fever applicants. It was not until September that fever excited much alarm in Dublin, as the admissions until then rated nearly as usual, and were even under those of 1815."—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	Typhus fever very prevalent in the north of Ireland towards the end of the year. Great rains in December.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	"In several parts of the country the price of a day's labour fell to six pence, or even to four pence, without food; and this at a time when potatoes, small and wet, were selling at the rate of ten pence for the stone, a quantity insufficient for the support of a small family." In June, 1817, oatmeal was £1 12*s.* 9¾*d.* per cwt. in Dublin; potatoes, 1*s.* 1¼*d.* per stone; and the quartern loaf, weighing 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dwts., 1*s.* 6*d.*, but in the early months of spring it had been 1*s.* 9¼*d.*	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1817.	These were the highest prices during the years of famine and pestilence in the metropolis. Prices did not rise so high in any of the provincial towns. Fever now prevailed generally, and with great malignity throughout the country. "Mendicants in crowds passed in various directions. In the midst of such afflictions the equanimity and forbearance of the poor were, in general, most conspicuous."		
"	"When the failure of the harvest (of 1816) had become evident, scarcity of provisions commenced; and increasing with the approach of the following summer, arrived at its greatest height about the midsummer of 1817;" bread was more than twice its usual price, and potatoes were above three times their average cost. "In several parts of Ireland, particularly in the north, the poor were seen gathering wild esculent plants to allay the pains of hunger; and I have been credibly informed that some died of want. In these distressing circumstances the interference of Government, and of the richer classes was liberally exerted. Yet, alleviation only could be hoped for or attempted, as the change from war to peace had so lowered the value of land and the price of labour, and caused such a stagnation of trade and manufactures, that employment and the means of buying food were as difficult to obtain as food itself." With the increased temperature of summer the cases of fever became more numerous. "From the mere appearance of the eruption (in this fever) it would be sometimes difficult to distinguish between it and the measles. Another peculiarity in this epidemic was the occurrence of a livid or purple colour of the extremities, sometimes of the feet only. It was a formidable although not a mortal symptom." Mortification of the feet, formerly a frequent occurrence, was very rare in this epidemic. The number of beds fitted up in the different hospitals of the metropolis, although amounting to 1,230, "has scarcely proved sufficient for all the applicants who at present enter the hospitals, at the rate of more than two thousand monthly," owing probably to the great number of mendicants and emigrants who flocked to the city at that time. "It also deserves notice, that during the time when provisions were most scarce, and the sufferings of the poor from this cause were at the greatest height, fever did not prevail in Dublin more than in some former years; nor did it make its appearance here until a more abundant harvest and the supplies obtained from abroad had procured a great reduction in the price of the necessaries of life; so that when the epidemic fever commenced in Dublin the price of these articles did not much exceed the usual rate."—*Barker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1817. Fever prevailed at Rome, and also at Venice; the disease "originating in war and diffused principally by its agency, aided by famine, has spread over a great part of the Continent. It is the same evil which has extended to this country, and reached Glasgow and Edinburgh, where it has been found necessary to employ extraordinary means to resist its progress. England has also experienced its effects: it has shown itself at Newcastle, and along the sea coast of that quarter, previous to its commencement in Dublin; it has visited Liverpool and some parts of England, and has lately, it is said, made its appearance in the metropolis."—BARKER. *See also the accounts of Dr. Miller and Dr. Duncan at this period, and the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	"The harvest of 1817, though not as favourable as could have been wished, was, however, reasonably good; and this, with the importation of foreign flour and other supplies, not only improved the quality of the food but lowered its price considerably previous to the period at which fever first evidently began to increase. With these facts recorded and admitted by all, it seems not easy to comprehend on what principle it is contended that the fever of Dublin is to be referred entirely to bad harvests and unwholesome food. It is allowed on all hands—and the history of every country confirms the opinion—that pestilence is an almost certain attendant on famine; but it would be rather too much to argue from thence that famine is its exclusive cause—that proceeding from famine it is not at all, or scarcely contagious—and that it is to be arrested in its progress only by affording the poor an abundant supply of wholesome food."—*Grattan.*	"	
"	"In 1817, when, after a lengthened war, peace brought a property panic, both mercantile and agricultural, the disease [of typhus fever] was easily excited, and operated most fatally; so much so, that scarcely an individual who, at that time, sustained or contemplated the infliction of pecuniary losses, or embarrassment, recovered from it; and, in consequence, very many of our best and most useful citizens fell victims [in Cork] to their fears and sensibility."—*See also the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, for November,* 1849.	*Callanan's Observations on Typhus Fever.*	
"	"The epidemic commenced in the city of Dublin about the 1st of September, 1817." It was ascertained that the fever was introduced, to a certain extent, from other districts, and appeared in particular along the line of march observed by the usual Connaught emigrants. "The epidemic was of later appearance in Dublin than most parts of Ireland, which was probably attributable to provisions being of better quality, and more abundant than elsewhere," and to exertions made "for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor. Relapses have been frequent. The fever has been frequently fol-	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1817	lowed by dysentery, dropsy, and rheumatism. It has been much more injurious in its consequences in Dublin than in the country." The number admitted into the fever hospitals of Dublin from the 1st Sept., 1817, to the 31st Aug., 1819, was 42,068, and the deaths 1,987. In the province of Leinster, toward the close of 1817, there was great scarcity of wholesome food, in many parts, amounting to famine; there was also great want of clothes and fuel, failure of employment, and the people were in a state of great dejection. "At this period the common continued fever of the country became epidemic. It raged with severity in some places, carrying off considerable numbers, and began to abate about the middle of summer, 1818. In April, 1819, the disease spread through families in which ventilation or cleanliness were neglected or unattainable; it had been conveyed from one cabin to another by the friendly visiters of the sick, but has been still more widely disseminated by strolling beggars, and labourers traversing the country in quest of employment; and the unseasoned servants of fever hospitals have, with scarce an exception, contracted the disease." Among the upper ranks the persons chiefly attacked were the medical and clerical attendants upon the sick.		
"	Dr. Barker, in his learned and philosophical medical report of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Dublin, has traced the progress of epidemic disease over the Continent, from the period of the Walcheren fever, in 1809, where 26,000 men were attacked, until the peace, at the conclusion of 1815, and even until the end of 1817, and says:—"It is evident that an extensive war scarcely fails to produce fever; and it is highly probable, that the fever thus excited on the Continent, has been introduced into these countries where, from the operation of various exciting causes, it has become thus extensively epidemic." To prevent the spread of epidemic disease, this writer recommended "the establishment of small hospitals in the neighbourhood of the city, as proposed by Dr. Whitley Stokes, in his Observations on Contagion" A washing house was established by public subscription in April, 1817.	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
" SMALL-POX.	XII. "It is notorious that in many parts of Ireland the mortality from small-pox was greater in 1817 than during any year since the Cow-pock Institution was introduced." Dr. Black recorded an account of an epidemic small-pox which appeared in Newtown Stewart, and its vicinity, and the various forms of which, either natural or modified, were denominated *horn-pox, nerles, bleb-pox,* and *nerle-pox, &c.*	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.* *Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal.*	1817. "The epidemic [of fever] was not confined to this country but extended to Great Britain." — RYAN'S *Midwifery.*
"	"Fever is always to be met with in the western district of Ireland; in the towns, in the villages, and amongst the scattered population throughout the country. In the bogs and mountains the potatoes were worse in 1816 and 1817 than in the drier soils, and the people were more exposed in getting in their late harvest; this circumstance appeared to affect the health of the inhabitants in no inconsiderable degree." The lower orders, who were so highly predisposed to disease, were the principal sufferers: "they were feeble from want of sufficient sustenance to enable them to work; they often wanted food; they searched the fields for roots and herbs; the potatoes were bad and unwholesome; they were chilled for want of comfortable clothing or fuel; they were dispirited, and desponding, for want of employment. The labourers were observed at their work to droop and become faint, to fall into shivering and profuse sweats, which mostly ended in fever. The wet summers both of 1816 and 1817 thus completed the constitutional injuries in this class of the community. General despondency was much heightened by the failure of a country bank, [at Tuam, in 1814], a general bankruptcy among the middling shopkeepers, and insolvency amongst the lower orders was the result of this. Whenever it shall please Providence, therefore, to afflict a populous country with scarcity of provisions for two successive years; whilst there exist also additional causes to depress the mind, and occasion despondency; and, moreover, when cold, wet, and ungenial seasons are superadded to other causes of distress, an unusual number of fever cases will be the result in those places where the population is most dense, and where the habits of the people are most negligent."—*J. Crampton's Report on State of Fever in Connaught.*	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	1817. Plague at Gibraltar. —*Public Newspapers.*
"	The admissions into the Fever Hospital of Cork City during 1816 were 958; in 1817, they had increased to 2,707, "and the deaths had increased from 37 to 100;" the greatest monthly admissions were in October and November.—*J. Milner Barry.*	*Report of Cork Fever Hospital.*	
"	The Board of Excise gave permission for "such number of hearths or windows, closed before the 5th of January last, to be re-opened," as was necessary for the recovery of patients afflicted" with fever.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1817.	In December, fogs, frosts, great rains, and storms prevailed through out the whole month. Reports of the spread of fever poured in from different parts of the country, especially the North.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	
,,	"The province of Ulster was affected very generally with fever, from the spring of 1817, till the summer of 1818; from that period it has gradually declined. In affording assistance, every measure tending to collect the poor in crowds should be avoided as far as possible."—*Clarke's Report on Fever in Ulster.*	,,	
,, DYSENTERY.	XIII. "Next to fever, of the acute diseases, dysentery assumed a severity and malignity, the last year, unexampled for the last seven years. Through the summer and early part of the autumn this disease appeared to be the prevailing epidemic."—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Sick Poor Institution, Dublin.*	
A.D.1818.	XIV. The mean temperature of the year was 51·5°; the highest which had been experienced for several years past; and the mean temperature for the month of June was as high as 61·5°; the highest in July, 76°; the lowest in February and March, 32°. This, although a wet and rainy year—was above the usual amount of warmth. The mean of the barometer was 29·83.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	1818. The plague at Algiers. Great hurricanes during the spring in London, Edinburgh, and at Glasgow, in March; an earthquake in Sicily.—*Public Newspapers.*
,,	"The year 1818 was remarkable for a state of weather the reverse of that in the years immediately preceding. The spring was moist, but the summer set in with unusual warmth, and proved the hottest which has occurred in this country during many years past. Our weather about the middle of July frequently changes, and becomes cloudy and showery, but in the summer of 1818 this did not happen; on the contrary, extreme heat then prevailed, and on one day, the 16th of July, the thermometer in Dublin, in complete shade, rose to 84°, and the mean between the extremes of heat and cold, in that month, was 62·8°, a most unusual temperature in this climate." The quantity of rain that fell during this year, expressed in inches and decimal parts, was 30·10.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	In early part of May, a destructive flood in London from incessant rain, "it was like the overflowing of some great river, sweeping everything before it."—*Saunders' News-Letter.* Typhus fever raging in Glasgow.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1818. Typhus fever prevailed in Glasgow, and a temporary fever hospital to contain 250 patients was erected. As many as 1,371 fever patients were treated in this year.—COWAN.
,,	A wet and boisterous January. Violent storms occurred in March, and in April the weather was very unsettled. This stormy weather continued throughout the remainder of the year. The standing crops were greatly injured in the beginning of harvest.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	1818. In the August of this year, epidemic cholera reached Bombay, having taken about a year to cross the great Indian delta—"transported from place to place as in cases of ordinary infection."—*Government Report upon Epidemic Cholera in India.*
,,	XV. In January typhus raged at Newry, Carlow, Maryborough, and also at Hollymount, county Mayo. February.—There is not sufficient hospital accommodation for the sick in Dublin.	*Saunders, and the Freeman's Journal.*	
,,	The month of March was characterized by unusual hurricanes and several violent thunder storms. (The mean temperature of the month was 42°, as in 1816.) There was much snow and sleet towards the end of the month, and April was characterized by its cold east wind. During the summer and early autumn, the newspapers notice the increase of fever at Limerick, Waterford, Tralee, and Monaghan, in the hospital of which latter place there were 100 patients on the 8th of September.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1818. Very severe weather in the beginning of this year in England and Scotland. Constant frosts, dense fogs, and violent storms.—*Irish Farmer's Journal.* 1818. Plague continued in Egypt and the Archipelago throughout the summer. In October a distemper appeared amongst the horses at Doncaster. Plague raging at Tangiers. Towards the close of the year we read of earthquakes in Scotland and Wales, and also in Iceland. Unusual hurricanes in the West Indies. Plague throughout the borders of the Mediterranean, and Cholera Morbus at Calcutta.—*Freeman's Journal.*
,,	March.—Cork-street hospital, Steevens' hospital, and the House of Industry being crowded, 100 beds were added to Sir Patrick Dun's hospital. On the third of the month, 970 beds were occupied with fever cases in Dublin. Great inundations in the West; the bridge of Cong was destroyed. "In March there were great floods and inundations of low grounds, so that tillage and spring work were at a stand."—*Cheyne's Report on Hardwicke Hospital.*	*Saunders News-Letter.*	
,,	In the month of October, 1818, the number of beds occupied by fever patients, in the Dublin Hospitals, was 1,196. From the 1st of January, 1818, to the 1st of January, 1819, 26,839 persons labouring under fever were admitted into the House of Industry, Cork-street, Dr. Steevens', and Sir Patrick Dun's hospitals, and 1,120 died.—*Grattan.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
,,	During the epidemic period in Dublin, various means were employed by the authorities in endeavouring to prevent the spread of contagion. The clothes of persons admitted into hospital "underwent a complete washing and ventilation—at least 20,000 suits of clothes were submitted to the operation of washing, stoving, and ventilation, during the space of two years. Two hundred extern paupers of the House of Industry were employed in cleansing courts and back yards." During the month of July 3,904 rores of houses, courts, back yards, &c., were cleansed; 629 apartments whitewashed, and 607 habitations visited by medical inspectors. "The system of cleansing the houses of the poor was continued at the same rate of from three to four thousand houses monthly. During a great part of the time whilst epidemic fever continued, the beds in hospitals situated in different quarters of the city, generally remote from each other, amounted to 1,278, an increase exceeding four times the usual average number."	*Report of Cork street Hospital.*	1818. The epidemic cholera continued to spread over all India, and into the neighbouring countries, and towards the close of the year it had passed to Ceylon and Mauritius. Putrid fever in Corsica. An earthquake at Metz. Great inundations at La Vallais. The plague very destructive in Morocco. In July, great storms in England and Scotland. The plague broke out at Fez. Yellow fever in the Havanna. A severe earthquake at the island of St. Thomas.—*Public Newspapers.* The fever extended itself also in 1818 to England and Scotland, and was very prevalent in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, and London.—HARTY. 1818. So great a crop of apples in Norfolk, that a sack might be had for one of potatoes.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*
		Barker and Cheyne's Report	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1818.	"Many parts of the Liberty [of Dublin] are but indifferently supplied with water; this, by rendering cleanliness impracticable, must contribute to extend infection."—*Letter from the Physicians to the Secretary of State.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1818. The herring fishery more productive than usual on the coast of Scotland.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*
"	During the session of 1818 a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into and report upon the progress of fever then raging in Ireland, "and also to report such measures, remedial and preventive, as may seem most efficacious to arrest its further extension, to guard, as far as human foresight can provide, against its recurrence, and to secure adequate means of support to the establishments destined for the relief of the distressed." This report gives some account of the progress of the epidemic, especially in the cities and large towns, and states that on the 28th February, 1818, the number of patients under treatment in the metropolis "had risen to 1,001, and on the 14th of March, to 1,074, making an aggregate of admissions into the Dublin Hospitals, which from time to time had been fitted up for their reception, of 7,451, during a period of seven months."	*Parliamentary Report.*	
"	"Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, has proposed that lodging houses should be built for the lower classes, and if it were possible to let them out under certain regulations, conducive to cleanliness and ventilation, and to prevent the crowding of apartments, the adoption of the plan in Dublin would add greatly to the health of the city." It was believed that the fever which prevailed in Dublin at this period, was much increased by "mendicants, who coming from lodging houses and beds, the perpetual receptacles of contagion, in filthy and infected apparel; but in what degree precisely mendicity has given rise to fever cannot be determined, although its effects must have been considerable."—*Barker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	May—The fever remains unabated at Cork and is on the increase in Limerick, Ennis, and Clonmel.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"In the first three months of 1818 there was much heavy rain and wind, then a long continuance of drying easterly winds, followed by an unusually hot summer, with a failure of the hay crop; a great deficiency in that of oats, but in other respects a plentiful harvest; the winter fortunately so mild and open that the cattle were left in the fields till Christmas."	*Harty's Sketch of Contagious Fever.*	
"	"Steevens' Hospital has afforded a favourite asylum to the sick poor of the city of Dublin since the year 1733, and in the late distressing epidemic it accommodated 4,478 fever patients. Long before the establishment of the different fever hospitals in Dublin, it was the only institution where patients affected with fever could be received. In the month of September, 1817, there was a sudden increase of the epidemic fever, which prevailed at that time to a considerable extent in Dublin," and the attic wards of Steevens' Hospital afforded accommodation to eighty-seven fever patients. "Aware of the privations the poor had suffered, and fully impressed with the influence which these had exerted in the production and dissemination of fever, a more comfortable diet was allowed to the convalescents than that given in most of the other hospitals. The humane and liberal conduct of the Government, in distributing soup and bread to those who were discharged from the hospitals, left nothing almost to desire on this head. It was one of those decisive measures which appeared to make the first serious impression on the epidemic in Dublin, by diminishing the number of relapses." The mortality from fever in these wards was "considerably less than had been attained in any other hospital in Dublin, the deaths, compared with the discharges, being under one in forty. Dysentery was very prevalent at this period." The continuance of fever among the lower orders was attributed to "their poverty and negligent habits, but still more to the privations these classes of people had suffered in point of the comforts of food, fuel, and clothing, to the effects of ungenial seasons, and to the influence of the depressing passions. The plentiful harvest of 1818 improved the stamina of the poor, but it did not tell until the spring following, and until the humane and well-timed exertions of Government had arrested the march of the epidemic so far as it could be controlled by human means, having afforded ample hospital accommodation to the poor, and supplied the convalescents with nutritious food after they had left the hospitals." The fever wards of Steevens' Hospital were closed after the month of June, when the fever cases in the different Dublin Hospitals had been reduced from 1,200 to about 400. Dr. Crampton observed that in this epidemic there was "a slight branny desquamation of the cuticle," and that "such patients were liable to frequent relapses."	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1818.	This latter circumstance especially characterized the great epidemic fever of 1846–50.—*J. Crampton's Medical Report of Fever Department in Steevens' Hospital.*		
"	In June and July great thunder-storms occurred in some of the inland parts of Ireland.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	There was a most abundant harvest. In June this year, oatmeal sold in Dublin at 14*s.* 3*d.* the cwt., and potatoes at 6¼*d.* per stone. Fever prevailed throughout the country generally, continuing where it had previously commenced, and also invading new localities. According to the published tables the time of the greatest prevalence of the epidemic in Munster was in the summer and autumn of this year. It was likewise particularly prevalent in Dublin, and in the counties of Longford, Cavan, Galway, Leitrim, and Mayo.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report*	
" DYSENTERY.	XVI. "Dysentery, a disease closely allied to epidemic fever, and generally attendant on it, at least in this country, showed itself in many parts of Munster at this time;" and in Leinster, "in the summer and autumn of 1818, the skin was of a deep yellow colour," a state of disease which frequently ended in obstinate dysentery. Dysentery seemed "to have been most prevalent at inland places, chiefly situated on the banks of rivers, as at Waterford, Clonmel, Cork, Carrick-on-Suir, and Limerick; and the mortality caused by the disease appears to have been greater in such situations than in others, particularly than on the sea coast."	"	1818. An epidemic fever prevailed in Bristol during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819.—PRICHARD'S *History of the Epidemic.*
"	"The dysentery prevailed greatly during the year 1817 and '18 in Limerick, and 1818 and '19 in Kilkenny. Clonmel, Waterford, and Cork." At the time referred to, Dr. M. Barry never witnessed so fatal a disease as the dysentery of Cork. He believes that at least one out of three persons affected with it perished. "The disease of 1818 belonged to that great variety of dysentery which originates in causes that are also productive of continued fever. I believe it has rarely fallen to the lot of physicians in civil life possessing all the advantages of books and of consultation with skilful and experienced colleagues, to witness dysentery upon such a scale as I did in the autumn and winter of 1818."—*Cheyne.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	August—Fever on the increase in Limerick, Dysentery prevailing along with fever in Waterford.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"Dysentery could not be considered as at any period generally epidemic in Ireland, nor did it prevail in particular places till the summer and autumn of 1818, when it followed in the train of fever, and added greatly to its mortality. This dysenteric form of fever was particularly prevalent and fatal in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Cork—less so in the city of Dublin, and in parts of the county of Kerry; it prevailed partially in Connaught, and scarcely at all in Ulster, where the epidemic fever was drawing to a close before dysentery made its appearance elsewhere." It is manifest that this disease "did not prevail till the hot and dry summer of 1818, at a time when provisions were wholesome and plentiful."	*Harty's Sketch of Contagious Fever.*	
"	"About the month of July, 1818, dysentery began to make its appearance in this city [Waterford], and at the same time was detected in the fever hospital. Most of the dysenteric patients appeared to be affected with fever at the time of their admission; but the symptoms of fever generally declined in a few days, leaving the patient subject to dysentery only." The name by which this disease [Dysentery] was generally known among the poor was "the Disorder;" while fever was by the same persons called "the Sickness." —*Communication from J. K. Bracken.*	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	"The most prevalent disease before June, 1818, when fever began in the neighbourhood of Strabane, was a dropsical swelling of the whole body, often accompanied with dysentery, which attacked the poor almost universally, and was, I think, caused by the bad quality and deficient quantity of their food."	*Whitley Stokes' Observations on Contagion.*	
"	The average mean temperatures at Dublin for the months of May, June, and July, were in 1815, 58·7°; in 1816, 56°; in 1817, 55·7°; and in 1818, 60·3°. The quantity of rain which fell during the same period was in 1815, 5·10 inches; in 1816, 9·85; in 1817, 8·71; and in 1818, 3·80 inches.	*Barker and Cheyne's Weather Registries.*	
"	"The summer of this year was remarkably warm," the thermometer was 70° in the shade on 25th May in Carrickfergus, and on the 12th June it rose to 83°, about three o'clock, p.m., "being the greatest heat observed for many years. The harvest this year was remarkably early."	*M'Skimin's Carrickfergus.*	
"	"It is a singular coincidence that in 1718, at the distance precisely of one hundred years, the seasons were as remarkable as those of the present year 1818. The weather extremely hot and dry all	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1818.	over Europe. Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, so that the springs and rivers were dried up." The harvest was unprecedentedly favourable; the weather very fine. Every description of grain, both in England and Ireland, was most abundant.		
"	September—Fever spread extensively through Wexford, and still later in the year extended its ravages to Limerick, Galway, and Dublin.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	October—Great inundations; many bridges in the county Derry carried away. An extraordinary waterspout appeared in the county of Clare; several bridges were destroyed, and in some places the surface of the land had been literally removed. In November, the fever at Loughrea assumed a peculiar appearance, especially amongst the younger part of the population. We read that "large black or purple spots all over the body are the prelude to death; they seldom live beyond the fourth or fifth day."	"	
"	"The alarming typhus fever which raged throughout Ireland in the year 1818, caused several individuals to enter into a subscription for the permanent establishment of a fever hospital in Galway, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Parliament."	*Hardiman's Galway.*	
"	XVII. "Suppose the population of Ireland 5,100,000, of whom we may suppose 5,000,000 of the common people, the rest gentry; we will suppose the epidemic proceeds without interruption, and that one half from various causes escape sickening. 2,500,000 of the community will sicken and 125,000 die; 50,000 of the gentry will sicken, and 12,500 die; in all 137,500 lives will be lost by the epidemic, if not checked, although its fatality should not increase."—*See also Petty's Observations under* A.D. 1665.	*Whitley Stokes's Observations on Contagion.*	
"	"Assuming the population of Ireland to amount to six millions, it will be no exaggeration to state, that a million and a-half of persons suffered from an attack of fever in the time included between the commencement of the year 1817, and the middle of 1819. In Munster, the number of sufferers was in some places stated to amount to three-fourths of the whole population. In very few instances did the estimate fall short of one-sixth, and the medium might be said to exceed one-fourth. In the course of two years, commencing with September, 1817, more than 42,000 patients were admitted to the hospitals [of Dublin]. The inhabitants of the town [including the suburbs of the metropolis] being estimated at 240,000, the number of sufferers from an attack of fever at this time must have amounted at the lowest computation to between one-fifth and one-sixth of the whole population."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	"If the population of Ireland at that period be reckoned at six millions, it will be no exaggeration to state, that one million and a-half of persons suffered from an attack of fever in the time included between the commencement of the year 1817 and the middle of 1819; of these about 65,000 died, and of the upper ranks in society attacked, at least one-third perished. In the course of two years, commencing with September, 1817, in Dublin alone, more than 42,000 patients were received into hospital, giving one-fifth as the apparent number of those attacked, but the number of sufferers in reality very far exceeded this, for it will be no exaggeration to say, that at least, as many more went through the fever in their homes."	*Corrigan's Famine and Fever.*	
"	"Although epidemic fever has at various periods visited these kingdoms, and occasioned great mortality on different occasions, still, I believe, our domestic history does not afford any instance of its having followed the same steady and long-continued course which it has of late years pursued. Had the same fever [of 1740–41, which succeeded the intense frost of that period], thus widely diffused, and raging with such fury, continued to pursue its course like the present epidemic under every variety of season, and in years of plenty as well as scarcity, the country must have long since been depopulated."—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	There was great mildness of the season in the latter part of this year, which continued on to the next. During October the highest point marked on the thermometer was 63°, the lowest 53°, and the mean 58·30°. In November the same height of temperature kept up. The Fahrenheit thermometer read thus—highest, 58·50°; lowest, 46°; mean, 52·72°; and in December the same proportions were 47°, 34°, and 42·15°. On the 1st of January in the year following, the cabbage-rose, mignonette, polyanthus, daisy, and other summer flowering plants were in full blow.	*Belfast News-Letter.*	1818. In England the autumn was so mild that flowers remained in full bloom down to November; strawberries and peas could still be procured; and grass was so high as to be laid, and has been mown within the present month.—*Irish Farmer's Journal.*
A.D.1819.	XVIII. Mean temperature of the year 50·5°; highest in August, 75°; lowest in December, 29°. Mean of the barometer, 29·78. The quantity of rain which fell was, according to the gauge at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, 27·60 inches.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Harty's Sketch.*	1819. On 2nd November there fell at Blankenberg, near Ostend, a dark red rain; and on the night of that day, and on the 3rd, a similar

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1819.	Early in January this year, in the valley of the Owenmore, in the district of Erris, county of Mayo, a village, with several of its inhabitants, and some of a party of Highlanders, were completely overwhelmed by a large mass of bog, which came suddenly upon it like an avalanche from the neighbouring heights. "In consequence of the continued rain in this surpassingly wet climate, a mountain tarn had burst its banks, and heaving the bog that confined it, came, like a liquid wall, adown, forcing every thing along—boulders, bog, timber, and sludge—until, as it were, in an instant it broke upon the houses, carrying all before it—stones, timber, and bodies—and it was only some days after that at the estuary of this river, in Tullohan bay, the bodies of the poor people were found."—*See also Knight's Erris in the Irish Highlands.*	*Otway's Erris and Tyrawley.*	phenomenon was observed at Scheveningen, near the Hague. The water at the latter place had the taste of rusted iron and sulphur. The same year a farmer at Padua, being alarmed by observing blood-spots on his porridge, a commission was appointed to investigate the phenomenon. Mr. Sette reported them to be caused by microscopic fungi. — MORREN. 1819. "The year 1819 was marked by great commotions of the elements, and a general spread of epidemic pestilence all over the world; its prevalence was remarked in all the four quarters of the globe, each portion having been visited by the forms of disease peculiar to its several climates." Various terrestrial phenomena occurred in India. The delta of the Indus was completely altered. Cholera continued to spread throughout the East, and passed on to China, and the Philippine Islands. Yellow fever continued to ravage both North and South America, Spain, and the West Indian Islands.—BASCOME.
"	January.—An uncommonly mild season; anemonies and roses flowered; a second crop of strawberries and raspberries from last year were perfectly ripe during the first half of this month; some birds brought forth young in the counties of Fermanagh and Armagh. Great floods in the north at the end of the month. February.—Typhus fever in Longford; much damage done in Ulster by the rivers overflowing their banks and carrying off the linen from the bleach greens.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	There was a mild spring, and an early summer. A very favourable harvest, both of potatoes and cereal crops.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	"The year 1819 was remarkable for a mild spring, an uniformly hot summer suddenly checked in the beginning of September, and an universally severe and early frost in November; the hay crop as abundant as it had been in the last year deficient; general harvest early and plentiful. The greater part of the year very healthy, with the exception of September, which was productive of dysentery. The general mortality was greatest in summer 1817, least in 1818, and at a medium rate in 1819."	*Harty's Historic Sketch.*	
"	A hot summer, the thermometer 80° in the shade, in Belfast, during the month of August. The harvest "uncommonly abundant." In September high winds and rain prostrated the corn.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	
"	September.—A great thunder and hail storm in the County of Kilkenny, which greatly injured the potatoes and corn. "The oat-crop has failed in Wexford, and the wheat-crop is very defective in Cork."	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	XIX. The Puerperal Fever made its appearance in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital. It commenced upon the 8th of September and continued to the 31st of December. "Of 1,010 patients admitted, 129 took the fever, and sixty-one died."—*Labatt, quoted by Churchill.*	*Sketch of Epidemics of Puerperal Fever.*	1819. A very fatal epidemic of puerperal fever occurred at Paris. In 1819–20 nearly one-half of those attacked died.—MOORE *on Puerperal Fever.* 1819. Puerperal fever was epidemic in Vienna.—CHURCHILL.
PUERPERAL FEVER.			
"	The boroughs of Clonmel and Newtownlimavady, in Ireland, are reported to have completely succeeded in the extirpation of the small-pox by vaccination.	*Report to Secretary of State on Vaccination.*	
"	"As the disease [fever] in Dublin had commenced epidemically at a later period than in most parts of the country, it might be expected to continue in that city when it had disappeared in other places. In the month of April, 1819, the reports from the hospitals in Dublin showed a diminution in the number of applicants." The "time of greatest prevalence" of the epidemic in Waterford Roscrea, Gorey, Enniscorthy, and other parts of Wexford, Kilkenny, part of Carlow, and at Athlone, occurred in the spring and summer of 1819. Toward the close of the year fever and dysentery had fallen to their usual standard.	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	XX. "In the extensive districts of Connemara and Joyce Country, where there are but few resident gentry, and where the population is scattered over a wild, boggy, mountainous range, fever prevailed very generally, and still [1819] prevails, scarcely any curative measure having been adopted to put a stop to its progress."—*J. Crampton's Report on Fever in Galway.*	"	1819. An epidemic of small pox occurred at Norwich, which carried off 530 individuals in this year.—CROSS'S *History of the Variolous Epidemic.*
"	XXI. In drawing a parallel between the pestilence of 1740–41 and that of 1816–19, after alluding to the prevalence of small-pox,	"	
INFLUENZA.	Doctors Barker and Cheyne observe:—"An epidemic catarrh appeared early in the summer of 1743, a disease which was remarked in the end of spring, 1819; and some cases of sore throat appeared in June and July, 1819, a considerable proportion of which had a fatal termination."		
DYSENTERY.	"In early autumn several cases of cholera degenerated into Dysentery; and in the spring following symptoms of dysentery accompanied the measles, then epidemical in many parts of Ireland. The occurrence of dysentery in the present instance is an additional proof	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	of the truth of the observation which has been often made, namely, 'that in the latter end of very hot seasons the bloody flux is apt to become general.' Dysentery was productive of several forms of		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1819.	dropsy—ascites and anasarca in particular; and it is worthy of remark that a swelling occurred in several of the patients, both males and females, resembling phlegmasia dolens in all respects but in its connexion with parturition."—*Cheyne.*		1819. "Fever continued to prevail through Edinburgh; and in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, we read that fever has progressively increased, and has been more or less prevalent during the last three years." Fever likewise prevailed extensively in the north of Scotland, and also at Leeds, and other parts of the north of England.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	October.—Great snow in Dublin; the same not observed so early for eighteen years previously. Dungannon and other parts of the north of Ireland suffered from inundations, owing to the sudden thaw which occurred towards the end of December.	*Faulkner's Journal.* *Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	The committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into "the state of Disease and condition of the labouring poor," reported upon many of the facts contained in the foregoing entries, and recommended the prevention of "the migration of mendicant poor who, pressed by distress, and seeking for relief, have fatally contributed to the general diffusion of disease;" and they added, in alluding to the continuance of fever, that "the united testimony of every competent inquirer, attributes the want of employment of the labouring classes, as a primary and powerfully efficient cause" in the propagation and spread of disease. They recommended an extensive system of drainage throughout the country, the want of which, "in the opinion of eminent physicians, formed a fruitful source of fever." They attributed much of the condition of the country at that period to excessive population, and remark, "it is almost impossible in theory to estimate the mischiefs attendant on a redundant, a growing, and unemployed population, converting that which ought to be the strength into the peril of the state. It is obvious that the tendency of such a population to general misery must be rapid, in proportion to the facility of procuring human sustenance, leading to the boundless multiplication of human beings satisfied with the lowest condition of existence."	*Parliamentary Report on Disease and Condition of the Poor in Ireland.*	1819. For some years past, small pox prevailed over a large portion of Scotland, and a varioloid epidemic spread through Edinburgh, in 1818 and 1819.—THOMSON *on the Varioloid Epidemic.*
"	Dr. Ryan, alluding to the mortality in Ireland in 1741, when "the roads were spread with the dead or dying, [and] men were the colour of the weeds on which they fed, and many were buried in the fields and ditches where they perished," writes:—"Many similar instances were daily observed during the fevers of 1800, and 1817, '18, and '19."	*Ryan's Midwifery.*	1819. Typhus fever prevailed in Aberdeenshire; about 2,400 cases were treated in the public institutions of Aberdeen, from September, 1818, to September, 1819.—MURRAY, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
" SCARLATINA.	"Scarlatina now [October, 1819] frequently occurs among children; hence it seems not improbable that the more closely we examine the progress of epidemics the more uniformity we shall discover in the order of their succession. We shall not probably err in estimating the proportion which those who sickened with epidemic fever in Ireland bore to its total population as that of 1 to 4."	*Barker and Cheyne's Report.*	
"	"The last three years, it is well known, have been marked by the rise and decline of the most formidable epidemic fever which has visited Ireland for a century nearly. The decline of the epidemic forms the most prominent medical event of the year 1819." In addition to the different fever hospitals alluded to in the report of the foregoing epidemic, the Talbot Fever Hospital, in James's-street, was opened for the reception of 100 female patients in April, 1819, and closed in March, 1820, when the Governors of Cork-street Hospital enlarged the accommodation there from 180 to 200 beds. At the close of this great epidemic fever, in the spring of 1819, "the several hospitals appropriated to the reception of fever patients in Dublin," afforded the following amount of accommodation:—	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

The Richmond General Penitentiary,	571	patients.
Whitworth Chronic Hospital and buildings attached,	87	"
Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	100	"
Dr. Steevens' Hospital,	90	"
Cork-street House of Recovery,	260	"
Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra,	30	"
Hardwicke Hospital, House of Industry,	71	"
Total,	1,209	

"	The Talbot Hospital was established as a substitute for the Richmond General Penitentiary, which was closed in May, 1819. The total number of persons admitted into all the Dublin Hospitals from the 1st of September, 1817, to the 30th of September, 1819, amounted to 41,775, and the deaths numbered 1,971. The mortality was greatest in the winter of 1818, and least in the summer of that year. If to the foregoing numbers are added "those persons, who, declining hospital relief, were attended by the physicians of dispensaries, and persons of the better classes affected with the disease, it is probable that not less than 50,000 persons, viz.,		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1819.	more than a fourth part of the entire population [of Dublin] had passed through the disease." Erysipelas was very prevalent in the early part of the year 1819.—*O'Brien.*		
,,	"The present population of Ireland may be estimated at about six millions; of these it is computed, that about eight hundred thousand were affected by the disease, and that above forty thousand perished by the joint ravages of famine, dysentery, and fever." The positive mortality was greatest during the summer months, the relative least.	*Harty's Historic Sketch.*	
A.D.1820.	GEORGE IV.		1820. A great fall of snow in Scotland, succeeded by intense frost in the beginning of January. The thermometer in Glasgow stated to be so low as 13°. France also suffered severely from this great snow. In London the Thames was frozen to nearly one-third of its breadth. The thermometer is said to have fallen 16° below the freezing point. Cholera continued to spread throughout the East, China, and the Philippine Islands.—*Public Newspapers.*
,	Mean temperature of the year 50°. The highest 75° in July, and the lowest 20° in January. Mean of the barometer, 29·73. The fall of rain this year amounted to 19·30 inches, according to the registry at Glasnevin Gardens, near Dublin.	*Orpen's MS. Observations. Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
,,	A great fall of snow occurred in the early part of January, with very severe weather in spring, particularly in the South, arresting the intercourse between the provinces and the metropolis. Violent storms in different parts both of the North and South, during the remainder of the month. "Since the early part of the year 1814 we have not experienced any thing like the severity of the weather which this winter has produced. The occasional falls of snow and continued frosts during the early parts of the season have been succeeded by a heavy fall of snow," which accumulated to the depth of many feet, and drifted to such a depth in many places that several mails were unable to reach Dublin. Some vessels were lost on the coast. At Belfast the frost lasted three weeks. Partridges became so weak as to fall an easy prey, and, it was believed, would become "as scarce as they were after the winter of 1814." Towards the end of the month a thaw occurred, which caused great inundations, and much destruction of property, especially at Cork.	*Dublin Evening Post. Faulkner's Journal. Irish Farmer's Journal.*	1820. Severe weather in England; several persons frozen to death; the snow said to be deeper at Dartmoor than in the memorable winter of 1813–14.—*Irish Farmer's Journal.*
,,	"Scarlatina anginosa was epidemic in this city in the spring of 1820."—*Sir P. Crampton.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	1820. The summer months were so excessively hot in England and Scotland that sudden deaths were reported to have occurred from the heat.—*Freeman's Journal.*
,,	By direction of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a Board of Health was appointed in March, 1820, to obtain information respecting epidemic disease—to collect reports on the state of the public health in other countries—to examine into the state of the Irish public Medical Charities, and to submit, for the consideration of the government, such measures of police as were likely to improve the public health, and to acquire the sanction of the executive government, or the support of the national law.	*Public records.*	
,,	There was a good harvest this year.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
,, FEVER.	The admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital during this year were 2,974, and the deaths 203, or 1 in $14\frac{52}{203}$, while in the year 1818 of 7,608 persons admitted only 258 persons died, or 1 in $29\frac{4}{43}$: so that although the cases were fewer, the mortality was greater in this year. "Fever was malignant and fatal in the month of June, notwithstanding that the weather was in no way intemperate. Dysentery also prevailed."—*Stoker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
A.D.1816. to 1820.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period, ending 31st of December, 1820. Mean of the five years—barometer, 29·74; thermometer, 50·1°: the greatest height the thermometer rose to was 84°, in the month of June, in 1817, and the lowest the mercury fell to was 20°, in January, 1820.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
A.D.1821.	The foregoing epidemic constitution had scarcely waned when another pestilential period commenced, the evident sequence of the very peculiar atmospheric and other cosmical condition of the year 1821, which, although it was not itself characterized by disease, was the manifest forerunner, and, in great part, the cause of the distress and pestilence which prevailed over a large portion of the south and west of Ireland during the following year. The inclement winter of 1820–21,—characterized by a severe frost and deep snow,—was succeeded by a spring noted for its violent storms and extensive inundations. All these atmospheric conditions, which were common throughout the British Isles, greatly retarded the sowing time, especially of potatoes. Heavy and extensive floods in the autumn and winter of this year destroyed a large portion of the potato crop, which led to great distress in the following spring; and we have been fortunate enough to collect sufficiently accurate observations to be able to state in figures the amount of rain and the months in which it fell in the year 1821. All the newspapers of the time agree as to the fact of the unparalleled wetness of the autumn,		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1821.	which had the effect of souring the potato, even then of stunted growth, and in many places of preventing the digging out of that crop, so that large tracts of potato-ground remained undug until late in the following spring, partly owing to the inclemency of the weather preventing out-door occupations, and partly from the diminutive size of the tubers, rendering them scarcely worth digging. This peculiar failure of the potato crop, which was almost confined to certain districts in the west and south, was the manifest product of a want of balance in the degrees of cold, heat, and moisture, at particular seasons of the year, and does not appear to have been the result of any peculiar atmospheric taint, such as at other periods induced failures of particular kinds of crops. The cereal crops of Ireland were not at all injured in proportion; and hence the remarkable fact alluded to by a committee of the House of Commons, of the exports of grain "infinitely exceeding the imports" from some of the distressed districts, at a time when the famine and pestilence prevailed most; but the potato was alone employed as food in these districts. Terrestrial phenomena of a rare, though not altogether unknown occurrence in Ireland, happened this year, and were probably induced by the unusual character of the seasons. The summer of 1822 is still memorable for the long and extreme degree of drought which prevailed—only equalled by that of 1826—and which, though it served to ripen the cereal crops, checked the growth of the potato, then the chief food of the Irish, and, in some places, their only means of sustenance. Notwithstanding the abatement of mortality and the arrest of pestilence, about this period the great pestilential constitution, which commenced with the severe frost in the winter of 1813–14, did not quite cease, but merely abated; for the year 1822 was one of unwonted fatality, and the years 1823 and 1824 were not altogether devoid of calamity and sickness, thus completing the ten-year period over which most epidemics in Ireland have extended. It was remarkable that in 1822 pestilence spread over many portions of the country which had escaped during the previous years. The potato failure, in the latter end of 1821, produced decided famine throughout many parts of the country in 1822. Epizootics, Smallpox, Fever, and Dysentery appeared contemporaneously.		
,,	I. The mean temperature of this year was 51·5°, rather above the average—although the highest point to which the mercury rose was only 73°, and the lowest was but 33°, or more than 5° higher than the average lowest point for the 22 years included in Doctor Orpen's observations. The mean of the barometer was 29·70. The rain registered at Glasnevin Gardens, near Dublin, this year, amounted to 25 inches.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Irish Farmer's Journa .*	1821. The commencement of the year in England very severe. The navigation of the Thames interrupted by the frost early in January, and a heavy snow in London eight feet deep. It was also general throughout the country. In February an earthquake occurred at Oporto. In England the crops were reported to be good, but backward, and "pigs sold high on account of the numbers carried off by the distemper last year." Subsequently we read that the summer was ungenial; there were long night frosts in July, sharp winds and continued drought. The same character of weather reported from Scotland, in which country, in particular, the great dearth of rain was severely felt. Lanark mills ceased working for want of water; the long continuance of cold harsh winds was loudly complained of by the farmers.—*Dublin Evening Post.*
,,	A severe frost, attended with harsh easterly winds, occurred at the commencement of the year. The navigation of the canals was suspended owing to the quantity of ice early in January. From the continuance of easterly gales on the one hand, and the great depth of snow upon the other, the intercourse with the metropolis, both by land and water, was seriously interrupted. The night mails were unable to travel, and twenty Irish mails were due at one time in London. February was fine, but during March and April there was much hail, rain, and sleet.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
,,	Owing to the plentiful harvest, especially of the potato crop, in 1820, it was reported that large quantities in the south were allowed to remain in the ground until 1821. Upon the 10th of May, in this year, potatoes were sold at a *halfpenny per stone* in the King's county.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
,,	"Notwithstanding all that is said of the fineness of the weather in England, and the advanced stage of vegetation in the northern parts of Ireland, our western spring is more like old winter with its icy breath and chilling cold. During the course of last week [the end of May] the thermometer often fell to zero."	*Connaught Journal.*	
,,	II. A remarkable cosmical phenomenon, similar to those recorded under 1745, 1788, 1809, and 1819, occurred in the summer of this year, near Clara, in the King's County. At 7, P.M., on the evening of the 26th of June, the south front of the bog of Ballykillion, or Kilmalady gave way to the depth of twenty-five feet, and, with a tremendous noise, commenced to move down the valley at the rate of about two yards an hour, with a front 200 yards wide, and about eight feet deep; thus spreading rapidly over hundreds of acres of valuable land. As stated in the report of the Royal Dublin Society, the entire distance over which the bog flowed was three miles. According to some accounts, "a mighty convulsion shook the country for many miles around, accompanied by noise like the roaring of thunder; the earth burst,	*Dublin Evening Post, and other Public Newspapers.*	In America "the spring was wet and cold, and the summer dry and sultry, with uncommon heat; all vegetable productions seemed to wither, and the drought was so great that the wells or springs were dried up; the thermometer rose to 90°, and to 100° in May." Fevers and yellow pestilence prevailed in the autumn throughout many of the states. Cholera continued to spread, and committed great ravages in Java, Borneo, and other parts of the Indian Archipelago. It now took a decided western direction, and reached Muscat, in

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1821.	and a torrent burst forth composed of bog stuff." It continued to move for more than a month, and was evidently caused by pent-up water in the interior of the mass, probably influenced by the severe frost and snow of the previous spring, as occurred at Monabugh in 1788. The quantity of bog in motion at one time was estimated at 2,500 acres. About the same time the Ferret-bog, about sixteen miles north-east of Kilmalady, was "strongly agitated, boiling up to a great height."—*See also Mr. Griffith's Report made to the Royal Dublin Society.* An occurrence of a like character occurred in Joyce Country, in the west of Ireland, in the September of this year, where it is related that upwards of an hundred acres of land, on which crops were growing and several families resided, were heard to emit a sound resembling thunder; the earth then became convulsed, and eventually this large tract moved down towards the sea, leaving the whole route over which it passed a complete waste. In 1819, another instance of a portion of bog being put in motion occurred in Erris, county Mayo, by which several lives were lost, as already described at page 186.		Arabia. It passed up the Persian Gulf, and ravaged Bassora and Bagdad, and also Ispahan. It continued to prevail in Persia in 1822, and throughout China, and the Georgian frontiers of Russia, during this and the two following years.—BASCOME. 1821. The weather in England resembled that of Ireland during the summer and autumn. During the latter period there occurred great rains, causing great inundations. Corn crops were laid and also affected by "a little green fly." In Kent it was stated "If this weather continues the consequences will be dreadful." As the season advanced it was said "Nothing can exceed the deplorable accounts received from all parts of the country relative to the harvest. Whole fields of wheat inundated."—*Irish Farmer's Journal and Public Newspapers.*
"	Fever continued during the first quarter of 1821.—*Stoker.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
DYSENTERY.	III. "In Limerick dysentery began to prevail in the latter end of May, or beginning of June; and although no class of the inhabitants altogether escaped from its attacks, it was most general and severe among the lower orders." The 79th regiment, then quartered in that city, suffered severely. "In the month of August, 1821, cholera was very prevalent in Dublin. In the end of September, there were many severe cases of dysentery in the hospitals, some of which commenced with symptoms of cholera."—*Cheyne.*	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	
"	In June dysentery was very prevalent at Limerick.	*Limerick Chronicle.*	Barcelona, Zeres, Cadiz, and other parts of Spain, suffered from yellow fever.—FELLOW'S *Reports.* O'HALLORAN *on the Spanish fever.* An epidemic of miliary fever or Picardy Sweat raged in the department of the Ouse and Seine from March to October.—HECKER.
"	IV. POTATO FAILURE.—May was dry and cold. In June the weather was cold and frosty attended with north winds and a scorching sun; "the harsh, dry season injured all the crops." In July the weather was pronounced unfavourable to the growing crops. Throughout August there was promise of a good harvest; but heavy rains commenced in the latter end of that month, and continued almost without intermission through September; this sudden moisture, in the first instance, injured the wheat. Serious inundations occurred throughout the West, especially in Mayo and Galway. The floods not only carried off the hay, but literally swept away whole crops of potatoes. Towards the middle of the month all out-door work was suspended, and great anxiety was manifested for the harvest. King George IV. on his return from Ireland was several days at sea between Kingstown and Milford-haven, owing to stress of weather. In October, we read—"Since the year 1816 we have not had to record so unfavourable a harvest." Rain still poured in torrents. In November we read—"Incessant rains; the country is in a wretched state. Very little potatoes dug, and in most places hardly worth digging; the potatoes small and deficient; the cup potato suffered most, and this potato seems to have grown quite degenerate." December "commenced with a violent storm, especially felt in the neighbourhood of Dublin." The most lamentable accounts continued to pour in from the western counties respecting the incessant moisture and the injury to the potato crop. The mail coaches were interrupted in their route to the provinces by the inundations. A flood of unusual height and extent occurred in the river Shannon, which laid miles of the country under water along its banks, and drove from their habitations many of the inhabitants, both from the town of Carrick-on Shannon near its source, and from Limerick at its embouchure. "Many fields of potatoes are still [20th December] undug, and the crop is souring in the ground or rotting in the pits." Many of the roads were impassable; the days so dark that candles had to be lighted at one o'clock. At Athlone the overflow of the Shannon presented, in the words of the narrator, a "boundless ocean"—covering for weeks the potato fields, and not only souring the crop, but preventing all access to the pits even where they were dug. On the 29th of the month a great inundation occurred in Dublin, the river Liffey rose above the quay walls, and flooded the houses in its neighbourhood.	*Dublin Evening Post, and other Public Newspapers.*	The yellow fever continued to rage through Spain in the autumn of this year to an alarming extent.—*Public Newspapers.* A bloody rain in Geissen which ZIMMERMAN examined and found to consist of vegeto-animal matter, denominated Pyrrhine. Professor EHRENBURGH, of Berlin, who has written a large work upon the subject, has fixed the number of rubifying animalcules which have the power of giving a sanguineous colour to fresh or salt water at 10.—MORREN.
"	July.—"A scorching sun and great want of dew acted injuriously on vegetation and on fruit trees in particular." In September there was much rain with severe inundations. In December great storms and floods injured, to a certain extent, the potato crop.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"The failure of 1822 in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, was owing to a continued and excessive humidity, which caused the	*The Irish Crisis.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1821.	potatoes to rot after they had been stored in the pits [in 1821], so that the deficiency of food was not discovered until late in the season."—*Sir C. Trevelyan.*		
"	The first complete Census of Ireland, by means of an actual enumeration of the people, was taken this summer, and compiled by Mr. Shaw Mason, when it was found that the population amounted to 6,801,827, of whom 3,341,926 were males, and 3,459,901 were females.—*Abstract of Returns made according to an Act for taking an Account of the Population of Ireland.*	*Census Report for* 1821.	
"	V. Bills of mortality "have not been satisfactorily preserved in Dublin: an omission which, in so great a city, is much to be regretted. Had we such documents, they would, I am persuaded, afford decided evidence of the value of vaccination, and of the necessity for its being more generally adopted, by showing the alarming numbers who were destroyed even in the course of last year, within the precincts of this city, by the natural small-pox."	*Stoker's Observations on Varioloid Diseases.*	
SMALL-POX.			
FEVER AND EPIZOOTIC.	VI. Typhus fever appeared in the Queen's County and county Kilkenny in the month of December, and owing to constant wet, an unusual epidemic broke out among the horses.	*Public Newspapers.*	1821. "During the summer of 1821 nearly all the swine in the neighbourhood of Mazamet were attacked by a violent and mortal disease that spared neither age nor sex, fat nor lean."—SAUSSOL, *quoted by* YOUATT.
A.D.1822.	VII. The temperature of this year was nearly similar to the last, the mean being 51·5°, the highest 72°, in July, and the lowest 31°, in December; the year may therefore be counted more than usually warm. The mean of the barometer was 29·81. The amount of rain which fell this year at Glasnevin, near Dublin, was 31·44 inches.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	Great floods during the month of January, in the British isles generally. A great storm occurred at Wexford upon the 5th of the month, which caused extensive inundations, and did great damage. A great inundation at Cork. Early in April there prevailed "great distress amongst the poor in the West, in consequence of the potatoes having failed."	*Saunders, Freeman, and Dublin Evening Post.*	1822. Great floods in England, particularly of the Thames.—*Saunders' News-Letter.* 1822. Penzance suffered from a malady resembling typhus fever, said to be caused by the stagnant waters, in consequence of the late heavy rains. Fever raging in different parts of England, and Scarlatina in Scotland. A terrible deluge at Havanna. An earthquake in Yorkshire, early in February, and also in Bavaria. Epidemic fever raging at Minorca; Cholera in Calcutta; and plague at Constantinople "An astonishing mortality at Batavia, 400,000 persons carried off." At Algiers the plague causes from 50 to 60 deaths daily, and is making alarming progress in Turkish Albania.—*Freeman's Journal.* A great earthquake at Valparaiso, in November, such as had not been experienced in Chili since 1730.—*Public Newspapers.* 1822. Great hail in England, particularly at Shrewsbury, Norwich, and Preston. An earthquake at St. Jago. "The number and violence of storms with which Europe has been visited during the summer has been unprecedented within the memory of the oldest man." Agues are very prevalent, and of an obstinate character. Great earthquake at Aleppo.—*Saunders' News-Letter.* Yellow fever raging in Havanna. An earthquake at Lisbon in July.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	The extreme wetness of last year continued during the January and early spring of this—retarding all farming business. It was found that the potatoes in the pits had suffered considerably. Extensive and alarming distress prevailed throughout the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Clare, during the spring; and famine was reported from various districts of the West. Public meetings were held to consider the state of the poor. Seed potatoes could not be procured, and what were planted were in many instances subsequently removed from the ground for food. Towards the end of April starvation was reported from Clare; and the failure in last year's potato crop was also reported from Kerry. At this period, the counties which had suffered most from the potato failure, and were now labouring under undeniable famine, were Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and Cork. Towards the end of the month, we read:—"Potatoes, the only support of the miserable lower orders, exceed in price any thing that can be conceived," and are of such inferior quality as to promote disease. "Such misery was never witnessed before in the town of Galway, whole clans pouring in from the mountains of Connemara in quest of food." Potatoes 8*d.* a stone. Public meetings were again held throughout the country for the purpose of alleviating the general distress. At that in Limerick, it was recommended "that other food be substituted for potatoes, in order to spare the supply of seed, and to avoid an article of consumption perhaps less wholesome than usual, the potato in many instances not having ripened last year." Seed potatoes were, in many instances, given to the people—cut to prevent their being used as food. Upon the 25th of May, the distress at Skibbereen and its vicinity was "horrible beyond description."	*Provincial and other Public Newspapers.*	
"	Early in the year 1822, a representation was received from the Irish Government respecting the distress then prevailing in the west and south-west of Ireland. One thousand tons of potatoes were procured from Scotland, and 400 tons of seed potatoes were purchased at Liverpool, and sent to Ireland.	*Parliamentary Report on Scarcity in Ireland.*	
"	VIII. In April it was reported that in the west of Ireland "the cattle were dying by dozens for want of food," owing to the condition of the pasture lands and the destruction of the hay crop in the previous autumn. In the end of the month, Typhus, of a very malignant character, broke out in Galway, and shortly afterwards in different parts of Clare, and in May, in Limerick. During this month persons were buried without coffins—an unusual circumstance in Ireland.	*Dublin Evening Post.* *Public Newspapers.*	1822. Scarlet fever raging at Brechin, in Scotland.—BLACK.
FEVER.			
"	During May, scarcity and disease prevailed extensively throughout Limerick, Clare, Galway, Mayo, and along the whole coast from Kerry to Sligo. Accounts from Galway say every moment increases	*Saunders' News Letter, and Freeman's Journal.*	1822. The epidemic cholera still continued its march during this and the two following years, especially through

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics
A.D.1822.	the distress of the poor; hundreds die along the coast from eating improper food. In the county Cork, we read that "the peasantry are suffering from famine." About the middle of the month, Kerry suffered more than most other places; the distress, say the newspapers, is much worse in the country than in the cities: in "Skibbereen it is not uncommon to see unhappy beings fainting in the streets from want of food." On the 24th, a letter from Sligo states: "Fever stalks upon the heels of famine; we cannot accommodate the sick; the type of the fever is at present more malignant and its duration longer than in 1817. It runs often to twenty-seven or thirty days, and leaves the survivor idiotic for weeks. The fields are untilled; the total failure of the flax crop last year has added to the poor man's calamities." In June and July, the accounts from the West relate the deplorable condition of the peasantry, who, along the coasts of Galway, Sligo, and Mayo, support life chiefly on seaweed and shell-fish picked up along the shores. This distress originated in the total failure of the potato crop, owing to the heavy rains for many months in last year and the beginning of this, and also from the mortality among cattle, probably arising from the same source; so that it is manifest an epizootic then prevailed in the county of Sligo, which was by this time included within the region of famine and pestilence. Arran, and the other islands along the coast, were likewise included among the suffering districts.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	Persia, and Chinese Tartary, and Syria It soon approached the Georgian frontiers of Russia.—*Public Records, and* BASCOME. 1822. Ordinary typhus prevailed in Paris, during which time many cases of spasmodic yellow fever, as it was termed, were observed.—BASCOME. 1821-22. Puerperal fever epidemic in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stirling.—CAMPBELL.
"	In June a circular was issued by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis Wellesley, requesting information upon the subject of the potato crop. This is one of the earliest notices of an Agricultural Inquiry in Ireland. Collections were made in the churches of Dublin to relieve the distresses of the people in the south and west.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	There were but few exceptions to the extensive scene of human suffering; the great mass of the labouring population presented a general and uniform desert of domestic and individual distress. The General Board of Health reported to the Marquess Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant, upon the state of the population, and describing, in graphic terms, the condition of their dwellings, state that "their situation in sickness is miserable, and is the cause of spreading disease among them. The different members of a family occupy the same bed, which, in many or most instances, arises from the want of bedclothes: the want of covering is very great. At Clonmel the condition of the poor, as to bedding, is wretched; they sleep on straw seldom changed, and frequently on the damp ground." In Kerry, fever, measles, and cutaneous disorders, particularly "the running ulcer," were reported to have been spread by infected clothing. This latter disease was also common around Mallow. The diet of the poor was largely discussed. In parts of Tipperary, "about the middle of summer, previous to the ripening of the potatoes many of the poor were under the necessity of living on cabbages seasoned with salt;" this was a common occurrence on the west coast of Mayo many years afterwards. The Report adds:—"The people have of late cultivated a white, soft potato [the *lumper*], which is productive, and requires little manure, but is a watery, relaxing, unwholesome food." They also reported upon the great want of fuel that prevailed in Ireland at this time.	*First Report of General Board of Health.*	
" DYSENTERY.	IX. The salt leaf (chiefly *dillisk*), nettles, and other uncooked or indigestible food, seemed to induce Dysentery and other bowel affections. It was not uncommon to bleed cattle for the sake of the food which the blood afforded. Such was the state of parts of the west of Ireland, that funerals were dispensed with, and the dead were carried across horses' backs to the nearest burial place. In addition to the fever and dysentery, many of the people were "swelled in the limbs, and unable to walk to the next house. During the month of June, the weather became intensely warm in the south." By a registry kept at Cork, it appears that so high a temperature had not occurred for fourteen years; from 81° it rose to 83°. The contagion spread at this time extensively over that city, and the local committees report that "dysentery, typhus fever, and cholera morbus exist throughout the entire south and west."	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	The distress is every day increasing; a woman was "found dead in a field from starvation" in the county Mayo. Fever is daily extending. "The misery we witness is awful." In Tralee great distress prevails; thousands in that town are now depending upon the weekly relief given by the local committee. In Castlebar, so urgent is the distress of the poor, that 300 families have been added to the relief list. The situation of the poor in Connemara is most miserable; every exertion to alleviate it is in vain. Many die and are	*Freeman's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter, and Freeman's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1822.	buried without coffins; many die for want of food, and "from eating wild plants and salt leaves." Fever increased in Sligo, Mayo, and Galway during the month. In the county of Carlow cases of Dysentery occurred, from the people living on boiled nettles. The famine and pestilence spread through the county of Cork; at Bantry, "scenes of the most agonizing distress are every day taking place; many faint from exhaustion while waiting for food." At Killarney, the people have for months, it is said, supported themselves on rock weed and nettle tops. July 6th—Some are still setting potatoes. During the end of June and the whole of July, famine and disease spread extensively through the north-western districts. Fever prevailed particularly at Galway and in some of the small towns of Sligo, Mayo, and Clare. "Thousands of the inhabitants of Erris [county Mayo] are subsisting on sea-weed: typhus fever and dysentery were so bad, that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead. The people at Achill, it is said, perish in such numbers, that they are found on the road side lying dead. On the 22nd, we read that in Mayo, 260,000 persons were receiving public relief. Fever in Clare. Typhus fever is spreading its desolation everywhere." Upon the 3rd of July, 700 persons laboured under fever in the county of Clare "and were without medical aid or food; they have no subsistence but what they gather on the sea shore." 9th—Great inundations occurred, particularly in the south. In Cork, 150,000 persons were said to be in actual want. The fever and dysentery, which had for the most part been confined to the seaboard counties of the west, now spread inland, and the former broke out with great virulence at Tullamore, in the King's county.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter, and Freeman's Journal.*	
"	The accounts from the south and west are heart-rending to humanity, notwithstanding every exertion. "It was computed that 40,000 in the county Sligo" had not the means of subsistence, and it was stated that in the parish of Ballynakill, Connemara, twenty-seven persons perished by famine, and very many had died of typhus fever and dysentery occasioned by starvation. The London subscription for the relief of the Irish poor then amounted to £115,000. "The Dublin subscription was little short of £18,000. Luke White, Esq., of his own private bounty, ordered the poor on his vast estates in Limerick to be employed and supported."	*Enniskillen Chronicle.* *Sligo Journal.* *Public Newspapers.*	
"	In May a public meeting was held in London, when a committee of 109 of "the nobility and gentry was formed, and a subscription was entered into, amounting, with the aid of a king's letter, to £311,081 5*s.* 7*d.*, of which £44,179 9*s.* was raised in Ireland." The poor were employed in making roads, and other public works were set on foot for the same object. In June and July £300,000 was granted for the employment of the poor in Ireland.	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	"A dreadful famine came on, produced by the failure of the harvest, and especially of the potato crop. The southern and western counties suffered most. Government hastened to abate these horrors, sending over £500,000, to be placed at the disposal of Lord Wellesley and to be dispensed by him in charitable relief or in public works. Private benevolence came to the aid of national generosity; great subscriptions were raised in England and Scotland, and wherever there was an English colony or settlement, or any place where a few Englishmen were congregated, some money was raised for the suffering people of Munster and Connaught."	*MacFarlane's History of England.*	
"	"The humidity of the season of 1821, caused want of employment, which was followed by severe famine and fever in 1822. So great was the distress among the lower classes all over Ireland in 1822, that many of them removed the seed potatoes out of the earth to consume as food,—others lived on wild esculent herbs they collected out of the corn fields; and as several cattle died from starvation, their carcasses were greedily eaten. The disease was of the same character as in 1817, and dysentery prevailed in the autumn."	*Ryan's Midwifery.*	
"	Alluding to the potato failure of this period, Mr. Sabine wrote the following remarks:—"The potato when in cultivation is very liable to injury from casualties of season, and as it is not at present known how to keep it in store for use beyond a few months, a general failure of the year's crop, *whenever it shall have become the chief or sole support of a country, must inevitably lead to all the misery of famine* more dreadful in proportion to the numbers exposed to its ravages."	*Transactions of Horticultural Society of London.*	
"	Among the inhabitants of Dublin "the principal articles of food seem to be potatoes, salt fish, and tea. Potatoes are the grand nutrient principle and support of existence, and without this invaluable vegetable, hundreds must daily drop into the grave. It forms the great barrier to the ravages of hunger, and indeed constitutes almost the only one. Next to the potato, salt food seems the favourite article,	*Dublin Hospital Reports.*	

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Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1822.	particularly salt fish. Flesh meat can seldom be procured, and of this the salt kind is preferred. This attachment to salt food probably arises from two causes; first, its greater cheapness, and secondly, its stimulating and sapid quality; it is impossible not to notice the preference which the lower orders here, compared with those of England, have to stimulating or flavorous, rather than nourishing food, and indeed their carelessness about the latter, except potatoes."—*Speer on Diseases of the Lower Orders in Dublin.*		
"	X. A Committee of the House of Commons appointed to report upon the calamities of 1822, stated that "a pressure of distress wholly unexampled was felt in Ireland, and which led to the appropriation of large sums voted by the legislature and subscribed by individuals, for the purposes of mitigating, if not of averting that famine and disease which had extended to so alarming a degree in many parts of Ireland." The districts in which the distress was found to be most urgent were the following—Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Clare, Tipperary (part of,) Cork City, Limerick City, and Galway Town—"containing altogether a population of 2,907,000, from which it would appear that the distressed districts were equal in extent to one half of the superficies of the country. In the districts adverted to, the potato crop, which furnishes the general food of the peasantry, had failed; but there was no want of food of another description for the support of human life. On the contrary, the crops of grain had been far from deficient, and the prices of corn and oatmeal were very moderate. The calamities of 1822, may, therefore, be said to have proceeded less from the want of food itself, than from the want of adequate means of purchasing it; or in other words, from the want of profitable employment." In Clare, 26,845 persons were supported at an expense of not quite one penny each per diem.	*Report of Parliamentary Committee.*	
"	"The present local scarcity that prevails in parts of Ireland differs from famines in general," because there is a superabundance of provisions throughout the country, though unequally dispersed. In a printed paper drawn up by a Government Relief Board, in 1822, it was advised to lessen the quantity of potatoes used for food in distressed districts, in order to reserve that crop for seed, *and that every inducement should be held out for the cultivation of potatoes in those quarters.*" From the 7th of May, 1822, to the 10th of April, 1824, the sum of £311,081 5*s.* 7*d.* was subscribed for the relief of the distressed poor in Ireland, of which £87,667 was granted to various societies for the future benefit of the country, and £31,260 was collected by the Mansion House Committee of Dublin. On the 24th of June Parliament voted £100,000 "for the employment of the poor in Ireland;" and in July a further sum of £200,000 was granted "for such measures as the exigencies of affairs may require." The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons upon the distress in Ireland at this period states that "the potato crop is also very variable and uncertain; nor can the surplus of one harvest be reserved to supply any deficiency in a subsequent year. From the weight and bulk of potatoes, there are great difficulties in the way of transport, and these difficulties produce great disproportion between the prices in one district and those in a district immediately adjoining." This difficulty has since been to a certain extent obviated by the introduction of railways.—*See also, on the subject of this famine, Butler Bryan's Practical View of Ireland; published in* 1831.	*Parliamentary Report on Scarcity in Ireland.* *Report of the Committee of the House of Commons.*	1822. At a ball at the Opera-house in London for the benefit of the suffering Irish, and at which the King was present, £6,000 was collected.—*Public Newspaper.*
"	XI. Doctor Graves, who graphically described this partial famine in the west of Ireland, says, "the great increase of wretchedness experienced by the poor throughout that district [the town and county of Galway] in the spring and summer of 1822, is still [1824] fresh in the memory of all. The general failure of the potato crop had deprived the peasantry of their principal, if not only support, and conspired with the pressure of the times to reduce them to a state of the most urgent want." At length a sufficient quantity of food was procured for the distressed districts, "yet in many parts of the country it was soon found impossible to place food within the reach of all who were in want of it. This difficulty was particularly felt in Connemara, a wild and sequestered district, where the population is scattered over a mountainous and boggy country of considerable extent, at that period nearly destitute of roads." Places were appointed "in which the famished multitudes might assemble for the purpose of receiving relief—stores of provisions were collected, and food was given to every one who asked for it." As Galway was the chief depot of these stores, thousands of distressed persons collected therein; and many were so exhausted by previous suffering that they survived their arrival but a few days. Sometimes the number fed	*Transactions of Association of College of Physicians in Ireland.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1822.	amounted to as many as 4,000 daily. In addition to those miseries, "the spring and summer fisheries proved unproductive" in Galway and the west of Ireland. The increase of fever, and the mortality consequent thereon, began to attract attention in the month of May. "During the months of June, July, and August, all parts of the town and adjacent country, with the exception of Claddagh village, had become affected; and much alarm was excited, as well by the rapid diffusion of the disease among the poor as by its spreading to the upper classes of society, in which the proportion of deaths was much greater, amounting to nearly one-third of those attacked. The disease increased towards the end of Autumn. Ropes were stretched across the streets to prevent the passage of cars or carriages, which might by their noise disturb the sick. The terror of infection was so great that it was not unusual for persons to guard their mouths with handkerchiefs while passing those houses in which a case of fever was known to exist. The shops of such as had any member of their family unwell were almost deserted. Many persons living in the country were afraid to purchase clothes or other articles in the town."—*Graves' Report upon Fever in Galway and the West of Ireland.*		1822. "The yellow fever was introduced this year into the city of New York."—TOWNSEND *on Yellow Fever.*
"	"There was a great scarcity A.D. 1822, and epidemic typhus prevailed to a great extent in the west of Ireland, involving other parts of that unfortunate country."	*Bascome's History.*	
"	During the entire summer the pages of the newspapers and the reports of the local committees describe in graphic terms the amount of distress and the extent of pestilence: relating how the people in the infected districts barely supported life on watercresses, nettle-tops, and the wild herbs of the fields; so that that period may well compete in depth of misery—although it was not of such wide extent, nor of such long continuance—with the more recent famine period of 1845-50. The spotted typhus fever and dysentery continued to rage with unusual virulence; and from some of the symptoms detailed in the public newspapers respecting the peculiar pallor of the face and the blackening of some portions of the body, it appears more than probable that scurvy, caused by deleterious food, prevailed among the people; but with the exception of the reports of Doctors Graves and Birche, the medical history of the period is defective. During the month of July typhus appeared in the King's county and the county of Kilkenny. Up to the middle of the month there had been promise of a good harvest, but then the rain came down in torrents; and subsequently we read of inundations spreading along the banks of the different rivers over the fields of corn and of potatoes. The money subscribed both at home and in England, together with £300,000 voted by Parliament for the purpose of giving employment to the poor, alone saved the peasantry along the south and west coasts from absolute starvation. The fever continued to rage in Galway until the close of autumn, when it slightly decreased. Great quantities of young unripe potatoes were removed from the ground to satisfy the cravings of the famishing people during summer. The rains of July proved detrimental in many places to the cereal crops, but, upon the whole, the harvest was pronounced a good one.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1822. A terrific earthquake at Aleppo in the summer of this year. Subsequent reports inform us of a perturbed state of the earth along the southern shores of Europe: in December Mount Hecla burst forth with unusual vigour; a great eruption of Vesuvius occurred. Great storms and floods occurred at Geneva, and a convulsion of the earth was felt so far as Stockholm.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	Owing to the unusual wetness of the preceding season, the potatoes rotted after being stored in the pits; this produced great distress in this year in all the western counties of Munster and Connaught. A Committee was formed in Dublin for the purpose of relieving the distress, which collected subscriptions amounting to upwards of £31,000. Committees were also formed in the principal towns and parishes throughout the country.	*Transactions of Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends,* 1846-47.	
"	August 2nd.—Cholera morbus was very prevalent in Boyle, county of Roscommon; sixty-three cases occurred. Towards the end of the month great floods took place at Limerick, by which the hay crop was materially injured. Fever continued on the increase in Galway and throughout the west during this month. The oat crop was damaged, by the frequent lightning during the summer, but the potato crop was good, and there was an "abundant harvest."	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	1822. An abundant harvest in England and Scotland.—*Agricultural Report in Public Newspapers.*
"	In September and the succeeding month fever of a most destructive character prevailed in the town of Galway. "We are sorry to say that during the week [ending 16th] fever has made most rapid strides in this town [Galway]. Hundreds of cases are outside the walls; not a street, or lane, or alley in the town, in which numbers of fever patients are not to be found."	*Galway Advertiser.*	
"	During October fever continued unabated, especially at Galway and Ennis.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1822. INFLUENZA.	XII. "The late influenza," says Dr. Stoker, "appeared to me to be the most formidable and fatal epidemic that I had ever witnessed." It commenced in November, 1822, and increased in severity in the January of the following year. "Dysentery and remittent fever were very general, and a still greater number of Agues than in the former month were found among those admitted to the hospital" of Cork-st., Dublin.	*Pathological Observations upon Influenza.*	
,,	The type of fever "differed little, if at all, from what was observed during the epidemic of 1817–18." It was usually of a mild description, but slow in its progress, seldom terminating before the fourteenth or seventeenth day. "Petechiæ were seldom met with, a circumstance which constitutes the only remarkable difference observed between this and the late general epidemic." Adult males suffered most, great despondency prevailed, for the pestilence was dreaded by the poor, "less as a messenger of death than as an enemy which paralyzed their bodily powers, and by attacking the head or principal member of a family, stripped it at once of every means of support." To remove this despondency the Government granted a liberal supply of money and clothing. "Happily these efforts were soon aided by a plentiful harvest; and as the potato crop proved abundant, this habitual food of the poor again became cheap. It was not long before the effects of these circumstances were visible upon the spirits of the people. Although the county of Galway, with the exception of Connemara, was not so soon affected as some other parts of Ireland, yet when disease had once gained footing there it spread with great rapidity; and before the end of July an increase either of fever, dysentery, or cholera, had taken place almost universally throughout this country. In the county of Clare very few baronies were exempt from a considerable increase of sickness. In June and July the prevalence of the same diseases in the county of Mayo was alarming. Many parts of the county of Kerry were visited by the epidemic, but, on the whole, it did not spread so generally here as through the counties already enumerated." The Claddagh portion of Galway remained unaffected for three months after the disease appeared in other portions of the town, and "many towns in the distressed districts of Cork, Limerick, Tralee, and Ennis, remained healthy. Although the county of Limerick remained for the most part healthy, yet in some districts it seemed to have suffered severely." The city of Limerick was scarcely more affected than in other years. In the counties of Roscommon and Sligo the disease does not appear to have been at any time either very general, or to have caused much alarm, except in the town of Sligo, where, in the month of June, fever cases were more numerous than ordinary, and dysentery and cholera were frequent and formidable. Some parishes and towns in the counties of Leitrim, Tipperary, and Cork, exhibited an increase of fever during the summer and autumn; but, on the whole, the progress of the epidemic in these counties was comparatively trifling. Its violence diminished as it advanced eastward, and it altogether ceased before it had proceeded farther in that direction than some parts of Leitrim, Roscommon, and Tipperary—that is, its action was limited to those districts more or less exposed to famine, and in them its severity would seem to have been in proportion to the degree of want by which it was preceded. "Dearth of provisions, and these of unwholesome quality, are, no doubt," says the same authority, in his clinical lectures, published in 1848, "aggravating circumstances; but that they are not the sole or even the chief cause of typhus epidemics, is evident from what I have since frequently witnessed—viz., the occurrence of fever epidemics during years of plenty, of which 1826 was a remarkable example."—*Graves' Report upon Fever in Galway and the West of Ireland.*	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	
,,	"In Erris [in the western part of Mayo] dysentery was more prevalent than fever, and was supposed to arise from the use of bad food, for many had to subsist on weeds, shell-fish, and in some few instances new potatoes of scarcely six weeks' growth. The dysentery commenced with debility, accompanied by tormina, great prostration of strength and tumefaction of the lower extremities, with a rapid and weak pulse. By this tumefaction the skin was distended to a most painful degree; it was odematous, and seemed to arise from debility, the consequence of injurious diet. These who were thus attacked, and had not the advantage of provisions and medical aid, to them it generally proved fatal. The mortality was very great in Erris before supplies were sent, but after the distress was made known to government, notwithstanding the great numbers affected by those diseases, very few sunk under them."—*Report on the state of the Peasantry in the West of Ireland during the Fever of* 1822.	*Birche's Observations on Epidemic Fever.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1822.	A severe storm occurred about the 17th of November, particularly in the south; another hurricane occurred early in December, which visited the interior as well as the coasts. Fever prevailed in Ennis towards the close of the year.	*Faulkner's Journal.*	1822. "The tempest which occurred last year was severe and disastrous; but the hurricane of this [5th December] night exceeded it almost as much as the sweep of a West India tornado exceeds the violence of the ordinary tempests to which our climate is subject." Similar accounts from the interior of England.—*Liverpool Courier.*
"	The concluding cosmical phenomenon of this year in Ireland was a great storm upon the 5th of December in Dublin, which did great damage throughout the city and its neighbourhood; the wind south south-west. Sligo, Limerick, and Carlow also suffered. "The storm spread great terror and dismay in all parts of the city [of Dublin], several stacks of chimneys were blown down, and many inhabitants were killed. A number of trees, of the growth of a century, were torn from their roots. At Howth and Kingstown several vessels were blown to sea." Great destruction of trees at Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, in the county of Kildare.	*Dublin Evening Post.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
A.D.1823.	According to the weather registries this was a cold year, the mean temperature was but 48.5°, being 2° below the average of Orpen's observations, and 3° colder than the two previous years. The highest point marked by the thermometer was 69°, during the month of August, and the lowest 26°, during January. This difference of the seasons was more particularly marked in the months of June and July than in any other. The mean of the barometer was 29·73. The rain which fell this year at Glasnevin, near Dublin, was 27·41 inches; and at Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, 36·83 inches.	*Orpen's M.S. Observations.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	1823. A cold, ungenial, gloomy year. Fever prevailed extensively in the vicinity of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the autumn of 1822, and continued into the present year.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* 1823. A wet summer and harvest both in England and Scotland. The month of July in particular was very wet in Scotland. A failure of the potatoes in Fifeshire.—*Irish Farmer's Journal.*
"	January.—A most severe month, immense quantities of snow fell—the mails were unable to travel.	*Carlow Morning Post.*	
" AGUE.	The month of January began wet, but afterwards there was heavy snow with frost. "Agues increased in frequency and urgency to a degree unparalleled in my recollection." Some of these cases appeared in the metropolis but the most numerous arrived from the south-west. "These intermittents were mostly of the tertian type, small-pox was more or less epidemic throughout the whole period that the influenza prevailed." An unusually low temperature and great moisture of the atmosphere attended the course of this epidemic.	*Stoker's Pathological Observations.*	1823. Early in July the sea in the neighbourhood of Exeter emitted noxious effluvia and the fish taken in the neighbourhood were nearly dead, and the water was coloured with an oily matter all along the coast. Great rains fell and inundations followed during the hay harvest in England, which did considerable damage. A little later, melancholy reports from Scotland spread through the papers, where it was said, there had been hardly a fair day for six weeks past, and the crops were nearly a month later than last year: but at the conclusion of this wet period, the crops turned out better than was expected. Early in November deluges of rain fell in England accompanied with great storms, and shortly after, such a quantity of snow fell, that mail coaches were overturned and several had to be dug out. Great prostration of timber occurred in several districts in England.—*Public Newspapers.*
" SMALL-POX.	"During the year 1823 a most malignant small-pox prevailed in many parts of this island. * * * The public mind was much agitated by the prevalence of small-pox." And, again we read, "the plague, though more rapid, can hardly be more formidable."—*Ferguson.*	*Report of Cow-Pock Institution.*	
"	The severity of the weather was greater in January than for many years past; an intense frost interrupted the navigation of the canals, and a great fall of snow, the drifts of which prevented land communication in many places, occurred. In June the weather was reported as fine and warm, and the crops giving promise of an abundant harvest; but early in August the weather became very inclement, which materially injured the wheat crop, and also the hay in several districts;—as, in consequence of the heavy wet, great inundations occurred in many places. The potato did not, however, suffer, neither was the oat crop materially injured, although the harvest was somewhat late: towards the end of the month the weather became mild and warm.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	In June £15,000 was voted by Parliament, "to facilitate emigration from the south of Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope." *See also Trevelyan's Irish Crisis.*	*Parliamentary Report upon Scarcity.*	1823. Great snow storms in Scotland during February, in which several lives were lost, and which destroyed much cattle. An earthquake at Palermo in March.—*Public Newspapers.* 1823. "The Laplanders are stated to have suffered greatly in their cattle from murrain, upwards of 5,000 head were carried off, wolves even being destroyed by it, so intense and general among the lower animals was the distemper."—BASCOME. 1823. An epidemic of scurvy broke out at the Millbank Penitentiary, London.—*Medical Gazette.*
"	A wet, backward harvest, the crops injured in many places.	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	Great agricultural distress: cows in-calf sold from £1 to £3 10*s.* per head; wheat was 7*d.* to 8*d.* per stone, and live pork from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per cwt.	*Cork Chronicle.*	
"	"The malignity of the epidemic constitution of the air was very remarkable at this time; it interfered with the recovery of patients after surgical operations. Slight punctures, received while dissecting, were often succeeded by suddenly fatal attacks of typhus disease. That the malignant influence of the air was not only epidemic, but epizootic, was proved also by its symptoms, such as dark petechiæ in all parts of horses uncovered by hair, (the tongue, nostrils, &c.), by glandular tumours, both internally and externally on the same animals."	*Stoker's Sketch of Epidemic Fever.*	
" FEVER.	An increase of typhus fever occurred in Dublin this year, as shown by the reports of Cork-street Hospital, and a continuance of the epidemic of influenza has been recorded by Dr. Stoker. "An unsettled state of the weather with sudden and violent transition of temperature, accompanied the commencement of the Influenza; and the progress of the succeeding epidemic [of fever] in virulency, was attended by corresponding severity of the season, seeming further to justify the maxims of the older medical writers, which inculcate how much medical study may derive from meteorological observation." The disease	*Report of Cork street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics
A.D.1823.	was more prevalent among the affluent than the poorer classes. In the year 1823 the number of fever cases admitted into Cork-street Hospital was 2,668, and the deaths 241, showing a mortality of 1 in 11·07; and in the month of June the mortality was as high as 1 in 8·76. Upon the whole, the epidemic, though not general, was one of unusual severity. Small-pox became epidemic, and was of a malignant character.—*Stoker.*		
A.D.1824.	The mean temperature this year rose to nearly what it had been in 1821 and 1822, viz., 51°. The highest point to which the mercury rose was 72°, in the month of July; and the lowest to which it fell was 28°, in December. The mean of the barometer was 29·8. The rain registered at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens this year amounted to 20 inches, and the days on which it fell were 129. At Castlecomer, 36·95 inches of rain fell.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.* *Weather Registries.*	1824. In July a great thunder and hail storm in London and its vicinity.—*Public Newspapers.* 1824. On the 8th of August a shock of earthquake was experienced in Perthshire, and upon the 8th of December another shock was felt at Chichester, where it "was very alarming—it is supposed there had been some great earthquake abroad as the great earthquake of 1812 was felt in Chichester."—Upon the 8th of December an earthquake was felt at Portsmouth; "it is twelve years since the last shock was felt."—*Public Newspapers.*
"	A wet boisterous spring. In August a great hail-storm visited the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford, destroying the crops in the neighbourhood of Gorey, "not even the beans and potatoes escaped, all were levelled with the earth—numbers of the smaller birds were found dead in the fields."	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	During the summer of this year a partial distress prevailed in the district of Moycullen and Oughterard, in the county of Galway. The agricultural report for the summer and harvest of this year was most promising. There had been a continuance of dry weather, and the heat of part of August was remarkable. A terrific storm, however, in the south-east, did some damage to the crops, but its effects were partial and inconsiderable. The gale was so severe while it lasted, that numbers of birds were killed; great storms occurred in October all through the British isles. Lloyds report 100 vessels lost in the great snow-storm of the 11th of that month.	*Dublin Evening Mail and Public Newspapers.*	
"	Great scarcity of food in Galway, and an alarming increase of fever in Limerick during the months of July and August. In the latter month many cases of hydrophobia occurred, owing to the number of mad dogs roaming about the metropolis. There was a great storm and inundation at Belfast on the 23rd of December.	*Dublin Patriot, Limerick Chronicle.* *Belfast Paper.*	
"	An epidemic eruptive fever prevailed in some of the country parts of Ireland, in March.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	1824. An epidemic among the reindeer in Sweden.—*Public Newspapers.*
FEVER.			
"	"During the year 1823 fever diminished, but again increased in 1824, from April to December, which was ascribed to the influence of warm moist weather. It is obvious that every variety of atmosphere may exist antecedently to, or combined with, the disease; therefore, it cannot be properly ascribed to a certain or individual state of the air."	*Ryan's Midwifery.*	1824. Puerperal fever prevailed in London and its neighbourhood.—GOOCH.
"	Of 4,665 patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital, Dublin, in this year, 379 died, or one in twelve. In the month of April it was as high as one in eight. "The mortality during the past year has been seldom exceeded by any before known in the history of the hospital."—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	"Chronic bronchitis, though occurring at every season of the year, is much more prevalent in the winter and spring than at any other. In the winter of 1824 it seemed to prevail as an epidemic amongst the children of the poor of Dublin."—*Cuming on the Peripneumonia of Children.*	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	
"	Upon the 22nd of December a large portion of the bog of Ballywindelland, near Coleraine, gave way and passed into an adjoining valley. "It gradually advanced on the firm land during the day, pressed forward by the weight behind, at the rate of two feet per minute. Multitudes are hourly seen flocking to and from it, who cannot be satisfied that any thing less than an earthquake could have made such devastation on a piece of ground containing eighty or an hundred acres."	*Northern Whig.*	
A.D.1825.	The mean temperature of this year was nearly similar to the foregoing, namely, 51·5°; the highest 72°, in July and August; and the lowest 29°, in January and December. The mean of the barometer was 29·9. According to observations made at the Royal Cork Institution the quantity of rain which fell there during this year was 32·68 inches, but the quantity of rain at Cork is not a fair criterion for the moisture of the country generally. At Castlecomer, 38·01 inches fell.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Weather Registries.*	
"	The temperature on the night of the 21st of June was down to 40°, being 8° lower than the previous 21st of December. On the 10th of July, Londonderry was visited by a dreadful storm of hail.	*Dublin Patriot.*	1825. The Frankfort papers state that a sharp frost in May committed great damage among the vines. "There was no recollection of a single night producing so much mischief."—*Public Newspapers.*
"	The agricultural reports for the early part of this year were of the most promising character, but the crops received a check from the great quantity of rain which fell in May, as well as from a great storm which occurred upon the 21st of that month,—when "it appears by the	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1825.	meteorological registry that the quantity of rain exceeded four inches, nearly double the average." June and July, however, being fine, the crops recovered, and the harvest proved productive, especially as to grain. The potato crop, however, was said to have suffered a partial failure, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newry. There was most propitious weather and a plentiful harvest in the county of Londonderry and its vicinity; but notwithstanding this isolated instance of a good year, we read that:—	*Londonderry Journal.*	
"	PARTIAL POTATO FAILURE.—"The potato crop, which, it is unnecessary to add, forms a considerable part of the sustenance of our poor, suffered a very material injury."—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	Bishop Doyle, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons upon the condition of the poor of his diocese, Kildare and Leighlin, in this and the previous year, stated, "that the extent and the intensity of their distress is greater than any language can describe, and that the lives of many hundreds of them are very often shortened by this great distress; it also enervates their minds, and paralyzes their energies, and leaves them incapable of almost any useful exertion. Last year was a year of much more than ordinary distress, but by no means so great as in 1822." In answer to the question as to whether this state of distress would be one of ordinary occurrence, he replied, "That we will have great distress every summer whilst the present state of things continues, is a matter of course; it will be greater or less in proportion as the potato crop happens to be good or otherwise."	*Parliamentary Report on Scarcity in Ireland.*	
"	June.—Potatoes were 8*d.* a stone in the Ennis market, and in many other parts were reported to be at famine prices. The extreme distress of the lower orders is reported from many parts of the country.	*Ennis Chronicle.*	
"	"The summer and autumn of the year 1825 were marked by extreme drought, which formed the prominent character of those seasons. The medium height of the thermometer was considerably greater than it had been for several years antecedently, and the effects of drought were sufficiently visible in interrupted vegetation, and the scanty and impoverished harvest which succeeded. Esculent vegetables of all kinds were much impaired in quality and quantity. The autumn of the year 1825 was distinguished by the extensive prevalence of an Epidemic Dysentery which pervaded the country generally, but made its severest assault on the city and vicinity of Dublin. This epidemic, contrary to the usual form of invasion in former instances, commenced among the better classes of society," during the hot weather in the month of June, and "the colour of the skin was in every instance altered to a darker hue, assuming as the complexion varied either a leaden or copper tinge. In the years 1817–18 epidemic dysentery reigned conjointly with epidemic fever, and spread its ravages through the whole of Ireland for nearly three years, through every variety of season: on this occasion the predominating character of the seasons was exactly the reverse of the present, viz., excessive cold and wetness; and the exciting and concurring causes were obvious and palpable, viz., on the one hand famine and unwholesome food, and on the other harsh, inclement, and unnatural seasons."—*O'Brien on Epidemic Dysentery in* 1825.	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	DYSENTERY.
"	Dr. Burke published an account of the Dysentery which occurred in Dublin in this year. He says, "The parishes of St. George and St. Thomas are very populous, and it is computed that one out of three is in a state of pauperism," which may account for the number of cases of dysentery in these localities. It commenced the first week of July, and "went on, progressively increasing, to the middle of August; and up to the 10th of September it made rapid and fatal strides over the whole of the north and north-east districts of the city, scarcely one single family of the poorer order escaping its ravages." The most efficacious remedy observed by the author, was the acetate of lead and opium.	*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*	
"	"Puerperal fever prevailed in the [Dublin Lying-in] Hospital to an unusual extent."	*Collins' Midwifery.*	PUERPERAL FEVER.
"	The summer was unusually hot and dry—the autumn rather remarkable for rapid variations of temperature and falls of rain. The total number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year was 4,353, of whom 426 died, or one in ten. "The increase of mortality arose from an epidemic dysentery, then raging in this city [of Dublin] to a very extraordinary degree, and committing great havoc among the poor, many of whom were brought into the hospital in a hopeless state, and some in a moribund state."—*Harkan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1825.	October was, in the beginning, a rainy month. On the 20th and 21st, snow fell in Dublin. At ten in the morning, on the 20th, the thermometer stood at 41°; and at the same hour on the 21st, at 37°. At ten at night on those two days the range of the thermometer was 35° and 33° respectively. Dysentery prevailed at Wexford at the end of the season: about the Christmas of this year great inundations occurred in the Rivers Barrow and Burren, which committed great devastations at Carlow. A portion of the bridge at Wexford was carried away, and other damage done; heavy snow fell.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
		Irish Farmer's Journal.	
A.D. 1821 to 1825.	Meteorological observations for the five year period, ending 31st of December, 1825. Mean of the Barometer, 29·79. Mean of Thermometer, 50·8°. The greatest height the thermometer rose to was 73°, in the month of August, 1821, and the lowest to which it fell 26°, in the month of January, 1823.	*Orpen's M.S. Observations.*	
A.D.1826.	The year 1826 was very memorable, and under circumstances precisely the reverse of those previous pestilential periods which had just passed by. They were, with the exception of 1822, distinguished by unusual coldness as well as moisture, whereas this was characterized by extreme heat and drought, so that the crops failed for want of moisture; and, as an instance of the intensity of the heat, it was said that crows and other birds fell down dead in the fields. Some amelioration of the climate had taken place during the previous three years; and with the exception of a partial potato failure in 1825, the agricultural and commercial aspects of the country looked better, and there had been a manifest improvement in the public health. Now, however, distress commenced early in the year, especially in the metropolis, and pestilential diseases again broke out, among which were Fevers similar to those endemic in warmer latitudes; and also Dysentery, Puerperal Fever, and Agues, which latter lasted for three years.		
"	I. This was reputed to be an unusually hot year. The mean temperature was 52°, being the highest entry except those for 1809 and 1828, during the entire series of observations, extending over sixty-one years. The popular accounts respecting the great heat during the summer of this year, by no means accord with Orpen's registered information, for the thermometer only rose to 74°, during the month of July; the lowest point to which it fell was 25°, in January. The hour of the day at which the readings were made will, in part, account for this difference—Orpen's forenoon observation being at 10 A.M. The mean of the Barometer was 29·92. The amount of rain registered at Cork was 35·61 inches, but this appears to have been quite local. In Castlecomer it was 32·58.	*Orpen's M.S. Observations.*	
"	January.—Great distress prevails, particularly in the west: the people are in extreme misery, especially in Arran; the potato crop having completely failed in 1825. This distress continued throughout the spring.	*Connaught Journal.*	
"	Heavy rain in the beginning of April retarded the progress of agriculture. Toward the end of the month we read "accounts from various parts of the country, give us reason to apprehend a general scarcity of the potato in the south and west."	*Limerick Observer.*	
"	II. So early as the end of April, great commercial distress was experienced in Dublin, and a public meeting was held on the 25th of that month, for collecting subscriptions for the distressed weavers in the Liberties. At that meeting it was stated that 3,153 looms were then unemployed; and that so great depression existed in "the woollen, silk, and cotton manufacture in the city of Dublin and its vicinity, that the workmen engaged in these manufactures, together with their families, to the number of more than 20,000 souls, are reduced to a state of extreme and unprecedented distress, bordering on famine." *See also upon this subject the Saunders' News-Letter of the 24th and 29th of May, and also that of the 1st of June,* 1854.	*Dublin Evening Post and Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"It was publicly stated by the humane persons appointed to superintend the collections of subscriptions [on this occasion], that no less than 20,000 persons were in a state of starvation in the Liberties of Dublin."—*O'Brien on Fever of* 1826-7. *See also Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	
"	Extreme drought prevailed from the middle of April, and throughout the entire of May, so that "in the memory of the oldest man, vegetation had not been remembered in so backward a state at this season of the year. The grounds and gardens in the neighbourhood of Dublin were parched, and their ordinary productions had almost totally failed. Accounts from the country were of a like character." In June there was a reported failure of the flax, owing to the extreme dryness of the weather; and from the scarcity of grass in the	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1826. An exceeding dry year in England: great want of rain felt in the month of May, arresting vegetation and suspending all business in the cattle market, owing to the scarcity of keep from the continuance of dry weather.—*Agricultural Report in Public Newspapers.* In July the *Carmarthen Journal*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1826.	month of July, cattle of every description were deteriorated in value. The grain crops on mountain farms or elevated regions suffered least. The long drought was relieved by some partial rain towards the middle of the month, which had a beneficial effect on vegetation, and lessened the price of food. The potato crop is said to have been benefited. In August, "owing to the failure of the oat crop, and the threatened failure of the potatoes, the prices of food had risen enormously"—Early in September, pastures were said to have assumed a more verdant and refreshing appearance. In October, the agricultural reports improved, especially as regards potatoes, which were greatly benefited, and which, it was said, "would now grow in one week as much as at another season they would in a month, owing to the warmth of the ground, which resembles a hot-house." Vegetation in the month of October was so luxuriant, that the country wore the appearance of spring.		writes: "The south aspects are quite destitute of vegetation, being burned up by the sun. The corn in this situation is withered, and the whole country presents a very unpromising appearance." The extreme drought was felt in America, the thermometer rising as high as 96°; during the summer "immense swarms of locusts appeared in some parts of Virginia."—*Public Newspapers.* 1826. "The extraordinary drought of 1826 caused no failure in the potato [in America], while in comparative cool seasons the disease had made great havoc."—BOSSON.
"	A very dry warm summer; the long continuance of drought affected the crops. Great poverty and distress existed in Tipperary and Kilkenny; crowds of people wandered about the country. Fever still prevailed extensively.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	All the English and Scotch newspapers describe the month of July as characterized by extreme heat and drought. The *Hull Advertiser* says the thermometer rose there to 84°, and "that the whole hemisphere, was entirely free from cloud or speck of any description." This singular fact has not probably occurred within the recollection of any person now living; and the *Scotsman Newspaper* of the same date, in alluding to the intense heat, states that "fires have broken out in the woods and peat mosses, destroying a great deal of property."—*Public Newspapers.*
"	"Mr. Nimmo, the government engineer, states the yearly expenditure on idle beggars in Ireland to be £1,500,000;" cost of soldiers, £1,300,000; police, £250,000; total for idle consumers, £3,050,000. "If half this sum was levied from the townlands of those that create paupers in Ireland, to be expended on useful public works, it would eventually prevent the creation of paupers in detail, and stimulate the landlords to employ the people."—*See also Evidence, Irish Committee, House of Lords.*	*Butler Bryan's View of Ireland.*	
"	III. "The seasons of the year 1826 were such as all testimonies, historical and traditional, concur in describing as unfavourable to public health in Ireland, viz.:—A cold and dry spring, an intensely hot and dry summer, a variable autumn, and a severe and inclement winter. The summer, in particular, exceeded in heat and drought, all former seasons which stand recorded in our imperfect natural history; the thermometer, in the latter part of June, attained the very unusual height of 83° at midday in the shade; and on the 18th of August it reached 86°, a height of which the author can find no previous example in this country. For four months antecedent to the 15th of July, on which the first rain fell, not a single shower descended to refresh the air or moisten the earth, but a fervid, stagnant, and oppressive atmosphere seemed again to realize those scenes which poets and physicians of old have depicted as the unerring harbingers of pestilence. In the past year it has pleased the Supreme Dispenser of health and disease, under whose guidance the pestilence walketh in darkness, to visit this city [of Dublin] with one of those periodical calamities, now become so familiar to us, an Epidemic Fever, which, in numerical extent and the magnitude of its inflictions on the community, has never been equalled by any previous epidemic of which we possess any record, at least any of equal duration." The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year amounted to 10,612, yet the deaths were only 380.—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
FEVER.			
"	June.—Meadows were burned up, owing to the long-continued drought and the intense heat; but the wheaten crop was good. The oats were very poor in many places, particularly in the straw, which was of stunted growth. "In respect to the potatoes, except on damp soils, they are scarcely worth digging, the tubers are so small. The turnips have almost totally failed." Owing to the dry and intensely warm weather this year, the harvest season commenced nearly a month earlier than in other years. "The oats and barley are so short that the principal part must be plucked up by the roots. William Cobbett says the Irish will become blind by feeding on the potatoes; but the number of poor people, blind and lame, would be much increased if they happened to be deprived of this esculent."	*Irish Farmer's Journal.*	A great failure in the hay crop in Holland and Belgium; in the neighbourhood of Rotterdam the potato crop also failed.—*Public Newspapers.*
		Waterford Mirror.	1826. In Scotland, throughout the whole of July, the drought and warmth of a tropical climate prevailed. Scarcely a drop of rain fell from April to the 5th of this month.—*Irish Farmer's Journal.*
"	July.—Great distress prevailed among the poor in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny. Great want of rain in Galway.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"The summer of 1826 was remarkable for its uniform dryness and high temperature. The absence of moisture was particularly felt in the south of Ireland, where rain is so prevalent, from the extent of the Atlantic that bounds that part of the island." From March to the middle of August, "there fell but few showers." In the south of Ireland the thermometer, in the shade, at mid-day, in the heat of summer, was about 80°; vegetation was seriously, if not altogether, checked; "the springs and rivers, towards the latter part of July, were nearly	*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1826.	dried up, and the quality of the water was very much impaired. Political causes tended to increase the calamity of the season. The commercial body in England suffered a severe shock from a variety of causes, and the manufacturing population in the south of Ireland were thrown into the greatest distress; add to this the general want of employment for a dense and overgrown population, whilst the price of food increased. The great bulk of the population presented a mass of misery and wretchedness unequalled in any other part of the world." The author of the foregoing remarked upon the circumstance of "granaries full of corn and flour, and the great body of the people scarcely existing on a half supply of bad potatoes." About the first of August, fever disappeared altogether from the south-western district of the county of Cork; "and Dysentery, attended with some cases of cholera, became almost general," all other diseases appearing to vanish before the epidemic.—*M'Carthy.*		
DYSENTERY.			
"	IV. Typhus was prevalent in Dublin during the month of August; the fever was then confined to the working classes; but an epidemic and very contagious Dysentery prevailed generally throughout the city.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	"The most extensive fever of Ireland, that of 1826, set in during a summer the most dry and warm within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The weather continued dry, and the heat excessive from March to June."	*Ryan's Midwifery.*	1826. The agricultural reports from Scotland state that with the exception of the wheat the appearance of the crops is absolutely deplorable. In many places there was no possibility of reaping the oats from the shortness of the stalk. The hay crop throughout England and Scotland was defective one-half; and in the month of August we read in the *Edinburgh Observer* that the continuance of dry weather caused great anxiety for the potato crop. In September the accounts from Mecklenburgh and Holstein describe the intense drought, the scantiness of corn, and the nearly total failure of the potato crop.—*Hamburgh Paper.*
"	POTATO FAILURE.—"The early potatoes have made the most scanty return within the memory of man, and from the drought and heat, are very unwholesome." "The oats, we think, will be found at least nine-tenths below an average crop in produce. In general the straw is not fifteen inches in length—much of it not seven, and the heads are meagre, short, and not half filled. The flax crop is so much destroyed by the dry weather that the produce will not be above one-tenth of an average quantity." Men reaped the corn kneeling, and the sheaves had to be bound with rushes.	*Irish Farmer's Journal. Kilkenny Paper. Belfast News-Letter.* *Irish Farmer's Journal.*	
"	August.—Failure of crops, and much distress among the poor throughout the country. Great destitution among the weavers in the Liberties of Dublin. Dysentery in Drogheda.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
" YELLOW FEVER.	V. "In the epidemic of 1826, we had several cases in the Meath Hospital that presented all the characters of Yellow Fever. This is a very remarkable fact, for this form of fever has been very rarely witnessed in this country; nor does it seem to have been observed in any part of Europe, to the north of Cadiz, Gibraltar, and other towns of Andalusia. Cases, of probably a similar nature, have been observed by Doctor Cheyne and others in former epidemics; but in no other epidemic were they so frequent, or so fatal, in this city. There is not so much difference between the diseases of Ireland and warmer countries as has been imagined. They differ, it is true, as to their degrees, but not as to their pathology. It was an opinion long ago advanced by the late Doctor Whitley Stokes that almost all fevers pass into each other—thus intermittent may become continued, and Typhus Fever perhaps but an inferior grade of plague. The present fever in Dublin, the most worthy of notice we have had here,—strongly proves that our diseases differ only in degree from those of warmer latitudes."	*Graves' Clinical Lectures.*	
"	Two species of fever were remarked by Dr. O'Brien in the commencement of this epidemic. The ordinary protracted typhus of the country; and a short fever, characterized by enteritic symptoms, in which "the chilliness increased to a rigor, and the nausea to vomiting, which harassed the patient for the first three or four days,—the skin, in many cases of a *light yellow tinge*, and sometimes, though rarely, assuming the intense icteroid yellow, characteristic of jaundice and True Yellow Fever." This short fever was also remarkable for the frequency of relapses, so as to give it somewhat the character of an intermittent. Similar forms of relapsing fever had been noticed by Rutty about the middle of the last century. "The epidemic fever which prevailed in the year 1801 was of this type," [and such also was that of 1846, '47, and '48.] The epidemic reached its acme in October, about the middle of which month 4,600 patients labouring under fever in the city of Dublin were reported to the Lord Mayor, 3,200 of whom were unprovided with hospital accommodation. Towards winter the two fevers coalesced. Bedsores and gangrene of the lower extremities were frequent in this epidemic. The members of the "medical profession, taken generally, undertook gratuitously the irksome, dangerous, and laborious service of attending the sick poor who could not be received into Hospitals, at their own habitations."	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1826.	The fever increased considerably in the beginning of May. During the month of August, fever sheds were erected in the garden of the Meath Hospital, and medical inspectors appointed to visit the infected houses. The Wellesley Hospital, North King-street, was opened during this month, and the accommodation at Cork-street increased to 400 beds, "by the erection of tents in the lawn of the hospital, where the novel spectacle of a sick camp, capable of containing 180 patients, was exhibited—a further augmentation was made at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital and at Steevens's Hospital, and finally all these measures proving inadequate, a large building in Kevin-street was taken by Government, and opened for the reception of 230 patients." On the 4th of September, "the aggregate amount of hospital accommodation at this period exceeded 1,400 beds, a number greater by 400 [*recte*, 294] than that which existed in the epidemic of 1817–18. Notwithstanding this immense extent of hospital accommodation, altogether without parallel in our medical annals, such was the vast accumulation of disease, at this period, in the city that, at a moderate computation, not above half the sick could be accommodated in the hospitals." During this epidemic the tents attached to Cork-street Fever Hospital "were continued through a winter of unusual severity, during which they were covered with snow for several days, yet no material inconvenience was experienced by the patients, and some physicians thought that the cold exerted a salutary agency on the disease."—*O'Brien on the Fever of* 1826–27.	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	1826. Edinburgh had not, for many years, enjoyed as much exemption from typhus fever as most other large towns in Great Britain; in February 1826, it rapidly increased, so as to require additional accommodation for the patients affected therewith. A large number of the cases were from Leith. The wards in the Royal Infirmary not affording sufficient accommodation, Queensbury house was opened as a fever hospital. The epidemic continued until the summer of 1827. The mortality in 1826 was as high as 1 in 8, and in the year following it had risen to 1 in 6⅔. It was more fatal among the lower orders than the higher. — ALISON, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.
"	An epidemic fever commenced in August, and continued during the months of September, October, and the early part of November, characterized by an admixture of typhoid disease, with true dothonenterite. Irish maculated typhus, and many cases of yellow fever, occurred in Dublin at this time.—*Graves and Stokes.*	*Clinical Reports of the Meath Hospital.*	
"	VI. A substance resembling butter was remarked on the grass in the autumn of this year, similar to that recorded in November, 1695, "the country people employed it to grease the wheels of carts."—*M'Sweeny.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	The epidemic fever of 1826 "began to develop itself about the end of February or beginning of March; it continued to increase in extent and severity, until the months of September and October. It remained pretty steady during the months of November and December;" all other diseases seemed to be involved in the prevailing epidemic. Its history supports the opinion "that epidemic fever may arise in this city at any period of the year, as the one at present to be noticed became developed at a season different from any at which the disease visited Dublin of late years. By examining the records of medicine, it will be observed that when several epidemics are compared with each other, many symptoms will be found to correspond in two, between which several other epidemics have intervened. It may, therefore, be probable that a periodicity of phenomena may be detected in contagious fever, which being known, may enable the physician to apply the recorded experience of former times to the successful treatment of any new epidemic."—*Reid's Clinical Observations on the Epidemic Fever of* 1826. An epidemic of post-febrile ophthalmia followed.	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	
"	In October and November fever and dysentery raged in Dublin.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	During the latter part of this year 450 patients were frequently on the roll at Cork-street Fever Hospital, Dublin; "and between the 11th of August, 1826, and 5th of January, 1827, 6,094 patients were admitted—being 4,350 more than were received during a corresponding period of the preceding year."	*Report of Managing Committee of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	November.—"There appears now as much fever in the city as at any former period within the last six months; superadded to the existing disease, there are well-grounded apprehensions that the extreme cold and damp will have the most pernicious effects on the constitutions, already debilitated by previous attacks of fever, by the great distress of the working classes and the high price of provisions." The destitution and disease continued throughout the month of December.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	Some physicians were of opinion that a revolution in the character and nature of disease in Ireland occurred at this period, and continued during the next twenty years, or until the great epidemic period of 1845–50. Alluding to the epidemic fever of 1826, Dr. Law remarks—"Its type was essentially sthenic; it generally ran its course in seven days, and usually terminated by a distinct crisis. At this time petechiæ were very rare, and from having been hitherto only observed in cases associated with dangerous symptoms, created considerable alarm, so that to pronounce a person in 'spotted fever'	*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine for* 1849.	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1826.	was regarded as an announcement of almost certain death. This type of fever prevailed until the cholera visited these countries in 1832."		
PUERPERAL FEVER.	VII. "In November, 1826, puerperal fever prevailed in the [Dublin Lying-in] Hospital to an alarming extent."	*Collins' Midwifery.*	1826. Puerperal fever was epidemic in Birmingham, and continued for several years afterwards.—INGLEBY.
"	"The winter set in early, the first frost having taken place as early as the 8th of November, and was marked with unusual severity."—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Cork street Hospital.*	
"	During December of this year the accounts from Cork give a lamentable description of the misery and disease then prevailing in that city.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
A.D.1827.	This also was a warm year, the mean of the thermometer being 51·5°, the highest 74°, and the lowest 22°; the former in July, and the latter in January. The mean of the barometer, was 29·86. The quantity of rain registered in Cork city was 32 inches; and at Castlecomer, county of Kilkenny, 33·58 inches.	*Orpen's M.S. Observations.* *Weather Registries.*	
"	Early in January, we had a heavy fall of snow, followed by frost, which, "while it is calculated to check the progress of fever, must add considerably to the wants of the poor and destitute." On the 15th, we read, "contagious fever rages extensively in Abbeyfeale [County Limerick] and its neighbourhood." In February, a meeting was held in Cork for the relief of the poor, "the evidence of misery, wretchedness, and want, which was there stated [to exist], beggars any power of language to set forth with sufficient force of description." About the middle of March great inundations occurred in the county of Londonderry, caused by a sudden thaw. In April it was said, "a more backward spring than the present can scarcely be remembered." A seasonable rain during early summer improved the crops. August 20th.—Rain and extreme cold throughout the country, like March or December, but the crops were not injured; a fine harvest, and a good potato crop followed.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1827. A great fall of hail at Paris injured the vines and the wheat in the month of July. While the northern portion of Europe was burned up with drought the southern portion was deluged with rain.—*Public Newspapers.*
" AGUE.	I. "Towards the end of the month of January, 1827, [which was very inclement] intermittent fever began to make its appearance, and what may be considered remarkable, the epidemic in many cases assumed a decided remittent form. During this epidemic, a few cases occurred to my observation where the eyes became affected in patients who had suffered repeated relapses."—*Reid.* Such cases were frequent at the time, and an evident sequel of the epidemic fever. The disease consisted of an internal ophthalmia, which was successfully treated by Mr. Wallace, with Peruvian bark. This epidemic, inflammation of the eye, was described by Dr. Jacob in the following year in the *Transactions of the Association of the College of Physicians.*	*Transactions of College of Physicians.*	
"	"As the epidemic of continued fever which has lately visited Dublin declined, cases of intermittent became frequent. In various situations about Dublin, particularly on the northern side ague raged with an unknown severity. In Swords, a village seven miles to the north of Dublin, and in the vicinity of the sea, it was during the spring and summer completely endemic."—*William Stokes.*	*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*	1827. Epidemics raged in Holland and Belgium and yellow fever in the United States of America. "Remittent fever was also rife in various parts of England, the symptoms amounted in severity to those of pestilence, and were such as had scarcely been seen in England since the days of Sydenham."—BASCOME.
"	In the spring "intermittent fever, which had not made its appearance for several years in Dublin, began to prevail pretty generally, whilst the ordinary continued fevers showed a strong tendency to assume the intermittent and remittent forms. In Ireland, although we possess extensive tracts of bog, fen (?), and marsh, intermittent and remittent fevers are of comparatively rare occurrence. Yet the Irish are remarkably susceptible of intermittent fever in England; few of the labourers who migrate thither annually for employment escaping that malady. In the beginning of March in the present year, a rapid and unexpected diminution of fever had taken place." The sick camp at Cork-street was removed early in May.—*O'Brien.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1827. In the end of this year a disease, called by the Negroes the *Dandy Fever*, and by the French, *Boquet*, appeared in the island of St. Thomas and at Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. It was very general, but not usually fatal; it appeared to have been of a rheumatic character, but was accompanied with an efflorescence upon the skin.—STEDMAN, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	"Agues are far from being of frequent occurrence or untoward character in Dublin; they however happened to be tolerably numerous in the spring of 1827, and occasionally during the summer."—*O'Reardon.*	"	
"	"It may be cited as a proof of the former frequency of ague in Dublin, that when sulphate of quina had been discovered in France, we in Ireland were among the first British physicians who verified its *anti-aguish* powers."	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	
"	Dysenteric cholera was reported from the parish of Hollywood, near Belfast, during the December of this and the January of the following year, but it appears to have been of very limited extent.—*M'Kittrick.*	*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*	
A.D.1828.	This, according to Orpen's observations, should be styled a warm year, the mean temperature being 52·5°, the highest 72° in July,	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	1828. According to Mr. Howard's observations the greatest amount of rain which

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1828.	and the lowest 32° in January. Although the mean was similar to that of 1809, yet the highest and lowest points in that year were much lower than in the present. Mean of barometer, 29·81. The quantity of rain which fell in Cork city is stated to have been 40·79 inches, being the greatest amount recorded at that place between 1825 and 1832. The amount at Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, was 45·92 inches this year.	*Weather Registries.*	fell in any of the summer quarters in eighteen years, was in 1828, and it was nearly double the quantity which fell in the same period of 1845.—TOWNLEY.
,,	July.—The oat crop in parts of Wexford and Wicklow was injured by what is called the white blast. Potatoes were "good and abundant."	*Dublin Evening Mail and Post.*	1828. An epidemic dysentery in Edinburgh and Glasgow prevailed during summer and autumn. It was precisely similar to that which raged in Dublin in 1818 and 1821.—CHRISTISON, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	"Malaria must always be considered the exciting cause of typhus fever in Ireland, as we have had it very prevalent amongst us even when provisions were abundant."—*Kingsley.*	*Report of Roscrea Fever Hospital.*	1826. Gibraltar was again visited in the September of this year by yellow pestilence, which affected both the military and civilians. "It was observed to prevail to a greater extent, and more severely in some situations than in others, particularly along the line of wall facing the sea, few of the soldiers stationed there escaping an attack, so that it was soon found necessary to withdraw the sentries stationed in the neighbourhood."—BASCOME.
,, AGUE.	II. Agues "increased in January of the year 1827, from which time till May [1828] they were the prevalent malady among the sick poor of Dublin, and of the adjacent parts of the country to the north-east. The most of them were tertians, a good many were quotidians, and a few were of the quartan type."—*O'Reardon.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
,,	A severe storm on the night of the 6th and 7th of December caused great destruction, not only on the coast but inland. At Carlow it was accompanied by much lightning, and destroyed a steeple. At Limerick the Shannon rose to a great height. Waterford was visited with a terrific storm, attended with some extraordinary electric phenomena. The gale was felt severely at Cork, causing portions of that city to be inundated by the high tide to a depth not before remembered. It was also severely felt along the coast of Kerry.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
A.D.1829.	The mean annual temperature for this year was 50·5°; the highest 70°, in the month of July; and the lowest 27°, in the month of January. Mean of the barometer, 29·88. The quantity of rain, as registered at the Royal Cork Institution, was 39·91 inches; and at Castlecomer, County of Kilkenny, 32·11 inches.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Weather Registries.*	
,,	III. The admissions into Cork-street Hospital this year were 3,170, and the deaths, 234. "The spring was colder than usual, and marked by the prevalence of the north and north-west winds. Catarrh and intermittent fever [ague] were the prominent diseases of the season, the latter being prevalent to an extent unknown for several years. The worst cases of Dysentery occurred in the spring of 1829, and accordingly the disease constituted a considerable portion of our mortality at that period. The summer was also cold, and distinguished by the prevalence of inflammatory diseases of the chest and intermittent fever. The autumn was temperate, but rather cold; the winter inclement beyond the usual average."	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
DYSENTERY.			1829. Puerperal fever in Paris.—CHURCHILL.
,, AGUE.	IV. "Intermittent fever has been a rare disease in Dublin, and we may add in Ireland. A singular revolution has taken place in Dublin for the last two years with respect to intermittent and continued fevers; the latter disease, which for a century had been the constant scourge of this city, has considerably declined, and intermittent fever has sprung up and occupied its place. The disease seemed to have reached its maximum, as to numbers, in the spring of 1829, since which time it has gradually declined." Its type was quotidian or tertian. Rheumatism was also prevalent this year. "Of late years this city has undergone a signal improvement both as to the arrangement of its streets, its cleanliness, its pavement, and in an abundant supply of fresh water in all its parts."—*O'Brien.* The foregoing was the last epidemic of ague recorded in Ireland.	,,	1829. An epizootic prevailed in this as well as the preceding year amongst cattle in the dairies at Paris and Alfort, as well as other parts of France, and also at Geneva. It was characterized by a fever followed by an aphthous eruption on the mouth and udders. Sheep and goats were likewise affected. In all cases the milk was altered in quality, and its use was said to transmit the malady to the human species.—RAYER, *translated in Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*
,,	Another period of famine and distress, succeeded by pestilential diseases, now commenced. Vegetable life suffered much in this epidemic constitution; and as the potato had failed extensively in 1829, famine was the immediate and direct consequence. With the very severe seasons of 1830, intense and wide-spread distress overran many districts. Again, in that year, the chief food of a large portion of the nation was destroyed, and partial famine and general distress followed in 1831. The epidemics affecting the human subject were Fever, Scarlatina, the first great invasion of true Asiatic Cholera, and two outbreaks of Influenza. An Epizootic, partaking of the nature of cholera, caused great mortality among swine, and continued, with some intermissions, until 1845–50. Many plantations of fir trees were also blighted. The effects of this pestilential period lasted so long that it left but a short interval of health between its conclusion and the great famine and pestilence of 1845–50.		1829. Cholera broke out at Orenburgh in August, "spreading throughout the whole of the Russian province, while the disease after long lingering in the north of Prussia, assumed, in 1829, an increased energy in that kingdom, from whose northern portions it spread along the western coast of the Caspian."—GRAVES *on the progress of Asiatic Cholera.*
,,	Many remarkable political events, such as we have grouped together, for coincident phenomena, in the adjoining column of this table, serve to distinguish this period as one invested with peculiar interest.		1829. The quantity of rain which fell in the autumn in England was immense, and towards the end of the month of October there was much snow and intense cold. In the north of England the harvest was so backward that the season was compared to that of 1799.—*Public Newspapers.*
,,	I. POTATO FAILURE.—Great rain and storms occurred in August,	*Dublin Evening*	1829. The collapse of 1826 had been, in part, recovered from, and the political, as well as commercial aspects of Great Britain had improved. The battle of Navarino was fought in 1827;

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1829.	so that the oat crop was beaten down to an unusual extent. Towards the end of the month we read:—"Never has there been a more appalling and distressing visitation upon the crops; in many exposed places they are totally destroyed; the potato is quite blasted. In the low grounds the water is up to the top of the potatoes." From the county of Kilkenny we read "the crop has not been so bad for thirty years." Owing to the continual rains it was said the potato stalks had become exuberant, but the tubers did not ripen. The accounts from the counties of Clare, Wexford, and Cork, likewise record the great inundations and the injury done to the crops. In Limerick, "prayers were offered up in all the Roman Catholic chapels for a return of fine weather." Owing to the incessant rains in the north of Ireland, Lough Erne rose to an unusual height, carrying away all the haycocks upon its borders, and flooding the potato fields.	*Mail, and other public News-papers.*	the Irish Catholic Emancipation Bill passed in 1829; in 1830, Algiers was taken by the French, and Charles X. and the elder branch of the Bourbons were expelled from France. Political changes followed in Belgium, Brunswick, Switzerland, Poland, and Denmark, &c.; and in 1832 the English Reform Bill became law. The average price of wheat rose from 57s. per quarter in 1827 to 66s. in 1829. The harvests of 1828-31 were deficient in England, and large quantities of wheat were imported for home consumption. In 1829, trade was greatly depressed, wages were reduced, and serious riots occurred in the manufacturing districts of England, where incendiary fires and the destruction of much valuable machinery followed.—*Eighth and Ninth Reports of Registrar-General.*
"	The General Board of Health, in its report on county infirmaries in Ireland, recommended that the gratuitous vaccination of the children of the poor should be performed at these institutions twice a-week.	*First Report on County Infirmaries.*	
"	Frost commenced about the middle of December, 1829, and continued till within the last few days of the month.—*Corrigan.*	*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*	
A.D.1830.	WILLIAM IV.		
"	During the years 1829 and 1830 the temperature was nearly the same, viz. 50·5°: in 1830 the highest was 72° in July; and the lowest point to which the thermometer fell, in December, was 24°. The mean of the barometer was 29·83. The quantity of rain which fell in Cork city is given as 31·78 inches; and at Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, as 29·95 inches.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.* *Weather Registries.*	1830. On April the 9th the glass fell 31° in a few hours, and snow fell in such quantities, that the mails did not reach the metropolis for long after the accustomed hour.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*
" INFLUENZA.	II. "The beginning of January was very cold and cloudy, with fog; and the thermometer as low as 26°. During the last two winters there has been little fever. Catarrh has been very prevalent during the winter. Although epidemic, it did not present what may be considered the pathognomic signs of the severe influenzas, which have at different former periods swept over the greater part of Europe."—*Corrigan.*	*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*	
"	III. A meeting was held at the Rotundo in the end of January, to assist the distressed citizens of the Liberty of Dublin by the consumption of native manufactures, without which, it was said, 7,000 individuals would be in a state of utter destitution. February.—"From every quarter the cry of distress has reached us—from Cork, Galway, Drogheda, and Carlow. In Bandon nearly 3,000 persons are daily relieved by subscriptions. The poor in the vicinity of the Phœnix Park, Dublin, are suffering severely from distress." On March the 1st, it was said 2,943 persons were relieved at Cork. Great emigration from the west of Ireland. "The scarcity of provisions is every day becoming more apparent; as the peasantry are compelled to come from remote quarters of the country ten or fifteen miles to purchase a stone of brown meal in the town of Sligo." There were only sixteen sacks of corn in one market there in June.	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Dublin Evening Post.* *Mayo Free Press.* *Sligo Journal.*	1830. In the early part of this year great distress was experienced in various parts of England: and small-pox and typhus prevailed at Exeter. At Coventry the amount of out-door pauper relief was six times greater than in 1827. Public meetings, to assist in the relief of the distressed, were of very frequent occurrence. The spring, upon the Continent, was remarkably cold. The Arno was frozen; and at Naples a heavy fall of snow occurred, a circumstance very unusual in that city. At Madrid several sentinels were frozen to death. In Scotland we read that in the month of October the excessive rains rendered the wheat crops coarse and unequal; and in November the public records mention great floods in England, especially about Manchester.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	"June was wet in the beginning, and cold and boisterous towards the end." The cold was as nipping as though it were March. The fruit was greatly injured. 25th.—"There is every appearance of a famine in Ireland; in many districts typhus fever, the concomitant of famine, has appeared." Great distress in Clare, owing to the dearness and extreme scarcity of potatoes. The pressure felt severely by the poor in Enniskillen. Owing to the want of employment and scarcity of provisions, the peasantry suffered much in the neighbourhood of Clonmel. Potatoes were 8*d.* a stone in Ennis. The distress became great in Waterford, and also throughout Kerry, where potatoes rose to 9½*d.* a stone, while labour was but 8*d.* a day. Typhus fever commenced in Kerry toward the end of June. The period was compared to "the memorable '22." The distress spread to Galway, where provisions rose rapidly in price. Newry and its vicinity also suffered; and the whole country was, according to the reports of the newspapers, in a state of famine. Kilkenny likewise suffered, and even the rich counties of Armagh and Tyrone were not exempt; finally, no portion of the kingdom escaped. The season up to this point had been cold and wet, but became warm at the beginning of August, which reduced the markets. The white wheat suffered from blight.	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Clare Sentinel.* *Enniskillen Reporter.* *Dublin Evening Post.* *Tralee Mercury.* *Dublin Evening Post.*	1830. Cholera, which had spread along the borders of the Black Sea, now spread into the centre of European Russia, and also ravaged the provinces of Bessarabia and Moldavia. "A blight or disease this year made its appearance in the potato and other crops in various parts of Germany, in Ireland, and in America. In 1832 it was more general and severe in some situations than in others."—BASCOME.
"	"A serious riot, arising from distress, took place in the city of Limerick [in June]. Thousands assembled, and attacked several stores, whereby they did damage to a considerable amount."	*Bryan's View of Ireland.*	
"	July.—"The condition of the poor is truly frightful. Multitudes are starving, endeavouring to eke out a miserable life by living on	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND —*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1830.	water-cresses, docks, and a weed called *Prassagh*. The weather has been exceedingly unnatural for the season, with cold hail, rain, and storm." Petitions were presented to Parliament praying for the relief of the distress. The unpropitious state of the weather recommenced in the end of August—injuring the wheat crop. The rain poured in torrents, and the cold was very unusual. Towards the end of September we read—"The late rains, which have been almost incessant, have proved so injurious to the crops that we fear a renewal of the awful season of 1822." In December a great storm and flood occurred at Cork, Waterford, and Clonmel. The river Suir reached an unusual height, and at Cork when the tide rose a large portion of that city was inundated.		
"	IV. POTATO FAILURE.—"Violent storms and heavy rains brought upon the west of Ireland another failure of the potato, with its usual accompaniments of famine and pestilence. The distress principally affected the coasts of Mayo, Galway, and Donegal." On this occasion the potatoes had failed while in the ground.	*Transactions of Committee of the Society of Friends.*	
"	"In 1831 [*recte* 1830] another failure of the potato crop occurred in the counties of Galway, Mayo, and Donegal." In consequence, two committees were appointed in London, in 1831, to collect subscriptions; a bazaar was held, presided over by the Queen in person; and a ball was given, in aid of the distressed Irish, at Drury-lane Theatre, attended by the King and Queen.—*Trevelyan.*	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	"The vast increase of the potato culture, and the general use of this vegetable, as the entire dependence of the peasantry, have been within the memory of the old persons of the present generation."—*M'Sweeny on the Climate of Ireland.*	*Transactions of Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	Sept. 28.—"The yield of cereal crops was below an average; potatoes under two-thirds of an average. The harvest sadly protracted by unsettled and wet weather; five-sixths of the corn is yet on the fields. The weather still continues to excite the most alarming fears for the fate of the crops; their condition is most deplorable, and every day becoming more and more precarious. From the almost constant teem of rain the farmer is daily obliged to dismiss his labourers. The potato crop must suffer irremediable injury, while famine and disease, at no great distance, must be the melancholy fate of the poor."	*Dublin Evening Post, from Public Newspapers.*	
	Much turf was spoiled by the rain. The newspapers state that this has been the wettest year remembered in the West. A great gloom prevailed. The markets rose in consequence of the return of foul weather. The gales about the period of the equinox continued longer than usual, accompanied with great rains, so that much of the oats was destroyed. "It would appear that the wretched peasantry have not, in many places, eight months, and in some (particularly the western islands of Mayo), not four months supply of potatoes, their only provisions."	*Dublin Evening Post.* *Connaught Journal.*	
"	The cold, wet, and stormy weather continued throughout the remainder of the month of September and far into October. Great storms occurred at the end of November, and early in December, high floods,—several bridges were swept away. Great damage was done in Galway. Much snow fell, and severe frost set in towards the middle of the month, which interrupted traffic between the metropolis and the country. The snow in some parts completely blocked up the roads for weeks. A great storm about the middle of November this year was most destructive to shipping along the coast. The tide was driven into the town of Sligo, leaving some vessels laden with corn high and dry on shore. The hurricane was also felt severely inland.	*Dublin Evening Post.*	
"	It was stated in Parliament "that the miseries of the Irish poor were no longer tolerable. During summer 1,200 persons out of 4,000" in the parish of Naas, county of Kildare, "were dependent on public charity. Several persons subsisted on weeds within twenty miles of the metropolis. Famine and fever prevailed throughout Ireland this year. The peasantry, driven by despair and suffering, congregated in vast numbers in the south-west, which threatened the island with insurrection."	*Bryan's View of Ireland.*	On the Continent intermittent fevers prevailed, succeeded by remittent and gastric fever.—THOMPSON.
"	"We had considerable increase of fever in July and August from atmospheric influence. The summer was wet, and the frequent showers produced a constant evaporation of putrid effluvia from the cesspools at the cabin doors."—*Kingsley.*	*Report of Roscrea Fever Hospital.*	1830. On the 15th May, 1830, a red dust, somewhat of the nature of the bloody rain of former authors, was observed at Malta. It was similar to the "Cinnamon-coloured dust" which fell in 1803.—THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.*
"	Dublin was particularly free from epidemic fever during this year. The admissions into Cork-street Hospital being only 3,170, precisely the same as in the preceding year. The deaths were 267.—*Grattan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	"Scrofula, scurvy, and cutaneous diseases are very common; [in the county Roscommon and the west of Ireland generally], and	*Weld's Survey of Roscommon.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1830.	amongst these is one which, from its prevalence and peculiar character in the county, goes by the name of the '*Connaught Button.*'" This is the Button-scurvy, or *morula*, so prevalent in some districts of Ireland during the early part of the present century. The author of the foregoing extract says—"In the East there is a disease known by the name of the Aleppo Button, to which every person is liable once during life, who has visited any one of the three towns of Aleppo, Bagdad, or Damascus."		
A.D. 1825 to 1830.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period ending 31st of December, 1830—Barometer—mean, 29·86. Thermometer—mean, 51·4°. The highest point the mercury rose to in the thermometer was 74°, in the months of July, 1826 and 1827; and the lowest to which it fell, 22°, in the month of January, 1827.	*Orpen's MS. Observations.*	
A.D. 1831.	A new epoch in vital statistics in Ireland commenced at this period—as the first attempt to obtain accurate information respecting the deaths of the population of Ireland, may be dated from the latter half of the year 1831, the Census Commissioners for the year 1841, having procured returns of the annual mortality in each family for the ten years prior to that date. From this time also, we derive from the Ordnance Survey, a series of accurate meteorological observations which, with others of a like character, derived from different sources, have enabled us to present a perfect annual weather registry up to 1851. Moreover, owing to the multiplicity of materials which crowd upon us as we approach more modern times, and the great number of authorities that offer for quotation, it has now become necessary to adopt some systematic arrangement, so as to present, in a tabulated form, and according to the different seasons, the cosmical phenomena, meteorology, and state of the atmosphere, under the head of Weather; vegetable diseases, and the amount of food, as shown by the condition of the Crops; the degree of Distress, arising either from the scarcity or the difficulty of procuring food; the effect on animal life as shown by Epizootics—the spread, distribution, and amount of Disease—the extent of Emigration—and, finally, the Mortality in the human subject;—year by year; after the fashion observed in the remaining portion of this table.		
"	A fresh epidemic constitution may, with great certainty, be dated from this period, when the long-dreaded Asiatic Cholera, which had slowly but steadily marched from the east during the previous fifteen years, now invested Europe, which it soon afterwards overspread, and reaching Great Britain in autumn, passed over into Ireland early in the spring of 1832. Although the deaths from this disease (so far at least as we have been able, in the absence of any general registration of deaths in Ireland, to form an opinion thereon,) did not greatly increase the general mortality, yet the seizure and rapid fatality of the affection gave rise to an unusual alarm;—and the panic, increased by the accounts of unusual atmospheric phenomena, was general, and produced wide-spread migration. The manifest contagious character of the disease, and its transmission from place to place, by means of human intercourse, was acknowledged: yet one of the most remarkable phenomena attending its first invasion, was the perfect immunity which several parts of the country—civic as well as rural—enjoyed. If we said that fifty thousand people perished during the first year's outbreak from this epidemic in Ireland, we do not think we should be exceeding the truth. Owing to the fear of infection, the dead were in many instances buried with difficulty, and in some localities the bodies were thrown into large pits, dug for this purpose. As to whether this was the first outbreak of the disease in Ireland, we must refer to the analysis of pestilences at the conclusion of this table. Epidemics of Influenza preceded and again succeeded this first attack of Asiatic Cholera, which lasted from the spring of 1832 to the end of 1833, and in some localities, broke out again in 1834. Scarlatina assumed a malignancy which in the briefness of its course, and the contagiousness of its character, rivalled cholera; and many of the other epidemic diseases of Ireland, were likewise said to have partaken in the generally altered character of the period. The lower animals suffered from the peculiar atmospheric condition, and swine in particular became affected by an Epizootic, which thinned their numbers, and continued, with occasional intermissions, until it formed one of the characteristics of the great famine pestilence of 1845–50. Two potato failures—in 1829 and 1830—preceded, and two others—in 1833 and 1834—succeeded the pestilential outbreak. General distress in two consecutive years aggravated the miseries of the poor.		
"	While most other diseases assumed an increased virulence		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1831.	immediately before and after the cholera of 1832 and 1833, fever during that time seemed to have lessened in amount and fatality. At first the mortality was very great, the majority of persons who were seized dying, often in a few hours; then, either from some mitigation in the severity of the disease itself, or from the human body becoming as it were less susceptible of its influences, or from better treatment, a certain number recovered, and finally the majority who were attacked. A premonitory diarrhœa existed in many instances.		
,,	Cholera, although only seen in its Asiatic form in Ireland in 1832, was a disease not altogether unknown to Irish practitioners, and often proved very fatal. Thus, in the books of the Sick Poor Institution, Meath-street, Dublin, for the year ending August, 1804, Dr. Duany reported,—"The prevalent complaints of this month are from *cholera* and dysentery, with diarrhœa;" and similar references to the disease, in its modified or English form, may be found throughout native medical writings.		
,,	V. WEATHER.—The published results of the Ordnance Meteorological Observations commence at this period, and afford us valuable entries in connexion with the tables of deaths from the Census Records until 1851. From these we learn that the annual mean temperature for the next twenty-two years was 48·4°, and that the mean monthly temperatures deduced from two daily readings of the thermometer for the same period, were as follows:—	*Ordnance Meteorological Observations.*	
	January, 40·5°. May, 50·8°. September, 53·8°. February, 41·1°. June, 55·5°. October, 48·7°. March, 42·3°. July, 58·2°. November, 44·5°. April, 45·5°. August, 57·2°. December, 42·8°.		
	A comparison, therefore, with these standard means will, in the subsequent entries, show the annual varieties of temperature. In 1831 the mean annual temperature was, 49·2°. The greatest heat was 57°, upon the 31st of July; and the greatest cold was 19°, upon the 7th of February. October was 3·8° above the established mean of that month. There was an unusual fall of snow from six, P.M., on the 31st of January, to the evening of the 2nd of February. The mean of the barometer was 29·66. We have no record of the rain in or about Dublin in this year, but the quantity which fell at Cork city was 40·76 inches.	*Weather Registries.*	
,,	A great flood occurred in the river Liffey on the 9th of February; the water rose thirteen feet above its usual height. On the 4th of August a remarkable thunder-storm, accompanied with several waterspouts, broke over Glenflesk, in the County of Kerry, which so deluged that valley, that houses, cattle, and a quantity of agricultural produce were swept away. It was said that as many as thirty-eight lives were lost. The storm was also felt at Skibbereen, Cork, Wexford, and along the Southern coast. The thermometer was as high as 79°, in those localities for some days before the outbreak of the storm. On the 21st of November a most remarkable flood occurred at Strabane, county Tyrone, which rose to six feet high in the houses; it was said that the river had not risen to a greater height since A.D. 1600. Some lives were lost.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
,,	CROPS.—Harsh cold weather, with storms in May, and a long-continued drought, checked vegetation. Potatoes were planting in the middle of June.	,,	
,,	VI. DISTRESS.—Distress again prevailed in Ireland "potatoes were purchased in Guernsey and Jersey, and sent to Ireland at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant. Parliament granted £40,000 for local and temporary relief in Ireland," part of which was expended upon public works, and part in the distribution of food. £74,410 was subscribed in England, and £30,095 in Dublin. The Dublin Mansion House Committee, in their report, stated "their honest conviction that similar calls will be periodically made on public benevolence, unless a total change be effected in the Irish peasant."	*Parliamentary Report on Scarcity in Ireland.* *Report of Mansion-House Committee.*	1831. "The Potato Gangrene is no new disease, no modern introduction into the lists of vegetable nosology. I have noticed it occasionally for the last fifteen years. From 1830 to 1841 it seriously injured the potato crops of Germany."—*Von Martius on the Epidemic in Potatoes.*
,,	In March and April, great distress was reported from the county of Mayo. The Lord Mayor of Dublin convened a meeting at the Mansion House early in April, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the starving people of the West. Early in June another meeting was held at Morrison's Hotel [Dublin], for collecting subscriptions to provide for the famishing poor in Mayo and Galway. The Archbishop of Tuam [the Hon. Power Le Poer Trench] early in June, addressed the following letter to the Relief Association in Dublin:—"Until lately I had hoped that the sore famine which prevailed had been, and would continue to be, confined to the coasts of those counties, to the islands, and perhaps in some few instances to more inland parishes; but I mourn to say that now I find every day	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1831. Dysentery prevailed epidemically at Bolton during the summer and autumn of this year.—BLACK, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* 1831. "Influenza, a disorder according exactly with the tussis epidemica of Sydenham and the Influenza of later authors, has prevailed epidemically for the last two weeks in the metropolis [London], affecting all ages, and supervening without any assignable cause."—BURNE, *in Medical Gazette.* "About

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1831.	adding to the catalogue of destitution; and that besides the hitherto afflicted districts, the ravage is extending to very much of the interior. In short, the failure of provision is daily rapidly increasing, and will continue to increase, until the new crops come in." In June, a meeting was held for the purpose of obtaining permission to allocate some of the surplus relief fund of 1822, for the alleviation of the present misery. There appeared, however, to have been a great anomaly in the distribution of distress—abundance in one county, and starvation in another. "No potatoes in Mayo, while they were at the low rate of three halfpence per stone in the King's County." Mrs Palmer subscribed £4,000, towards the relief of the peasantry in Mayo. June 29.—Distress in the county of Donegal.		the same time that Influenza visited London it also prevailed at Plymouth. The complaints of this spring, as well as of the previous year, were considered peculiar in character, as though from some unusual atmospheric influence." Both Influenza and Cholera prevailed over the Continent this year.—THOMPSON.
"	The Secretary of the Relief Committee received "the most heart-rending accounts of the appalling misery of the people; they were similar to those of 1822." In May dreadful distress in Connemara; —"Famine and fever are stalking hand-in-hand through this miserable region. There is scarce a potato planted. Thousands are starving; as a last resource, some are now bleeding their starving cows, boiling their blood and eating it."	*Bryan's View of Ireland.*	1831. Cholera following the Russian army into Poland spread throughout Europe, and particularly affected the large cities, such as St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Vienna, and arrived in Hamburgh on the 7th of October. It appeared at Sunderland about the 4th of November, and thence spread to many towns in the north of England. An epidemic of influenza affected London and other parts of England during the summer of this year. Horses, dogs, fowls, and other animals were affected by pestilential disease the same time.—*Public Newspapers.*
	Great indigence prevailed among the Dublin roomkeepers (21,283 persons) in the three first months of this year.	*Stanley's Commentaries on Ireland.*	
" FEVER.	VII. DISEASE.—"We regret to state that the cholera morbus and typhus fever, in a very aggravated form, have made their appearance among the distressed peasantry in the district of Achill."	*Mayo Newspaper.*	
"	"The year 1831 is memorable [in Belfast] for the occurrence of the most extensive epidemic of Fever since the year 1817. It reached its acme in the month of June, and upwards of 1,200 patients were admitted into the hospital during its continuance—a period of about eighteen months. Just when the disease was at its height, there arose another epidemic with peculiar characters—we mean the Influenza, or epidemic catarrh—[which] may be considered the most perfect example we know of a pure epidemic."—*Malcolm.*	*History of Belfast Hospital.*	1831. "Puerperal fever epidemic in Aylesbury. Erysipelas prevailed at the same time, a circumstance not unfrequently noticed on other similar occasions."—CEELY.
"	From the May of this year to the same period in 1832, the number of cases admitted into the Belfast Fever Hospital was 1,009. "The years 1826, 1828, and 1831, are stated to have been very changeable, and we find that in these the number of admissions is nearly double that of the years preceding them." Females were more susceptible of the disease than males, but the mortality was greater in the latter sex.—*Mateer's Statistics of Fever in Belfast.*	*Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*	1831. A dynamic fever, influenza, dysenteric diarrhœa, and cholera succeeded each other, so as to present a resemblance to the epidemic constitution described by Sydenham as prevailing from 1675 to 1679. Extensive epizootics prevailed. During August, September, and October, "many horses in the neighbourhood of Chester were affected with dysentery, and the same disease was very widely diffused amongst dogs." In Paris, during July, which was hotter than usual, diarrhœa and dysentery were frequent and styled cholerine. —THOMPSON.
"	The number of patients received into Cork-street Fever Hospital was 3,602, and the deaths were 307. The city was, however, free from any unusual epidemic of fever. It was observed that "of late our hospital patients are much less able to bear great loss of blood than formerly. This change of constitution can alone be explained by the deteriorated condition of the poor." Delerium tremens was, however, very common.—*Harkan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	The epidemic influenza of 1830–32, existed in Australia.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*
" SCARLATINA.	VIII. "The disease called Scarlet Fever assumed a very benign type in Dublin soon after the year 1804, and continued to be seldom attended with danger, until the year 1831, when we began to perceive a notable alteration in its character, and remarked that the usual undisguised and inflammatory nature of the attack was replaced by a concealed and insidious form of fever, attended with great debility. We now began occasionally to hear of cases which proved unexpectedly fatal, and of families in which several children were carried off."	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	1831. Cholera prevailed extensively through central Europe, especially Germany and Russia.
"	October.—A report upon the prevention of Spasmodic Cholera, then approaching, was submitted to the Lord Lieutenant by the Central Board of Health, in which a strict quarantine in accordance with the minute of the Privy Council in England, was recommended, and a code of advice was published by the Board. The report states that "the gradual progress of spasmodic cholera along the principal lines of communication between countries, its appearance at different places, not simultaneously, but successively, and the security which has been observed to arise from seclusion, strongly confirm the opinion that the disease is extended from individual to individual, and that it is contagious."—*Barker.*	*Report of Board of Health.*	1831. An epidemic influenza began in London about the middle of May, and continued during June and part of July, in very hot though damp weather. It had appeared, and was followed by cholera in the armies in Poland, then in a state of insurrection.—HOLLAND'S *Medical Notes.*
"	November 9.—A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, putting all vessels from Sunderland under quarantine, the cholera prevailing at that place.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1831. May 26.—Cholera was noticed at Riga, whither it came from Sehanlen, in Lithuania, without the intervening country being affected by it. Up to the 6th of June about 900 persons had died of it at Riga. On the 20th of June ten cases of Asiatic Cholera were reported as having occurred on board a vessel from Hamburg, in the Thames.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
"	According to the Census Returns made in this year, the population of Ireland amounted to 7.767,401 persons; 3,794,880 males, 3,972,521 females,—being an increase of 965,574 upon the return made in 1821.	*Report of the Census Commission.*	1831. Cholera broke out in Sunderland in the October of this year. On the 27th of November it was reported in Newcastle, after which it spread to Hull and different parts of England.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	EMIGRATION.—About April an epidemic of emigration prevailed	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1831.	throughout both the west and south. Vessels from Sligo and Waterford carried off hundreds of the peasantry. A part of the north likewise partook in the same feeling shortly after. From a Quebec Emigration Return, we learn that 20,120 emigrants from Ireland had landed at that port between the 1st of January and 4th of June. Eleven emigrant vessels sailed from the port of Sligo during the first six months of this year.		
A.D.1832.	IX. WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature was 48·4°; the highest point reached was 73°, on the 1st of July; and the lowest 30°, in January and November. The mean temperature of this year was equal to the medium of twenty-two years—from 1831 to 1852. The mean of the barometer was 29·78. On July 2nd and 3rd, a dense fog overspread Dublin and its vicinity. The quantity of rain registered at Cork was 32·88 inches.	*Ordnance Observations.* *Weather Registry.*	1832. Mr. A. Peddy recorded some cases of dropsy and gangrene in Edinburgh, believed to result from the use of diseased potatoes which had been allowed to remain on the fields and had become frosted.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	18th August.—A severe hail-storm in the county of Londonderry; did much damage to crops, and even killed small birds.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1832. "The Curl appears to have been the only serious disease affecting the potato which had been observed in this country till about 1832, in which year many sets perished without vegetating. From the dry hard appearance of most of the decayed sets, the disease was called 'the dry rot.'"—TOWNLEY.
,,	CROPS.—"The potato disease that has lately [1845] prevailed epidemically, made its appearance in 1830, in various parts of Germany, and in Ireland and America in 1832, while it re-appeared occasionally in these and other countries from that time to the present" [1848]. The Irish agricultural accounts, however, do not mention this failure.	*Parkin on Disease in the Potato and other Crops.*	
,,	DISTRESS.—Destitution was reported from some of the parishes of Dublin. Early in January a loan of £5,000, "for the relief of the poor of the city of Dublin, was advanced by the Government."	*Public Newspapers.*	
,, ASIATIC CHOLERA.	X. DISEASE.—Asiatic Cholera appeared as an epidemic in Ireland this year. It broke out in Dublin on the 22nd of March, and carried off 5,632 persons there, (as appears by the returns of the Board of Health) during the remainder of the year. The cases reported to the health officers in Ireland this year were 55,557, of which number 20,070 died. The total number of deaths from cholera returned to the Census Commissioners ten years afterwards, as having occurred in 1832, amounted, for the country at large, to 30,262, exclusive of a large portion of the foregoing Board of Health returns. "Upon its first outbreak, in 1832, cholera prevailed most in the towns and civic districts; and in 1833, it had spread throughout the country at large, and prevailed most in the rural districts. During the years of cholera, fever and other epidemic diseases fell below the usual standard; but the years 1832 and 1833 do not present any great increase of the general mortality compared with other years."	*Report on Tables of Deaths in Census Report for 1841.*	1832. Cholera upon the increase in England; it spread to Glasgow in the month of January.—*Public Newspapers.* 1832. Although cases of epidemic Cholera had been known to occur in Glasgow previous to the 13th of February, 1832, its existence was officially announced to the Board of Health for the first time on that day. "It continued there for nine months: one in every 32½ persons attacked, and one in 67 died of it."—COWAN.
,,	The towns of Sligo, Drogheda, and Belfast suffered severely from cholera, as also the metropolis itself. The following table shows the spread and rate of progress, as well as the dates of the outbreaks of cholera in several parts of Ireland, derived from Dr. Barker, Secretary to the Board of Health :—	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	

Dublin,	22nd March.	Stranorlar,	22nd April.
Arklow,	8th April.	Tralee,	28th do.
Banbridge,	9th do.	Galway,	12th May.
Cork,	12th do.	Limerick,	14th do.
Rathmelton,	12th do.	Waterford,	1st June.
Naas,	13th do.	Wexford,	21st do.
Belfast,	14th do.	Sligo,	29th July.
Warrenspoint,	17th do.		

,,	The town of Sligo suffered more severely than most other places in Ireland, and was especially remarkable for the number of medical men that were carried off. The first case was seen on the 29th of July, but the people "threatened vengeance against the medical men who reported the facts."	*Irwin on Cholera, as it occurred in Sligo.*	1832. Cholera appeared in Edinburgh on 27th of January, and in London on the 10th of February; in Liverpool it was reported on the 12th of May, and in Paris on the 24th of March. In Quebec it broke out upon the 8th of June, and in Montreal upon the 10th of that month.—*General Medical and Public Records.*
,,	"Cholera, which had commenced its English career at Sunderland, in October, 1831, and had gradually advanced by a north-westerly course to Edinburgh and Glasgow, reached Ireland in the beginning of March, 1832, when a few cases of the disease occurred in Belfast, between which place and Glasgow a considerable and constant commercial intercourse existed. Its existence in Dublin was announced about the 22nd of March."—*Harty.*	*Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science.*	1832. During this year and a portion of the next, Cholera spread over the whole of Great Britain.—*Public Records.*
,,	In September, the cholera, which had spread generally throughout Ireland, was now reported to be on the decrease.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1832. Epidemic Cholera prevailed in Edinburgh in this year. It began as early as January.—CRAIGIE, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	"The seasons of the year 1832 were remarkable for their mildness, and most of the other reputed auxiliaries of public health were also present, and seemed to promise a more than ordinary proportion of that invaluable blessing. An unusually early, warm, and genial spring; a cool and temperate summer and autumn; the harvests of the two successive years 1831 and 1832 abundant; and provisions, accordingly, cheap and plentiful." Continued fever was less	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1832.	frequent, and of a milder character in the city of Dublin. The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Hospital from the 5th of January, 1832, to the 31st of March, 1833, amounted to 3,991; and the number of deaths to 291. [From this date the "Hospital year" ends upon the 31st of March.] The principal diseases in Dublin for the year 1832 were—1.—"Diarrhœa and Dysentery, which prevailed to an unusual extent in the early part of the year previous to the appearance of epidemic cholera. 2.—Epidemic Cholera, which appeared about the 25th of March, and after suffering a considerable abatement about the end of May and beginning of June, again increased with rapidity and violence, and arrived at its acme or highest point about the middle of July; after which it gradually subsided, and finally terminated, at least as an epidemic, about the beginning of November." Three large hospitals were established by the authorities for the treatment of this fearful epidemic. 3.—"Continued fever, which prevailed as usual throughout the year, but to a diminished amount as compared with the preceding six or seven years. 4.—The ordinary intercurrent diseases, as scarlatina, measles, natural small-pox, &c., and finally about the month of October a partially epidemic Parotitis, simulating, but not identical with the disease called mumps." The fever which prevailed in Dublin in the year 1832, was the gastric fever of Pinel, or gastro-enterite of Broussais.—*O'Brien.*		1832. "In the course of three weeks no less than eighty-three children died of the small-pox, in Sheepshead."—*Leicester Chronicle.* 1832. Scarlatina prevailed as an epidemic in Edinburgh during the latter part of this year.—HAMILTON, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	EMIGRATION.—Great emigration was reported from Cork in the month of May this year. The estimated emigration from Ireland, between June the 6th, 1831, and the end of the year 1832, from the Irish ports and by way of Liverpool was 36,307.	*Cork Reporter.* *Report of Census Commissioners.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The total deaths returned from the 6th of June, 1831, to the end of 1832, amounted to 148,539. The deaths from epidemic diseases were 64,317, the amount from fever being 8,876, and from scarlatina 509.	"	
A.D.1833.	XI. WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 48·4°, the highest point reached was 75°, on the 30th of July; and the lowest, 30°, on the 4th of January. In March the mean thermometrical range was 4·4° below the medium of that month for sixty-one years. The mean of the barometer was 29·68. Much snow fell on the Dublin and Wicklow mountains in March, and again on the 15th of October. The only rain registry which we possess for this year is that obtained from Mr. Cooper's Observatory at Markree, county of Sligo, which gives 44·50 inches. The number of days (exclusive of January, which was not recorded,) on which it rained was 243; but, like the rain at Cork, it is, compared with that at Dublin, in excess.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1833. A great drought in the West Indies caused a failure in the sugar and coffee crops.—*Observer.* 1833. In November, we read of a great dearth in the Crimea.—GALIGNANI'S *Messenger.*
"	XII. CROPS.—PARTIAL POTATO FAILURE.—During May and June all the papers gave favourable accounts of the state of the crops, and the promise of an abundant harvest; much of the early potatoes, however, failed; and in the month of July, heavy rain occurred, which prostrated the wheat and injured the potatoes; but during autumn the weather became more serene, and the grain harvest turned out better than was expected. The concluding part of the year was characterized by very severe storms.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1833. In June, several of the Scotch and English newspapers mention a partial failure in the potato crop.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	A partial potato failure occurred this year. In many instances it commenced in the pits; but it likewise appeared in the stalks, and was called "*the curl.*"	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	
"	Extensive failures of the potato crop were reported to the Royal Dublin Society as having occurred in the years 1833 and 1834. The failures of 1831, 1832, and 1833 were attributed to heat and drought.	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	1833. Horses were affected with a disease resembling influenza.—YOUATT.
"	DISEASE.—In the January of this year Cholera raged in Tipperary with a violence and mortality, "which far exceeded its first visit." Cholera still raged in Limerick. An epidemic fever prevailed at Templemore, county Tipperary, which particularly attacked the 92nd Regiment, then quartered there.—*Poole.*	*Limerick Chronicle.* *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*	1833. "Influenza broke out as an epidemic during the spring. It spread over every part of Great Britain and Ireland, after having previously appeared in Russia and the northern parts of Germany, inflicting great mortality in every part of its course.—HOLLAND.
" INFLUENZA.	XIII. "The wide-spreading epidemic of Influenza which, in 1833, visited the whole of Europe, including the British Isles, was not only truly remarkable both for the violence of the feverish symptoms and of the local congestions of the chest and heart, which accompanied its attack, but likewise for the unexpected relation which it was found to bear to all measures of active depletion. Nothing was more curious than the length of time which was necessary for some persons in order to recruit their strength after an attack of influenza."	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	1833. Influenza became epidemic in London in March "during the prevalence of a bleak wind and a cold vernal atmosphere, succeeding to a long, warm, moist winter. Storms of hail, snow, sleet, thunder, and rain, from dark fragments of clouds were alternated only by currents of gelid air and harsh squalls from the north and north-east. Under these
"	"The influenza of 1833 travelled much more rapidly than that of 1832, for, originating in the north-east, there was but a few days' interval between its appearance in Moscow, Odessa, Alexandria, and Paris" The influenza of 1833-4 was by no means so generally fatal as those in 1837 and 1847. It was characterized by considerable	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1833.	bronchial irritation, but not much severe bronchitis or pneumonia, and differed from the two succeeding epidemics in its comparatively small mortality. There was more acute fever and cerebral symptoms.—*Graves.*		coarse rude flaws of heaven the pulmonary organs of man, so susceptible of atmospheric changes, were excited and parched, or moistened or depressed."—HINGESTON *in Medical Gazette.*
,,	"Catarrhal fever, with more or less of an epidemic character, has prevailed here [Armagh] to a considerable degree, almost every spring, for several years past, chiefly among farmers and the labouring classes, who are most exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. This spring, however, from the very sudden changes in the weather, the number of persons attacked with catarrh has been unusually great; malignant cholera appeared in the neighbourhood of Armagh, in July."—*Colvan.*	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	1833. Cholera broke out epidemically in London again in July and prevailed throughout August and September.—*Public Newspapers.*
,,	"The influenza of May, 1833, invaded with great suddenness, equally affecting both sexes and all ages. According to my experience it was very severe among children and young persons, and was principally prevalent among the opulent and comfortable classes of society." There was "a general exanthema, not unlike scarlatina, which, however, was not prevalent at the time. The fauces were slightly inflamed."—*Kirby.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	1833 and '34. Puerperal fever very fatal in Vienna.—BARTSCH.
,,	The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital for the year ending the 31st of March, 1834, amounted to 3,332; and the deaths to 293; so that the metropolis seems to have been particularly free from epidemic disease this year.	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1833. Intermittent fever, which has prevailed for a long time on the banks of the Columba River, North America, is now "threatening speedily to sweep off the whole Indian population," but has spared the whites.—GAIRDENER, *on Diseases of Fort Vancouver.*
SCARLATINA.	XIV. "Scarlatina anginosa among children and more grown young persons, and angina or cynanche, unaccompanied by the scarlet efflorescence in adults, constituted the prevailing epidemic in the last month of 1833, and during many of the following months." Cases of cholera were of frequent occurrence in Dublin during the summer of this year.—*O'Reardon.*	,,	1833. Epidemic scarlatina prevailed in Edinburgh at the end of the last and the beginning of the present year.—WOOD, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland this year, was 30,442.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
,,	MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Ireland returned, for this year, to the Census Commissioners, was 94,713, being the least recorded for any one year of the decennial period included between the Census of 1831 and 1841. The deaths from epidemic diseases were 34,092. Those from cholera numbered 11,494, and from fever 5,789. Influenza, however, was only returned at 833, but at that time the people were not familiar with the term.	,,	
A.D.1834.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 49·9°, being 1·5° above the medium for twenty-two years. The highest point reached was 77° on the 4th of August, being 4·3° higher than the average highest point, in that month, for the same period; the mercury reached 76° in July. The mean of the barometer was 29·83. The rain which fell at Markree, County Sligo, was 36·50 inches, and the number of days on which it rained 241.	*Ordnance Observations.* *Cooper's Observations.*	1834. A great waterspout at Gibraltar destroyed many lives, and caused much damage to the town and garrison.—*Public Newspapers.* 1834. "In the spring of 1834 a minute species of ant so swarmed in London and Brighton that many of the inhabitants were obliged to quit their houses."—*Entomological Magazine.*
,,	January.—The severity of the weather during this month, both in England and Ireland, was a constant theme with the public newspapers. Towards the end of the month alarming accounts were received from Munster and Connaught respecting the unprecedented severity of the weather and the extensive inundations which occurred, and which had injured the wheat crop and suspended all agricultural labour. This severe weather continued on through the month of March, and did not change until after the first week of April. A fine summer followed; and although some of the early potatoes failed, the general harvest was reported to be favourable; flax was particularly abundant; but, towards the month of August, the weather became very unsettled, and some of the cereal crops were slightly injured. August.—A very unsettled state of the weather, accompanied with heavy thunder-storms and great rain characterized this month; at the conclusion of which we read reports of failures in the crops, particularly in the wheat. On November 10th a great storm, which did much damage, occurred at Drogheda, and also prevailed throughout the south-west of the island.	*Dublin Evening Mail, and other Public Newspapers.* *Leinster Express, and Freeman's Journal.*	1834. January—There has not been for a series of years so long a continuance of storm and rain as we have recently experienced.—*Liverpool Courier.*
,,	CROPS.—PARTIAL POTATO FAILURE.—In January we read, "A great portion of the potato crop of last year, left in the pits has been destroyed or deteriorated in quality, and the ground is totally unfit for the reception of seed potatoes." "A failure in early sown potatoes, similar to what took place last year, is in being this season, and to an extent fully as great, but fortunately discovered in sufficient time to replace the casualty. In consequence of the failure, the market for that commodity has risen considerably within the last three weeks, and they are now in the various country markets about 10s. a barrel."	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Irish Farmer's Magazine.*	
,,	"The rotting of the potato-sets in the ground, after planting, has occasioned a very serious loss in this country both last year and this."	*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1834.	In reply to the offer by the Royal Dublin Society of a gold medal "for the best essay upon the cause of the recent partial failure of the potato crop, and the most effectual means of preventing a recurrence of this evil," the partial failure in 1834 was attributed by one of the essayists "to the dry parching weather of spring, and the premature severe frost on the night of the 1st of September, which in many places blackened the leaves and stalks, after which the potato does not grow. Many such rotted, and were thrown out." Other essayists also attributed the failure to atmospherical causes.	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	
,,	"There is too much reason to apprehend that the failure of the potato crop is a growing evil, and likely to become more and more extensive every year."	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	
,,	Mr. Niven, in his letter to the Duke of Leinster on the Potato Epidemic of 1846, says, "as to the failures of 1832, 1833, and 1834, it was a remarkable circumstance that the '*dry rot*' failure, as it was then called, broke out almost simultaneously with the mysterious Cholera; nor was it less remarkable that the virulence of the one died away soon after that of the other. That both proceeded from, or through the medium of atmospheric currents, there are numerous evidences which need not be recapitulated here, as they were publicly set forth at the time of these visitations. It is to be remarked also, that the origin of the 'dry rot' disease was in the *tuber*, not on the leaf, as is the case in the present epidemic [of 1845–50]; it likewise was chiefly developed in spring, at the time of planting; and was evidenced either by the blanks in the crop, or by the sickly, wirylike stems that sometimes appeared from the infected root. The 'dry rot,' or 'root disease,' prevented or destroyed the growth upwards; the 'wet rot,' or 'leaf disease,' [of 1845] destroys the growth downwards. Alarming as were the failures of 1832, 1833, and 1834, they soon afterwards passed away or became extremely partial."	*Pamphlet on the Potato Epidemic.*	
,,	EPIZOOTICS.—"The sheep are suffering from the rot, and large numbers of them dying" in the counties of Galway and Roscommon.	*Morning Register.*	
PUERPERAL FEVER.	DISEASE.—"Doctor Evory Kennedy informs me that puerperal fever made great havoc in the hospital of the Rotundo, Dublin," from 1834 to 1840 inclusive.	*Churchill on Puerperal Fever.*	
,,	March 4.—Cholera was reported at Castlecomer, county Kilkenny.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1834. "Early in the spring the influenza visited London, and there prevailed with great severity. It had already begun to abate in that city before it reached Edinburgh, in the middle of April. After this the disease spread over the whole city, and very few families were exempted from its attacks."—BROWN, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	"The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital from 1st April, 1834, to 31st March, 1835, was 4,524; and the deaths were 422. "No epidemic fever prevailed: towards the close of the year, indeed, the number of admissions was greatly increased, and the character of the fever was truly typhoid; yet it was confined to the city, and had nothing peculiar in its symptoms to distinguish it from the fevers found at all times."—*Eustace.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
,, INFLUENZA.	"The disease [Influenza] in 1834, carried off some very suddenly with cerebral symptoms, and proved fatal to others from the oppression of the chest and dyspnœa. Few, however, died, who survived for a week after they had been attacked. On the whole, the fever accompanying the influenza of 1834 was more acute, and set in with more marked depression of the nervous system, and the disease was much less liable to become chronic than previous epidemics."	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	1834. In this and the preceding year, "small-pox appeared almost simultaneously in three distinct parts of the island of Ceylon."—KINNI'S *Report.*
,, SCARLATINA.	"It was not till the year 1834 that the disease [Scarlatina] spread far and wide, assuming the form of a destructive epidemic. The nature of the disease did not appear in the least connected with the situation or aspect of the patient's dwelling. The state of the weather seemed to exercise no influence either upon its diffusion or its symptoms. The contagion seemed to act as a more deadly poison on the individuals of some families than upon those of others." In some families three or four persons were rapidly carried off, and as many as five and, in some instances, even six children died. "As usual in such epidemics, the degree of intensity with which different individuals were attacked varied exceedingly; some exhibiting the mildest forms of scarlatina simplex," while others died in a few hours, apparently from the "intense poisoning of the system by the animal miasmata of the scarlet fever." From the outbreak of the great epidemic of 1834 scarlatina raged every winter and spring with undiminished virulence, resisting, as before, nearly every kind of treatment, until the years 1847 and 1848, when it was much less severe both in extent and character, and, consequently, much less fatal. The epidemic was general throughout the country, scarcely a district having escaped during some of the years included within the foregoing periods.	,,	
,,	"Hitherto scarlatina had been a comparatively mild disease; but now it assumed a character of violence to which we had hitherto been utter strangers, sweeping away entire families and not sparing	*Dublin Quarterly Journal*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1834.	adults. Nor was this malignity measured either by the sore throat or the extent of the eruption; it was the fever that accompanied it that stamped it with its dangerous character. In many of the worst and most rapidly fatal cases there was scarcely any sore throat or eruption."—*Law.*	*of Medical Science.*	
,,	At the end of September, 1833, fresh cases of cholera appeared in Belfast, and early in 1834 the cholera hospital in that town was re-opened, but the disease did not proceed to any extent.—*Malcolm.*	*History of Belfast Hospital.*	
,,	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland this year was 48,468.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
,,	MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths returned for this year was 50,530 males, and 46,093 females, in all 96,623. Of these 29,709 were from epidemic or contagious diseases, including 7,032 from fever, 4,419 from cholera, and 620 from scarlatina.		
A.D.1835.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 49°, being nearly equal to the medium at Dublin for sixty-one years. The highest point reached was 78° on the 9th of June. The mean of the barometer for this year was 29·77. The amount of rain registered at Markree, County Sligo, was 37·40 inches; the number of rainy days, 268.	*Ordnance Observations.* *Cooper's Observations.*	1835. A great earthquake reported from Valparaiso, by which, it was said, several towns were destroyed, and as many as 200,000 inhabitants were left without shelter.—*Public Newspapers.*
,,	The spring was severe, but the summer mild and the crops abundant. In the month of August there was excessive heat, supposed to be induced by the approach of Halley's comet. Great storms at the conclusion of the year.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1835. The turnip crop in England suffered both from the wire-worm and the turnip fly.—*Entomological Magazine.*
,,	CROPS.—The potato crop was, in general, most luxuriant, and the whole year, with the exception of the spring, was characterized by mildness and fertility.	,,	1835. "We hear of numerous failures [of the potato crop] in different parts of the three kingdoms. I believe that it will be found that where this [the potato] disease has been most prevalent, it has affected most seriously those sorts of potatoes which, from their superior quality, have been cultivated for the greatest length of time, and that it has been most destructive among those sorts which are marked by peculiar delicacy. This clearly shows that there must be some cause of the disease in the potato itself, which may, indeed, be increased by external causes, but which, at the same time, must be regarded as independent of them."—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*
,,	DISTRESS.—In the month of May reports "were made to the Irish Government that distress had been produced by the failure of the potato crop [in 1834] in some parts of the country, particularly in the district of Erris, in the county of Mayo, Connemara, in the county of Galway, and in some portions of the county of Kerry." In the beginning of June the Inspectors-General of Police were ordered to inquire into and report upon "the supply of provisions throughout their respective provinces." The reports from Leinster and Ulster were, with the exception of part of Donegal, favourable. The distress in Kerry, Clare, the coasts of Mayo and Galway, and in particular the islands in Clew Bay and Blacksod Harbour, was very great. In all these districts the high winds in the preceding autumn having cut off the luxuriant stalks of the potatoes, a partial failure of that crop followed. Generally speaking, however, poverty arising from want of employment rather than absolute scarcity, was the principal cause of the distress. In Bearhaven, county of Cork, "many of the poor were obliged to eat sea-weed and other things only used as human food in time of famine." Great scarcity and famine existed in Dingle and in the island of Valentia. In June the distress was experienced severely in Clare. In Oughterard great distress prevailed, and typhus fever appeared there in July. The highest price given to agricultural labourers in Clifden and the neighbourhood of Galway was 8*d.* a day; in some places but 5*d.*;—whilst potatoes were 6*d.* a stone, and obtained with difficulty. The scarcity and distress were felt severely during the summer in Inishturk, Clare island, the island of Achill, and also in Newport and Belmullet, county of Mayo. The county of Donegal likewise suffered, especially in the neighbourhood of Rutland, Gweedore, and Lough Swilly. "In August, 1835, relief was given [by Government] by an issue of £3,000, in consequence of the depressed state of the poor in the west of Ireland."	*Parliamentary Report on Scarcity.*	1835. In an interesting memoir, read to the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, by Dr. Melier, in 1843, on the influence of years of scarcity on the prevalence of disease and mortality, we learn that "during the present century the influence of years of scarcity on the general mortality is greatly diminished. In the decade, from 1825 to 1835, the mortality during the years of scarcity only exceeds that of the years of plenty by 1,337 annually and since this latter period to the present day [1843] scarcely any difference has been noticed. Of late years not only is a much larger amount of grain reared as compared with the number of the population, but the introduction of the potato has been the principal means of saving the people from the effects of years of scarcity, seeing that that root is every year more largely cultivated, and often succeeds best in France when the crop of grain fails."—*Annales d'Hygiene Publique, quoted in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	"In each of the years 1835, [*recte* 1834,] 1836, and 1837, the potato crop failed in one or other of the districts in the west of Ireland; and sums amounting in the aggregate to £7,572 were expended from the Civil Contingencies in relieving the distress thereby occasioned, to which was added the sum of £4,306, remaining from the English and Irish subscriptions of 1831."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
,,	DISEASE.—The patients received this year into Cork-street Fever Hospital amounted to 4,672; and the deaths, to 434. The admissions were greater, but the proportion of deaths somewhat smaller than in the previous year. Other diseases complicated fever at this time: "prominent among those was chronic dysentery. The poor of the Liberty [of Dublin], are peculiarly liable to it; the obvious causes of it being want of healthy food, clothing, and lodging."—*Harkan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
,,	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland this year was only 23,477.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	1835. Scarlet fever visited several of the charitable institutions and was epidemic in Edinburgh during this and the following year.—WOOD, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	MORTALITY.—Total deaths returned for this year 53,700 males, and 48,261 females, in all 101,961. Of these, 29,966 were from epidemic or contagious diseases, including 8,422 from fever, and 1,030 from cholera.	,,	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1830 to 1835.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period, ending 31st of December, 1835 :—Mean of the barometer, 29·74; mean of the thermometer, 49°; the greatest height to which the mercury rose was 78°, on the 9th of June 1835; and the lowest to which it fell was 19°; on the 5th of February, 1831. We do not possess sufficient data for enabling us to give the average fall of rain in any one locality in Ireland for this period.		
A.D. 1836.	I. WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 47·5°, being nearly 2° below the medium for twenty-two years. The highest point the mercury reached was 76° on the 6th of July; and the lowest to which it is stated to have fallen was 27°, on the 27th February. The mean of the barometer was 29·68. The quantity of rain which fell in Cork city was 46·96 inches; and at Markree, County Sligo, it rained 41·39 inches on 283 days.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	July, it was stated, "was the most unseasonable and extraordinary in respect to weather ever remembered—bleak, raw, and cold. A deluge of rain beat down the crops, saturated the air with moisture, and sowed the seeds of disease. Typhoid fevers have been universally prevalent."	*Weather Registries.* *Ulster Times.*	
"	Towards the end of August the rains set in so as to cause harvest work to be suspended. Early in October violent gales occurred, and several shipwrecks happened. About the middle of the month Dublin was visited by a violent storm, which caused a great inundation of the Dodder, and seriously injured the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. Another great storm, in which some vessels were lost, occurred in Dublin Bay about Christmas in this year.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1836. A great fall of snow in London in the October of this year, so that the streets became impassable. A snow-storm likewise visited Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paris. Early in December a violent storm occurred in London, and along the English coast. —*Dublin Evening Mail, from Public Newspapers.*
"	"For many years past there has not been, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of this district, a spring characterized by equal severity of weather, or such sudden variations of climate, as the last; heavy hail and snow showers, succeeded by high, piercing, westerly winds, and cold rains at night, having prevailed during a great part of the season."—*Babington.*	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	
"	II. CROPS.—A PARTIAL FAILURE IN THE POTATO was observed in several parts of Ireland. Great anxiety was manifested for the results of the harvest at the close of this year. "The exorbitant prices to which every article of human food had attained at the commencement of the winter, together with the dispiriting reports which were received from many parts of the country, of the perilous state of the oat and potato crop, gave rise to anticipations of so gloomy a character, that many did not hesitate to predict a famine as extensive and disastrous as that which succeeded the year 1816."	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	1836. "We are suffering grievously in Scotland by a taint or disease in our potato crop, every year the pestilential disease is spreading wider and wider its devouring ravages."—*Letter in the Irish Farmer's Magazine.*
"	In the month of June all the cereal crops were said to be defective, owing to the long continued drought, the easterly winds, and the sharp frosts of spring. For many weeks the ground was completely parched. Upon the 20th of the month we read in the *Ulster Times*, "we learn with regret that the potato crop is an almost universal failure." And again, from Tipperary we learn, "there has been a great failure of the potato crop." In August apprehensions were entertained for the wheat crop in consequence of the late heavy rains. From Ballyshannon we are informed, that "the crops present a melancholy appearance, the long continued rain having retarded their growth." Most of the accounts concurred in pronouncing the potato crop a failure even so early as the month of July. "For some years back there have been failures in the potato crop of more or less extent, and reports are various as to what supply may now be expected of the staple food of Ireland." In November the excessive harshness of the weather, and the general bad harvest, caused a rise in the price of every article of food; whole fields of oats remained uncut, and still green; some rotted on the ground. The potato failure appeared to advance; and on the 7th of the month several of the hills were covered with snow.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1836. In October "vast flights of Aphides darkened the air in our northern counties" of England.—THOMPSON.
"	III. DISTRESS.—In the summer of 1836, £4,518 was expended by the Government in the relief of distress in the western and north-western districts of Ireland.	*Parliamentary Report on Scarcity.*	
"	In August, owing to the scarcity and high price of provisions, some of the people in Donegal were said to be "living on herbs or digging up the potatoes before they were half ripe." The distress was particularly pressing in Sligo, where the very worst description of potatoes, fit only for swine, were 5*d.* a stone; but it was relieved by several cargoes of potatoes shipped from Galway. The potato failure, the scarcity, and the distress were only partial, for the agricultural reports state that the crop in Wexford turned out very well.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	"The distressed state of the poor of the west and north-west of Ireland has become of late years almost periodical: large sums of	*Buchanan's Letter to Lord Melbourne.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1836.	the public money have frequently been granted to those parts of Ireland for the purpose of affording *temporary relief.* If half the amount that has thus been granted, had been expended in enabling a portion of these unemployed labouring poor to have emigrated to Canada, how very different would their prospects and situation now be, compared to the state of melancholy misery and starvation that overwhelms them and distracts the country."		
,,	IV. EPIZOOTICS.—A disease in pigs, "under the name of cholera, on account of the black colour the animal assumed," was reported from the county of Cavan and other parts of Ireland. It has been described under the name of *morbus niger;* and was a form of fever attended with symptoms of inflammation of the bowels.	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	
,,	Dr. Callanan, of Cork, informs us, in answer to investigations instituted by him at our request that, "shortly after the epidemic of cholera, a malignant disease attacked the swine, and swept them off in immense numbers."	*MS. Communication.*	
,,	V. DISEASE.—"The seasons of the year 1836 proving unfavourable to the growth of the vegetable productions of the earth, a scanty and deficient harvest led the way to a scarcity of provisions; and a considerable rise in all the necessaries of life took place in the metropolis. The consequences of this, to a population already suffering from indigence, were obvious. On no former occasion, since the great Epidemic Fever of 1817–18, was observed more indigence and distress among the poor of Dublin, than in the winter of 1836." Upon several occasions the excessive applications above the means of accommodation	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1836. "Epidemic catarrh or influenza visited this city [Glasgow] in the month of December, but its effects on the mortality bill were barely perceptible till the month of January, 1837. It continued to prevail during February and the first weeks in March, but in a modified degree. In April the deaths from influenza were only 13. The total number of deaths recorded from catarrh (influenza) in 1837, amounted to 389, of which 229 took place in January; proving that the great force of the epidemic was expended during that month. The deaths in the month of January, were 1,972, being an increase of 1,182, over the month of January, 1836, and of 1,153, over the month of December immediately preceding."—COWAN.
FEVER.	amounted to 130. Tents were erected in the grounds attached to Cork-street Fever Hospital, and the aggregate number of beds for fever patients in the different Dublin hospitals amounted to 574, independent of 190 in tents; but all these fell far short of the actual wants of the public. The admissions this year to Cork-street Fever Hospital amounted to 5,585; and the deaths, numbered 510. "The year 1836 was distinguished by a succession of events which render both the statistical and medical history of the fever hospital for that period of more than ordinary interest and importance. This year was marked by the occurrence of one of those severe calamities of which the annals of this country afford too many instances, viz., an epidemic fever, distinguished, however, from all former maladies of a similar kind by its extreme malignity and aggravation of form, and the consequent mortality attending it, which I regret to state has been much greater in the fever hospital, than at any former period since the foundation of the institution."		1836. Influenza was epidemic in the December of this year in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. It likewise appeared nearly at the same time at Sydney and at the Cape of Good Hope. The disease spread widely over Europe in 1837. It appeared in Scotland somewhat earlier than in England.—HOLLAND.
,, DYSENTERY.	VI. "On the present occasion, as in some former epidemics, the prevailing fever has been accompanied by Dysentery, the never-failing attendant on scarcity and public distress among the poor of this country; and these two diseases, from time immemorial, the endemic pestilences of Ireland, have contributed by their union, to produce the formidable mortality which the records of the fever hospital exhibit for the year 1836."—*O'Brien.*	,,	1836. Epidemic Influenza prevailed in England at the end of this year and the commencement of the following. It made its appearance at Sydney in the second week of October, and at the Cape of Good Hope on the first of November. "Much about the same time it was observed on the shores of the Baltic, and, soon afterwards, in the north of Scotland. Its simultaneous appearance in countries so distant from one another and so different in climate is well worthy of notice."—THOMPSON.
,,	"Typhus fever was very prevalent in this parish [Donaghmore, county of Donegal] during the months of March, April, and May. The form of the disease, in many particulars, resembling that designated by Dr. Armstrong as the first form of continued typhus fever."—*Babington.*	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	
,,	Dr. Lombard, of Geneva, after his visit to Ireland at this time, published a letter upon the subject of the Irish typhus, worthy of perusal. In it he remarked upon "the highly contagious nature of the fever of this country, compared with that of the Continent," and stated that he considered Ireland "as the source of the continued typhus fever which prevails in Great Britain. It is there that it is generated or rather constantly transmitted from one individual to another. This fever has unfortunately its abode in Ireland, and more especially in Dublin—a fact which is made too evident by the records of the Cork-street Fever Hospital, which received no less than 77,866 patients in twenty-five years." Dr. Lombard entertained the opinion, that "wherever the Irish journeymen go they carry along with them the contagion of fever; the consequence is that in Glasgow, where no less than 60,000 Irishmen are to be found, fever prevails to a great degree; in Liverpool the same fact is observed; in Manchester there is less fever, because the Irish who live there are not so changeable a population as in Liverpool, being chiefly composed of settled families rather than of travelling journeymen. The same remark holds true for Birmingham. If London had as many cases of typhus fever as are daily seen in Dublin, the different London hospitals should contain at least three thousand cases. But the Irish contagious fever is not the only source of typhoid diseases in Great Britain; the sporadic	,,	1836. Dr. Staberoh, of Berlin, published an account, in the *Dublin Medical Journal*, of the typhus fever which prevailed in Glasgow in the early part of this year, in which he said "by far the greater number of patients laboured under an abdominal typhus, which is called in France *fièrre typhoide, dothenterite,* &c.; and that this epidemic would have left no doubt, even to an observer of a few days, as to the nature of the disease, as many patients died with peritonitis, the consequence of perforating ulcers in the Peyerian glands, &c. At all events, at that time the fever did not come from Ireland,

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1836.	continued fever, observed in all parts of Europe, is also to be found in the different towns of the British empire." [A contrary opinion respecting the ethnological spread of fever was entertained and advocated at the time.—*See the Dublin Medical Journal for January*, 1838.]		or else it must have been remarkably changed by the passage of fifteen hours."—*Dublin Medical Journal.*
,,	Typhus fever became epidemic in Belfast about August, and continued without intermission until the June of the following year. "It is not a little remarkable that influenza prevailed very generally co-existent with the earlier period of the epidemic."—*Malcolm.*	*History of Belfast Hospital.*	1836. Dr. Charleton, in his remarks on the Norway hospitals, for *Rudesyge*, has given an account of a large number of cases of Leprosy, then existing throughout that and the neighbouring country of Sweden.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,, PUERPERAL FEVER.	VII. Puerperal fever prevailed in the South Cumberland-street Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; "erysipelas was raging as an epidemic in the surgical hospitals, and diseases of a typhoid type were very prevalent in the city."—*Beatty.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine.*	1836. "Fever was very abundant in the months of June, July, and August, in various localities in Edinburgh and its suburbs, and particularly so in Stockbridge and various parts within the northern boundary of the city."—CRAGIE, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland this year was 46,970.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
,,	MORTALITY.—The death returns for Ireland in this year were 64,753 males and 58,361 females, in all 123,114. Of these, 36,701 were from epidemic and contagious diseases, including fever, 12,587; small-pox, 6,465; measles, 3,109; pemphigus, 1,867; and influenza, 1,335.	,,	
A.D.1837.	VICTORIA.		
,,	VIII. WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 48·1°. The highest point the mercury reached was 73° in the month of August; and the lowest to which it fell was 26° in the month of March. The mean of the barometer was 29·78. The quantity of rain which fell at Mountjoy Barracks, Phœnix Park, was 25·11 inches, upon 178 days. The rain registered at Cork Royal Institution was 27·42 inches, on 122 days; and at Markree, county Sligo, 40·29 inches, on 265 days. A great thunder-storm occurred in Dublin on the 14th of July; the rain fell in torrents in the city, but not in the adjoining Phœnix Park. Upon the 30th of that month there also occurred in Dublin a most violent shower of hail at 2 p.m., which continued for about twenty minutes, and was accompanied by loud thunder; the hail stones were at least half an inch in diameter, and the streets became like rivers with floating masses of hail.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1837. The snow of this year was common to the British Isles. In England some of the mail coach roads were impassable. At Lewes, an avalanche of snow fell from the cliffs and overwhelmed five houses with all their inmates. Many shipwrecks were reported on the English coast. The snow rose to a great height in the streets of Dover.—*Public Newspaper.*
,,	"Great snow early in January," which was common to this island and Great Britain.	*Weather Registries.*	1837. Disease prevailed among cattle and sheep in England.—THOMPSON.
,,	CROPS.—There was remarkable fine weather in August, and the agricultural reports were most favourable. With the exception of wheat, all the crops were most abundant; and although there was much rain in the beginning of September the harvest was got in satisfactorily.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1837. "Cholera prevailed at Rome, causing great mortality." From reports sent to the Privy Council of England it appeared that out of 62,000 attacked 20,178 died. It was said that 200,000 died in Hungary. Russia also suffered severely. Yellow fever appeared in the United States. Influenza appeared in London in the 1st week in January, the weather during the preceding four months being exceedingly wet, cold, and stormy.—BASCOME.
,,	Early in spring disease appeared among the larch in part of the county of Clare and other districts in Ireland; some years subsequently the Scotch fir suffered.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
,,	DISTRESS.—Parliamentary relief was again given this year, upon the representation of the Irish Government, to the amount of £2,230 chiefly in Donegal.	,,	
,, SMALL-POX.	IX. DISEASE.—"If ever there was a time when atmospheric influence forced itself upon our notice as an active agent in producing and in modifying disease, it has been within the last few years. Within this period, not only have we been visited by diseases to which we had hitherto been strangers, but every known and familiar disease has exhibited itself under an aspect of malignity quite new to it. Thus, in addition to cholera and influenza—erysipelas, malignant scarlatina, and diffuse inflammation of the cellular membrane, prevailed to an unprecedented extent. The cases of modified small-pox now also crowded upon us, and it was now that fever began to prevail; and we may say that, for more than two years, Dublin has been the seat of an epidemic typhoid fever. The epidemic which still exists, and which has existed for now more than two years, has brought under our notice almost every modification of fever, not only such as depended upon individual peculiarity, but under all the varied aspects impressed upon it by change of season. Thus, in winter and spring we had it accompanied by bronchitis. In summer and autumn the epidemic assumed more the character of gastro-enteritis; it completely swallowed up the English cholera and dysentery which usually visited us at this period of the year. Towards the close of the year the epidemic seemed to merge, for a time, into influenza—the latter assuming the typhoid type of the former. At the commencement of the present year the epidemic again re-appeared, and so extensively that the government felt themselves called upon to provide additional hospital accommodation to meet the emergency." This fever "terminated fatally within a shorter period than it had	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	1837. "In January, influenza prevailed epidemically in nearly every British vessel of war stationed at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. In February it attacked the ships' companies of the vessels employed on the north coast of Spain and at Lisbon. In March it made its appearance on the south coast of Spain, and subsequently attacked the crews of several vessels at Barcelona. In April it reached Gibraltar, and in May, Malta.—BRYSON'S *Reports of the Health of the Navy.* 1837. A rapid thaw commenced on the 2nd of January. The influenza appeared in London at the same time, and it was general throughout the country on the 10th. "The accounts from all parts of the country of the disastrous gales, the drifting of the snow, the floods caused by the thaw, and the influenza, rapidly succeeded each other."—STREETEN, *in Transactions of Provincial Medical Association.* 1837. The influenza raged in Edinburgh this year so early as January, and also throughout England. In
		Parliamentary Report on Scarcity.	
		Dublin Medical Journal.	
FEVER.			

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1837.	done before, the patient, in some cases, exhibiting something like an apoplectic seizure. We feel no hesitation in setting down the presence of petechiæ as the phenomenon more rarely absent than any other."—*Law.*		London the burials on one day were nearly as numerous as during the cholera of 1833; on one day 800 of the police were unable to do duty, and the roads about the metropolis were crowded with funerals.—*Public Newspapers.*
,,	X. The number of applications to the Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin, during the year 1837, amounted to as many as 9,508. The admissions were 6,595; and the deaths, 595. Tents were again erected by order of Government. "In December, 1836, and for several months previous, typhoid fever predominated beyond all former observation. In the conclusion of this month, or rather early in January, 1837, an epidemic catarrh or Influenza appeared, and prevailed so generally, that neither age, constitution, or class of individuals was exempted from the ravages of the disease; it prevailed more extensively, and the rate of mortality was greater in the higher classes of society." The total number of fever patients treated in the wards of the various Dublin hospitals this year amounted to 11,085. "Of these 4,648 were admitted during April, May, June, and July, the period when the epidemic was at its height. The total number of deaths was 1,103, giving an average mortality of one in every 10 $\frac{1}{6}$." The proportion of sexes attacked, as well as the relative mortality of males and females was remarkable; many more females than males were admitted, but the mortality was much greater among the latter, being as high as 1 in every $8\frac{1}{5}$, while in females it was only 1 in every $12\frac{1}{2}$.—*G. A. Kennedy.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1837. "The rate of mortality from fever [at Glasgow] during 1837, has been calculated as high as 1 in 10 of those affected: and upon this supposition, 21,800 individuals have been attacked with the disease."—COWAN.
,, INFLUENZA.	XII. The Influenza so general over the Continent and the British Isles this year prevailed extensively throughout Ireland, and has been thus described by Dr. Graves—"In 1837 Influenza increased rapidly in this city [Dublin], while the weather was remarkable for its serenity and agreeable mildness. It was very fatal where it attacked persons who had been subject to chronic bronchitis, or who had happened to labour under any form of asthmatic affection." The mortality was also very great among persons in advanced life. "The epidemic of 1837 differed in many points from that which prevailed about three years previously;" more than 4,000 people died of it in Dublin.	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	1837. In the year 1837, the benefits of a general Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths were extended to England, under the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV, cap. 86; and from thence to the present time, the return of deaths in England and Wales have afforded ample materials for filling up this column, and form the best index to the state of the public health in that portion of the British empire to which these records appertain. Originally the annual reports were made up to midsummer, and therefore the first complete year ended upon the 30th of July, 1838, when 335,956 deaths were registered. Of that number 141,607, with recorded causes of death, were returned for the half-year ending 31st of December, 1837, and as many as 7,094 were unaccounted for, but the returns were at first imperfect. "Influenza prevailed epidemically in the beginning of the year 1837, and destroyed great numbers;" but in the latter half, "in which the weather was mild, and no destructive epidemics prevailed, the mortality was comparatively low." Smallpox and Typhus were the reigning epidemics in the first half of the year 1838.—DR. FARRS' *Letter to the Registrar General.*
,,	"During the first two or three months of the year, Influenza prevailed [in Newry] to a great extent; the poor, from a deficient supply of clothing, fuel, and nutriment, together with the severe season, suffered extremely from its effects." Fever also "prevailed extensively throughout the town and neighbourhood during the year. Influenza seemed to retire, as if to give place to that disease."—*Morrison.*	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	
,,	EMIGRATION.—"From the year 1830 to 1837, of 238,887 emigrants who arrived at Quebec 141,168 were from Ireland." This is the statement of Mr. Buchanan, the Government Emigration agent in Canada, who, in referring to the alarming state of Ireland, caused by the starvation and wretchedness of the unemployed poor there, advocated the benefits of the emigration of the unemployed labouring poor and their families to the fertile provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,—"in conjunction with poorhouses and asylums in every county in Ireland, for the reception and care of the impotent and helpless poor of every denomination, who have no means of support but depending on private charity."	*Buchanan's Letter to Lord Melbourne.*	
,,	The estimated emigration from Ireland this year was 51,419.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
,,	MORTALITY.—The total deaths returned in Ireland for this year were 74,296 males, and 67,392 females; in all, 141,688. Of these, 45,045 were from epidemic and contagious diseases—including 17,280 from fever, 7,102 from small-pox, 2,207 from influenza, and 1,043 from scarlatina.		
A.D.1838.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature was 46·7°; the highest point reached by the mercury was 72°, on the 28th of August; the lowest point to which it fell was 24°, on the 11th of January. The mean of the barometer was 29·70. The total quantity of rain which fell this year, at Mountjoy Barrack, Phœnix Park, was 28·45 inches; and the number of days upon which it rained was 192. In the summer quarter of this year, 6·45 inches of rain fell, viz., 1·63 in May, on thirteen days; 2·35 in June, on fifteen days; and 2·47 in July, on fifteen days. In August 3·55 inches of rain fell, on twenty-one days; whilst in September, although it rained on ten days, but 0·65 of an inch fell. The rain returned from Cork city was 37·22 inches, and from Markree, county of Sligo, 30·99 inches. The number of rainy days at the latter place was 250.	*Ordnance Observations.* *Weather Registries.*	
,,	"The late snow storm has been the most severe we have had for many years past; it commenced on the 8th of January, and continued	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1838.	with frost of almost unparalleled intensity for nearly the remainder of the month." According to the Ordnance observations eight inches of snow fell on the 18th. Another snow-storm occurred upon the night of the 16th of February, during which likewise eight inches of snow fell. On the 20th of March a great gale of wind uprooted much timber near Dublin; a storm also occurred upon the 7th and 8th of April, accompanied with much hail and thunder.		
"	A great storm occurred at Cork in the latter end of February, of which "no description could convey an adequate idea." It was attended with a heavy fall of snow. Numbers of cattle perished; several people were lost; and the largest trees were uprooted. There was also a great destruction of shipping along the coast.	*Cork Constitution.*	1838. "We have accounts of an inflammatory epizootic among pigs, rapid and fatal in its course, and attacking by preference store pigs rather than those put up to fatten."—YOUATT *on the Pig.*
"	On April the 15th a great hurricane occurred upon the northern coast, attended with much hail and snow. And from Cork we read—"With the exception of the memorable snow-storm in February last, by which such devastation was committed amongst the shipping in our harbour, we have not been for years visited with such a tremendous gale as that of last night."	*Donegal Advertiser.* *Cork Reporter.*	1838. Intermittent fever prevailed as an epidemic in the Island of Dominica in this and the preceding year.—IMRAY, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	During the end of November violent storms, accompanied with great rain, visited Dublin. Great damage was done in the city of Cork, and the neighbouring country; and upon the 27th of the month we read, Carlow, "since 1825, has never experienced such a fearful storm." Great inundations occurred in the neighbourhood of Clonmel and other parts of the south; and the effects of this hurricane were felt extensively over the entire country.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1838. Typhus exanthematicus prevailed in London, and was particularly noted at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the autumn of the past, and the spring of this year.—WEST, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	CROPS.—The Agricultural Reports this year speak of more than an average crop, although the hay was short. The wheat was injured in parts of the south by the late rains, which were frequent in August. The potato crop, however, appears to have been safe before the rains began, with the exception of some places in the county of Tyrone. The wheat crop was below the average; barley was good; and the oat crop was remarkably abundant.	*Public Newspapers.*	1838. The number of deaths registered in England and Wales this year amounted to 342,559. The rate of mortality was higher than in the latter part of 1837. Small-pox and Typhus prevailed epidemically, and the mortality of males was seven per cent. higher than that of females. It was well established that the mean duration of life in the latter sex is greater than in males.
"	"Our potatoes inherit a constitutional weakness now that was not observable in them previous to the first failure. In very small heaps of potatoes we find many of them rotten long before Christmas, which makes it evident that the disease is latent in our present breed of potatoes, and shows itself according to local circumstances."—*Agricola.*	*Irish Farmers and Gardener's Magazine.*	As many as 167 cases of death, by starvation, were recorded, and 11,727 persons died violent deaths from "drowning, fires, accidents from machinery, the bursting of steam boilers, explosions in mines, and poisons, which can be procured of the most destructive and subtle nature, with extraordinary facility. In a political point of view, violent deaths are of great importance, as they bear more upon the efficient part of the population." The difference between the diseases and mortality among the dense population in towns and that scattered over rural districts was remarkable, and in Dr. Farr's letter to the Registrar-General, the improvement in towns and the general health of large cities is ably expressed. "The epidemic of small-pox destroyed more than 30,819 persons." It continued into 1839, but subsided on the eastern shores of the island in that year. It was greater in London than all other parts of the kingdom.—FARR, *in Report of Registrar-General.*
"	DISTRESS.—"There never was a country in which poverty existed to so great a degree as it exists in Ireland. From the year 1806, down to the present time [1838], a year has not passed in which the Government have not been called on to give assistance to relieve the poverty and distress which prevailed in Ireland."	*Speech of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords.*	
"	EPIZOOTICS.—The epidemic among pigs continued, and was very rife in Munster.	*Limerick Standard.*	
"	DISEASE.—"During this year our city [of Dublin] enjoyed an immunity from fever. The epidemic of the preceding year, which had rapidly declined at the approach of winter, had entirely ceased before the end of the year, so that in January, 1838, the cases admitted presented that type of fever which may be regarded as endemic in the city." The admissions to Cork-street Fever Hospital this year amounted to 4,042; and the deaths numbered only 269.—*G. A. Kennedy.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland this year was 14,700.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths returned in Ireland for this year was 68,204 males, and 62,018 females; in all, 130,222. Of these, 39,802 were from epidemic and contagious diseases, of which 13,438 were from fever, and 7,150 from small-pox.		
A.D.1839.	An examination and analysis of the subsequent entries in this Table of Pestilence, will show that the great epidemic constitution of 1845–50 really began about this period, and that its premonitory symptoms in the years 1839 and 1840, in the failure of food, were such as to induce the interference of the State. The potato had been declining for several years previously, and now a series of severe seasons following in succession appeared to lessen its ability to resist disease, and several partial failures of that crop again ensued. This greatly added to the distress experienced by the working classes of the community. The epizootic of Pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, which had spread so extensively over Europe for some time anterior to this date, now raged in Ireland for a succession of years, especially among the modern improved breeds of short-horned cattle, whose high feeding, thin hides, and comparatively delicate constitutions rendered them less able to resist the ravages of disease than their more hardy, rough, thick-skinned predecessors. The dis-		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1839.	ease among swine also continued, and sheep and horses likewise suffered. Typhus Fever raged epidemically at different times and in several parts of the country for the ensuing five years, until it became general as well as fatal throughout Ireland on the accession of the great famine period of 1845–50. Fortunately the benefits of the Poor Law were extended to Ireland in the year 1840, which greatly tended to alleviate the distress which subsequently came upon the country.		
"	WEATHER.—The mean temperature of the year was 47·8°;—the highest 70·5°, on the 19th of June; and the lowest 21°, on the 7th of March. The mean of the barometer was 29·67. The amount of rain which fell at Mountjoy Observatory this year is the greatest recorded, during the period for which the rain gauge has been registered in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The quantity was very nearly 39·0 inches, (or ten inches more than the mean for sixteen years, from 1837 to 1852): and the number of days upon which it rained was 221. January, February, March, and April, presented about the average degree of dryness of those months. May was far drier than usual; June was about the average; but in July it rained 6·16 inches in twenty-one days; in August 4·41 inches fell in twenty-three days; and in September 6·09 in twenty-four days. October, November, and December were likewise unusually wet; so that during the ripening months it rained 16·66 inches in sixty-eight days out of ninety-two. In September and October it rained 10 inches on forty-nine days. The rain registered at Cork was 38·15 inches; at Markree, county of Sligo, there fell 35·93 inches on 261 days. According to the registry from the latter place, the wettest month in this year was September, when 4·50 inches of rain fell on twenty-three days.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	A storm, surpassing, in violence, duration, and extent of damage produced, any within the memory of the existing generation, either before or since that period, occurred on the night of the Epiphany, Sunday the 6th of January. The gale commenced about 9 p.m., on the evening, and continued to 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. It was at its height between two and four on the morning of the 7th. As the gale was from the west, it swept completely across the island, leaving few parts of it that had not to deplore destruction of life and property. The amount of timber, especially elms, destroyed by this hurricane was scarcely possible to be estimated. The roads in many parts of the country were rendered quite impassable from fallen timber and scattered haggards. The Ordnance records state that 160 trees lay along the pathways of the road in the Phœnix Park, leading from the Dublin Gate to Mountjoy Barrack. The river Liffey rose many feet, and overflowed the quay walls; several fires occurred, and many lives were lost in the metropolis, where the destruction of property was estimated at £70,000. The barometer at the Ordnance Observatory in the Phœnix Park fell from 29·111 at noon on the 6th to 28·994 at 3 p.m., and even still lower during the night. There had been a sharp frost in the night of the 5th; at 3 p.m. on the 6th, the atmosphere was very dull and gloomy, and at 12 p.m. there was a very strong gale with rain. The thermometer rose from 37° at 9 a.m., to 41° at 3 o'clock on the afternoon, and to 51·5° at 9 at night, when the hurricane commenced, being the highest point marked upon the self-registering thermometer; 38° was the lowest to which it fell during the twenty-four hours in which the storm raged. Some mail coaches were upset on their way to the country. The Bethesda in Dublin was burned. Athlone also suffered severely. A large portion of Loughrea was burned. So much damage was done in Limerick it was estimated that £30,000 would not repair it; and other towns on the west coast suffered severely. At Galway several vessels were driven up high and dry on the beach. In the inland counties the principal damage was done to the woods, incredible quantities of which were prostrated. 2,000 full-grown trees were levelled in one demesne alone in Meath. Traces of salt and also Stormy Petrels, and other marine birds were found in the centre of Ireland. For weeks afterwards the papers teemed with accounts of the lamentable effects of this hurricane. *See and compare that which occurred on the 16th of December, 1814. See, also, under* A.D. 1324 *and* 1478.	*Ordnance Observations.* *Public Newspapers.*	1839. The great hurricane of the 6th of January was severely felt in England, especially in Liverpool, where several vessels were knocked to pieces and a number of lives lost. The weather in the north of England and Scotland this year was remarkably wet, several violent storms also occurred, and Perthshire was visited by an earthquake.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	After the storm upon the 6th of January, "Dublin in many places represented a sacked city—houses burned, others unroofed, and a few levelled with the ground. The ball on the spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral was blown down, and great injury was done about Glasnevin." About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th, the wind again rose, and much snow fell.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1839.	Early in September all the papers abounded with accounts of the incessant rains, the extreme wet, and the widely-spread inundations. "A magnificent auroral arch appeared at 10 p.m., on the 3rd, passing from N.E. to S.E., and almost touching the zenith."	*Public Newspapers.* *Ordnance Observations.*	
,,	A severe winter followed, with incessant rains, and great want of fuel.	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
,,	CROPS—POTATO FAILURE.—In July we read, "the potato crop has felt the blighting influence of the atmosphere."	,,	In 1839 the potato crop of the United States "was estimated at 99,943,000 bushels annually," and in New England at 30,084,000. In 1839 the potato in New England found a formidable enemy in the *black rust*, which has caused great loss wherever it has shown itself. The cause of the rust this season, we believe, to be the extraordinary humidity combined with a peculiar state of the atmosphere at some period in the high heat of summer. It was remarked that the rust struck universally on the 27th of August. —BOSSON.
,,	A general failure of the grain crop. "The extremely wet and ungenial summer and autumn excited apprehensions throughout Ireland as to the probable effect upon the crops. There was sufficient ground for alarm, the [potato] crop being considered deficient in quantity in some districts; whilst, owing to the almost incessant rains, the quality, it was believed, would be found inferior in all, and probably so far inferior as not to admit of the potatoes being kept for the usual time."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
,,	The agricultural accounts in June were favourable, but potatoes were said to be backward. Upon the 2nd of August we read of the great devastations caused by the incessant rains which swelled rivers, and flooded large districts of country, particularly in the south. The wheat especially was injured by the smut, the blight, and the orange powder; and about the end of the month all the accounts speak unfavourably of the crops, owing to the incessant rains. But the newspapers of this period do not specially remark upon the potato failure, except under the title of a general bad harvest.	*Public Newspapers.*	1839. "There is no doubt that it [potato disease] existed in the islands of Arran and other parts of the Highlands of Scotland, from 1839 to 1842, doing more or less damage yearly. In 1843 it re-appeared in America, during that and the subsequent years it extended over the greater part of the United States and Canada."—PARKIN.
,,	"In 1839 another failure occurred; and in all the western and midland counties the average price of potatoes in July and August was 7*d.* a stone, and of oatmeal, 18*s.* or 19*s.* a cwt.: the former double, and the latter one-third more than the usual price at that time of the year."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
,,	DISTRESS.—"At the approach of summer distress manifested itself among the population in certain districts, particularly in the west of Ireland. Government deemed it expedient to investigate its extent, and furnished funds for affording such relief as might appear necessary."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
,,	Captain Chads, who was deputed to inquire into the extent of scarcity in the west of Ireland, reported that, "the distress this season has been occasioned not only by the partial failure of the potato crop on the west coast, but also from the violent storm on the 6th of January last, which scattered and destroyed the greatest part of the fodder for the cattle. This extended to the midland counties as well as the coast, the consequence of which was the necessity of parting with the cattle or feeding them on the potatoes. The latter was resorted to by most of the poor, although they had a certainty before them that ere the new crop would come in, they themselves would be destitute. The crop of last year [1838], taken in a general point of view, was sufficient for the country. A recurrence of these seasons of distress, which have been almost periodical hitherto, must I fear be necessarily expected so long as the present condition of the poor continues, and whilst they subsist on that species of food which, in a year of plenty, cannot be stored up for the next, which may be one of scarcity."	*Chads' Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	
,,	"The most distressing accounts have reached us from several parts of the country, with regard to the privations of the poor, owing to the inclemency of the summer and autumn. The farmers are refusing the accustomed dole of food, and the cities are becoming inundated with famished paupers. The turf has been completely destroyed in most parts of the country by incessant rains."	*Dublin Medical Press.*	1839. An epizootic chiefly affecting horned cattle prevailed extensively in France, and especially about Paris. The milk became purulent. An aphthous eruption appeared on the mouth and udder, totally distinct from cow-pock, it also appeared in the cleft of the hoof. The disease attacked equally pigs, sheep, and goats. It was similar to the outbreaks of the epizootics in Moravia in 1764; in France, in 1776 and 1800; in Switzerland in 1812 and again in 1823; in Prussia in 1834, and also in other parts of Germany. It is known by the name of the aphthous malady.—RAYER, *in Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*
,,	The sum of £5,441 was expended in employing the destitute in constructing roads and other useful public works, besides £1,478 disbursed through other channels.	*The Irish Crisis.*	
,,	A sum of about £2,150 was granted by Government for the relief of the partial distress which prevailed in Ireland.	*Parliamentary Report*, 1840.	
,,	EPIZOOTICS.—July.—An epizootic amongst pigs, cows, and horses at Armagh.	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
,,	DISEASE.—"In January and February, 1839, the weather was very harsh, with cold winds, alternate rain and snow. The fevers in January were complicated with pectoral affections, especially bronchitis, and also with abdominal disease. Cynanche occurred frequently, and also rheumatism. The acute diseases in March were nearly similar to those of the two preceding months. In April, the prevailing wind being easterly, many of our fever cases were combined with visceral inflammations, such as bronchitis, enteritis, rheumatism, and carditis." —*O'Reardon.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1839. Epidemic fever which had declined in Edinburgh during the summer of 1836, recommenced in 1838, and continued till the middle of June, 1839.—HENDERSON *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* 1839. The disease styled Röthelu by German writers, a hybrid of measles and scarlatina, prevailed at Leith and its neighbourhood during this year.—PATTERSON. Typhus fever prevailed in Aberdeen during the years 1838-39-40.
,,	During the winter of 1839–40 the diseases of the poor in the north-western district of Dublin city "were aggravated, and in many in-	*Dublin Medical Press.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1839.	stances superinduced, by want of sufficiently nourishing food, clothing, and other necessaries of life." Small-pox prevailed epidemically. "As Barrack-street [no longer existing in the state here alluded to] and the neighbouring parts are in the direct line of one of the great inlets to the city, and where the poorer class of adventurers and mendicants locate themselves, certain infectious diseases are always to be met with in their track." Fever was prevalent during the season.—*Murray and White.*		At one period the mortality was as high as 1 in 7·26.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	"Fever has been epidemic this year [in Charleville, county Cork, and its vicinity], and of a very bad type. The severity of chest affections has also been very great, both ascribable to the same cause—the long continued wetness of the season. Skin diseases have also been kept up and aggravated by the dampness of the residences."—*Lynch and Sullivan.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	1839. The number of deaths registered in England this year was 338,979, of which the causes were not specified in 8,482 cases. The mean temperature of the year was 49·48°. "The two great epidemics of small-pox and typhus were on the decline, and the winter was mild compared with the severe season of 1838." The rate of mortality was 2·15 per cent. "The diminution of the mortality, was 2·4 per cent. among males, and 2·6 per cent. among females, or exactly 2½ per cent. in the two sexes;" thus, "the mortality in 1839 was lower than the mortality of the preceding year, with an extremely cold winter; and than the mortality of 1840, when distress prevailed in certain populous districts of the kingdom."—FARR'S *Letter in 3rd Report of the Registrar General.*
"	Epidemic fever again raged in Belfast; it began in July; and, from the November of this year until March in the following, the admissions of fever cases into hospital were 200 a month.	*History of Belfast Hospital.*	
"	Small-pox prevailed epidemically in some of the poorer districts of the city of Dublin, in the autumn of this year and the beginning of the next, as reported by Dr. Ringland.	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	
"	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland this year was 36,175.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The deaths returned in Ireland for this year were 140,239. Of these, 72,910 were males, and 67,329 females; 40,441 were attributed to epidemic or contagious diseases, including 13,938 from fever, 6,704 from small-pox, and 3,705 from measles.		
A.D.1840.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 47·9°. The highest point the mercury reached was 75·3° on the 10th of August; and the lowest to which it fell 23·8° on the 28th of February. The mean of the barometer was 29·75. The number of days upon which it rained was 222, and the quantity of rain which fell this year, at Mountjoy Barracks, was 28·77 inches. Rain fell on every day from the 16th of January to the 19th of February, inclusive. In July rain amounting to 3 inches fell on thirty consecutive days; in August 3 inches fell on twenty-two consecutive days; and from the 22nd of October to the 23rd of November only one day passed upon which rain did not fall.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1840. An earthquake in January in Perthshire.—*Saunders' News-Letter.* 1840. The great storm of the 22nd of January was severely felt at Liverpool, and also in London, at which latter place it blew a perfect hurricane, causing a cessation of all business in the river, as "no craft could be worked." Several vessels broke from their moorings. Upon the 24th the hurricane passed over Glasgow, and was likened to that of 1839; all traffic through the streets was interrupted. The severe gales of this month do not appear to have been confined to the British Isles, for the reports received from the United States and Canada, give accounts of the severe gales and snow storms which commenced on the 30th of December—having visited the whole eastern coast of that continent, destroyed several lives, and having done considerable damage to shipping and property of every description.—*Public Newspapers.* 1840. In Autumn great rains and inundations at Lyons. Miles of country laid under water. Dysentery and Typhus followed.—*Journal de Medicine de Lyons.* 1840. At Glasgow, during the last five years, a diminished temperature and increased quantity of rain, aided by the high price of fuel, have tended to swell the list of mortality, and probably other atmospheric phenomena, though not appreciable by scientific instruments, have also been in active operation.—COWAN'S *Vital Statistics of Glasgow.* 1840. July 22.—For the last six weeks we have had cold showery weather, the temperature rarely reaching 70°, and being often as low as 47°. This is the more remarkable, as in April and May the heat was like that of the dog-days. The temperature of the present month has been 10 degrees below the average for July.—*Liverpool Albion.*
"	The rain gauge at the Cork Institution, registered 25·47 inches; and that at Mr. Cooper's of Markree, County Sligo, 30·77 inches—on 242 days.	*Weather Registries.*	
"	In January an earthquake was felt at Buncrana, county of Donegal; in November another shock was experienced at Portstewart, at Coleraine, and along the northern side of the island. Great storms occurred along the coast during January and throughout the spring; much damage was done by lightning. In summer and autumn there were great floods.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	Towards the end of January the British Isles suffered severely from the winter storm which occurs almost annually either in this or the preceding month. It commenced upon the 22nd, when it was severely felt in Limerick, and caused a great rise of the Shannon; it also visited Dublin upon the same date, and raged with some intermissions for several days. "Since the establishment of steamers there has been no such detention of the English mails." The "William Huskisson" steamer was lost on her passage between Dublin and Liverpool on the 12th of the month; and upon the 27th we read: "the storm has continued with increasing fury for the last three days." Heavy rains and extensive floods, with much snow, accompanied and succeeded this very severe weather, by which the roads were in many places rendered impassable. This state of weather continued through February, upon the 12th of which month, we read, "within the memory of man there has not been so tempestuous a season. Last night there was another hurricane as violent from the S.W. as in 1839." The mails were again interrupted.	*Dublin Evening Mail and other Public Newspapers.*	
"	The spring was moderately dry, but summer, though warm, was upon the whole very wet, although the rain was not continuous. Upon the 13th of July it was stated, "so wet a season as the present has not been observed. For the last three weeks scarcely a dry day occurred." In Donegal several bridges were injured, and the mails were interrupted. From Galway we hear of "incessant rain with intense cold." The country newspapers describe the floods as completely covering the oat fields. Very great vicissitudes were experienced during the autumn; yet although there were occasionally very heavy rains, many of the intervening days were remarkably bright and warm; and upon the 9th of August the mercury in the thermometer rose	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1840.	to an unusual height in Dublin. These fine days probably assisted to save the crop. The conclusion of the year was again stormy. In December a great storm occurred at Limerick. Such violent rain and of such long continuance occurred in Cork that the Lee and Blackwater rose to a greater height than had been ever remembered.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
	"The past winter was unusually long and severe: it began early and continued late."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
,,	CROPS.—The very severe weather of January and February caused the spring work to be backward; but as dry weather succeeded, all the accounts concur in stating, that an amount of seed was put into the ground far beyond the annual average. It was said, "The potato crop is incomparably the largest known for the last fifty years." The agricultural accounts for midsummer gave the most glowing descriptions of the crops; but the excessively harsh and wet weather at the latter end of June, and during the months of July and August seriously injured those of every description; so that towards the close of July the impossibility of expecting a plentiful harvest was acknowledged. The great breadth of potatoes sown probably prevented the amount of failure being as apparent as in other years; the defect in that crop was more owing to the want of growth of the tuber, and to its being excessively watery, than to any specific disease. The fine weather in the end of August served to redeem this crop to a great extent, so that potatoes did not rise above three pence or four pence a stone.	*Dublin Evening Mail and other Public Newspapers.*	1840. The potato disease "prevailed in Germany, to such an extent, as to cause very serious alarm, and even to threaten the total extinction of the potato."—PARKIN.
,,	The potatoes were much injured, and the crops generally impaired in Leinster and Munster.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
,,	"The crops of the year, as a whole, were certainly under an average; and that after the recurrence of two, if not of three preceding short crops."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
,,	DISTRESS.—Great distress prevailed amongst the poor at Abbeyleix, Cashel, and Waterford; the Liberties of Dublin were said to be in a state approaching to famine. The inhabitants of Ballinasloe were also in great destitution—several persons starving.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
,,	The laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland came into operation this year. The first Union Workhouse opened was the South Dublin, upon the 24th of April. The number of persons who this year received indoor poor law relief was 10,910 in four workhouses.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
,,	"The prices of provisions were unusually high throughout Ireland during the whole year, and much distress prevailed in consequence in many parts of the country; and applications for aid were made to the Irish Government similar to those forwarded in previous years, although they were certainly not so numerous. It was evident that much pressure existed in *certain districts,* owing to the exhaustion or short supply of the potatoes, and their consequent scarcity and dearness. It did not, however, appear that the pressure was so great, or the distress in any district so urgent, as to call for extraordinary interference on the part of the Government. The distress which has usually prevailed in the western and southern districts of Ireland, during the months of June, July, and August, from a failure of the old, and pending the in-coming of the new potato crop, will, it may be feared, continue to be felt for some years to come; but we hope that it will be in a continually decreasing ratio. The intensity of the distress is necessarily in proportion to the length of the interval between the exhaustion of the one crop and the maturity of the other; and this interval, in the average of years and circumstances, can be reduced, and the duration and permanence of supply be insured, only by the increase of forethought and prudential habits in the people. The increase of these qualities is now, we are satisfied, in rapid progress in Ireland; and to this we mainly attribute the important fact that the pressure of the year was sustained not only without the usual aid from Government, but with less suffering and privation among the people than prevailed during previous years."	,,	
,,	EPIZOOTICS.—An epizootic was "very prevalent, and almost in every instance fatal, among pigs in the north of Ireland;" it was a form of eruptive fever, which in a short time took the appearance of measles in the human subject, and finally the whole skin became one universal patch of floridity. It also appeared in the county Galway. [See under A.D. 1849.] In August an epidemic occurred amongst the poultry in Drogheda.	*Irish Farmer's and Gardener's Magazine.*	1840. The epidemic among cattle has continued in England. Pigs as well as horned cattle were attacked. It also appeared in Scotland.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*
,, FEVER.	DISEASE.—In April fever was very prevalent in Newtownlimavady, Dunfanaghy, and other portions of the north of Ireland; also in Roscrea and its vicinity in the south. "Fever of a bad type is prevalent in several districts, and in proof of its severity we have melancholy	*Dublin Medical Press.*	1840. In this and the succeeding year, true scurvy appeared in the Millbank Penitentiary at London.—*Medical Journals.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1840.	evidence in the mortality which has lately occurred among our provincial medical brethren." A public meeting was held at Ballyhaise, county of Cavan, to inquire into the state of fever then prevalent in that neighbourhood. The epidemic also broke out in Bearhaven, on the coast of Cork, where the reporter stated that "during the last month there was a great deal of it, though it was the finest and driest March that has occurred for many years; but, on the other hand, there was a dearth of fuel, and the privations of the poor were in that respect very great."—*Sharkey.* Typhus Fever prevailed at Oldcastle, county of Meath, and at Ennis, county of Clare; it likewise spread at Glaslough, county of Monaghan, and was of more than usually fatal character at Castlebar, county of Mayo. In June it became epidemic in Belfast, where the mortality was said to be as great as during the time of cholera. In November it prevailed at Clara, King's County, and in December at Ballyshannon, county of Donegal. Fever was also very epidemic in the district of Kilworth, Fermoy, county Cork, during all this year, and exceeded by 1,355 cases the number attacked the year before.—*Payne.*	*Freeman's Journal.* *Dublin Medical Press.*	1840. The violent deaths and suicides which occurred in England this year amounted to 10,381; on which Major Graham, the Registrar-General, in his sixth annual Report, remarks—"The violent deaths in England appear to be nearly twice as frequent as in the other countries of Europe, from which returns have been procured." 1840. The deaths in France from small-pox were 3,317 in 1842; in Austria they were 4,619, in 1840, "while the deaths in England, where vaccination was discovered by Jenner, were 10,434 from small-pox in 1840, and 16,268 in 1838." From returns of the blind, obtained from a large number of parishes in Yorkshire, it was calculated that there were 1,339 blind persons in that county; it was also calculated that there were "at least 24,000 blind persons in Great Britain and Ireland."—FARR, *in Sixth Report of Registrar-General.*
"	"Typhus fever during the last year did not prevail to an extent sufficient to be recorded epidemic [in Dublin], as the number of cases did not exceed the usual number found in the hospital, except in the three first months of the year. The type of the fever was severe; the eruption exhibiting both forms of petechiæ, the morbillous and the purpural. The proportion of deaths to recoveries, including all cases in the hospital, was 1 to 16¼ nearly. During the year measles and scarlet fever prevailed epidemically, the latter in its malignant form. In many parts of Ireland, typhus fever prevailed epidemically to a considerable extent; and yet, although the influx of mendicants from the country into the metropolis, owing to the operation of the Poor Law Act, was unusually great, fever did not extend to an epidemic form in Dublin." The number of cases admitted into hospital was 4,329; the deaths amounted to 244.—*Eustace.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1840. The mortality of Glasgow was very high this and the following year, the proportion to the population being about 1 in 31.—WATT'S *Vital Statistics of Glasgow.* 1840. The state of the public health this year is thus defined by Dr. Farr, in his letter to the Registrar-General:—The mean temperature of the year, was 50°, slightly below the annual mean for the ten previous years, but higher than any year since 1835. The highest point attained in the year 1840, was 83°, and the lowest 21°; the fall of rain was somewhat greater than the average. The deaths registered this year in England, were 359,561. The mortality from small-pox, typhus, and hooping cough, had declined. "Scarlatina was the reigning epidemic of this year." The deaths by diarrhœa, cholera, and ague, increased to a considerable extent.—*Report of Registrar General.*
" OPHTHALMIA.	An epidemic of Ophthalmia prevailed among the children of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, during the summer and autumn of 1840. It commenced on the 4th of June, in a building allotted for the children, separated from the main body of the house, "in an open and salubrious place, having a southerly aspect; but which, from being overcrowded, as well as from some other defects, has proved the most unhealthy part of our establishment, an epidemic of petechial fever having broken out there a short time previously. The weather at this time was very cold with sharp winds."—*Lees.*	*Dublin Medical Journal.*	
"	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland, this year, was 60,485.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The deaths in Ireland returned for this year were 141,536 or 73,260 males, and 68,276 females. Of these 43,361 were from epidemic or contagious diseases, including 17,965 from fever (being an increase of upwards of 4,000 over the returns of the previous year), 6,254 from small-pox, and 4,991 by measles.	"	
A.D. 1835 TO 1840.	Meteorological observations for the five-year period, ending the 31st of December, 1840:—Mean of the barometer, 29·72. Mean of the thermometer, 47·6°. The greatest height to which the mercury rose was 76°, on the 6th of July, 1836; and the lowest point to which it fell was 21°, on the 7th of March, 1839.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	The average annual quantity of rain which fell from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, was 30·32 inches, and the average number of days on which it rained was 203 per annum.		
A.D.1841.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature was 48°. The greatest heat was (most remarkably) 72·1° on the 13th of September, and the greatest cold 16·5° in the month of January. The mean of the barometer was 29·60. The number of days on which it rained at the Ordnance Observatory at Mountjoy, near Dublin, was 246, and the quantity of rain which fell 28·20 inches. The rain gauge at the Cork Royal Institution, registered 38·78 inches; and that at Markree, County Sligo, 35·54—on 235 days; in August alone 4·35 inches fell in the latter locality.	" *Weather Registries.*	1841. The mean temperature in Greenwich this year was 48·7°, and the quantity of rain which fell 33·3 inches, being the greatest amount of moisture for seven years, from 1841 to 1847 inclusive.—*Tables compiled by* Mr. GLAISHER *at Greenwich Observatory.* 1841. The mean temperature of the year, in London, was 50·76°; the temperature of January and February was below that of March, April and May above the average.—*Report of Registrar-General.*
"	Upon the 3rd of January there was a heavy fall of snow, accompanied by a tremendous gale of wind which, for a short time, was little inferior to the great storm of 1839. It was followed by a sharp frost, the canals being frozen some inches thick; all the northern and western mails were delayed.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	January 6th.—A severe frost; the river Liffey frozen as high as King's-bridge. The minimum of the self-registering thermometer was 16·5°. The London papers also noticed the unusual low temperature	*Ordnance Observations.*	1841. January 3. A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, with snow and rain, in London and its vicinity, extending to Calais, and other parts of France, doing much

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1841.	of this night. The frost continued with slight thaws during the remainder of the month. A deep fall of snow occurred during the first few days of February.		damage. 25th.—Floods in England, in consequence of the great rain after the frost; two or three miles of railway embankment computed to be carried away near Loughborough. Great destruction of shipping in the river Wear, from the ice and floods, loss estimated at £150,000. Great inundations in France, along the banks of the Rhone and Loire.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
,,	February 3rd we read:—"Snow for the last two days; the country has again resumed its wintry garb;" and about Cork was covered to the depth of four or five feet by snow. Similar accounts were also received from Carlow, Tipperary, Wexford, and Waterford. May 1.—A terrific hurricane at Ballyshannon, county Donegal; and on the 28th, a thunder-storm at Limerick and other parts of the south. This storm appears to have been very general, for London and many towns all over England suffered. July 21st we read, it "rained without intermission for the last four days." August 16th.—"Rain and chilly winds continuing, created the greatest alarm among farmers." 25th.—The crops were materially injured by the moisture of the weather. In September we read of "high and drying winds, and a favourable change;" and on October 9, "beautiful weather;" but on the 18th we again read of "the rain coming down with little cessation, to the utter destruction of extensive breadths of unhoused corn crops" It continued during the entire autumn to be very wet.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1841. **May.** Great heat in Paris, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain. Inundations along the banks of the Rhone. The loss to the island of Zante, by an earthquake, could not have been less than £300,000.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
,,	The month of May was characterized by severe thunder-storms, both in England and Ireland. Excessive rains occurred in August, causing a partial destruction of crops, especially in the south. In September, great damage was done to the crops in Clare by the incessant rains. An extraordinary darkness occurred at Bundoran, county Donegal, about 3 o'clock, P.M., on the 19th of September, and also in Wexford upon the same day, at which latter place a recession of the tide occurred for about the space of five minutes during the flow. The wet weather continued during the remainder of the year, producing terrific floods both in England and Ireland.	*Saunders' News Letter.*	1841. July. "A terrible tempest in Spain, near Seville, which shortly brought on a shower of stones; the fine vineyards of the Manzanares are buried under them, the roofs of houses are destroyed, the crops are lost, and the unfortunate inhabitants look forward with dread to the winter."—"*Eco del Commercio.*"
,,	The thunder-storm of May 26th and 27th commenced in the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, and Waterford, on the night of the 26th, reaching its greatest violence at about six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, when it was most severe in Carlow and Queen's County, especially from nine to twelve, A.M. On the same day it began in Dublin. On the 28th, at ten, A.M., it raged in the county Mayo. Some remarkable phenomena occurred in Dublin Bay; the tide, which was approaching high water, suddenly retired in half an hour to low water, and then rapidly returning, rose two feet higher than high water mark. In the River Foyle, in the north of Ireland, the tide retired so suddenly, that an embankment suffered considerable damage.—*Rev. G. Sidney Smith.*	*Proceedings Royal Irish Academy.*	1841. July.—A violent storm at Strasburg and Alsace, extending to Switzerland, principally over the lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel, and round Lausaunne; also the north-east of France and Normandy, doing a great deal of injury.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
,,	CROPS.—SLIGHT FAILURE OF POTATOES.—July 21.—"Barley, bere, and potatoes present a most luxuriant appearance;" but on the 26th we read—"the weather continuing wet, wheat and barley are much injured." July 31.—"Smut has appeared in several instances; a good many failures in the potatoes." On the 9th of August we read—"A late harvest; oats promises to be a fair crop, but the wheat is materially injured." October.—The markets largely supplied, and prices on the decline. Potatoes a large crop everywhere, but "in low situations they are beginning to rot and showing signs of decay." [This partial failure of the potato contributed to produce the scarcity of food and destitution so marked in the following year.]	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1841. **August 4.** "The heavy fall of rain which has continued, with slight intermission, since the anniversary of St. Swithin, is beginning to produce the most disastrous consequences to the crops."—*Doncaster Chronicle.*
,,	"The excessive rains, and the general prevalence of cold, ungenial weather, affected both the grain and the potato crops, which, in consequence, were neither so early, so abundant, nor so good in quality, as they otherwise would have been. It had been nearly the same for the two or three previous years; and this succession of unfavourable seasons necessarily tended to increase the distress, which has unhappily been so prevalent in Ireland, especially in the western districts during the months of June, July, and August."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1841. In August an earthquake in Scotland, at Perth; the barometer at 28·50 at the time.—*Dublin Evening Mail.* 1841. **Sept.** A dreadful earthquake on the isthmus of Darien, Cartago, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, was laid in ruins; the last earthquake took place in 1822, but was then confined to the destruction of a few houses."—*Salisbury Journal.* 1841. An earthquake in Wales. In October there occurred an overflowing of the Thames. — *Saunders' News-Letter.* 1841. August. "The markets rising in France in a manner which causes much alarm; the harvest will not be so bad as 1816, but the grain is deficient; the prospects are becoming more gloomy in consequence of the bad weather."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
,,	DISTRESS.—In 1841 thirty-seven workhouses were in operation, and 31,108 persons were relieved therein. From the 6th of June to the end of the year, 1,078 deaths are stated to have occurred in these institutions; of these deaths, 252 were from epidemic diseases, including 102 from dysentery, and 42 from fever.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners and Census Returns.*	1841. The potatoes were extensively affected in Germany, with a disease believed to be "a dry gangrene. Martius calls it *gangrena tuberum solani.*" The under-ripened seed of the bad season of 1841 produced the good crop of potatoes in 1842 in spite of the great heat and drought existing at the time of its planting in 1842.—BOSSON.
,,	EPIZOOTICS.—An epidemic existed extensively among cattle during the spring, and was characterized by stiffness in the legs and blisters on the tongue. Towards the end of April it was very severe in the vicinity of Ennis, and spread generally among the sheep, in Clare. In March we read:—"The epidemic [among horned cattle] which has for some time been so prevalent in England, has reached this country. It is of a highly contagious nature." An epizootic among horses, styled the distemper, or the influenza, prevailed generally at the beginning of this year, and was fatal to a great number. "The appearance of	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Irish Farmer's Magazine.* *Dublin Medical Press.*	1841 The disease among cattle—a sort of influenza—"travelled through Spain, Portugal, France, Switzer-

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1841.	the present epizootic in this country is new; every description of animal living in a state of domestication, even poultry, has been affected."—*Ferguson.*		land, Holland, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary, and Prussia, making its appearance in England, about two years ago, on the eastern coast, and is now raging with considerable violence in the west. It thus appears to be following the same course as the cholera took.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
,,	"It is curious to observe that a disease at this time prevailed amongst horned cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep: it was (I fear from ignorance) dreadfully fatal, and the cause of much distress to numerous poor families. It was a pleuro-pneumonia, to all intents and purposes, divisible into two stages—primary and secondary. In the first there was ulceration of the feet, lining membrane of the mouth, nose, &c., with slavering of a frothy saliva; the fauces became swollen, like the strangles in horses; in cows, the teats became inflamed; the lacteal ducts, as a consequence, suffered obliteration, rendering the animal useless as a milker. In the secondary form of the distemper, we had inflammation of the pleura and lungs, demanding active sanguineous depletion, followed by purgatives, calomel, tartar emetic, &c."—*G. Jackson.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1841. "In the epidemic which prevailed in 1841, throughout the greater part of England, swine were affected as well as horses, cattle, and sheep, and often took it before any of the rest of the stock, but in general had it more mildly. This malady was of a highly contagious and inflammatory character, and affected chiefly the mucous and secretory tissues. When once it entered a farm-yard it spread rapidly, until every ox, sheep, or pig was infected, and in some instances it passed to the human being. Damp, wet weather appeared most favourable to its development, and, from all accounts, it seems to have arisen from some atmospheric agency."—YOUATT.
,,	"The epidemic distemper of horned cattle has of late raged with violence in many of the grazing and pastoral districts of this country; carrying off, in some instances, whole herds of some of the largest and highest bred of the species. There appear to be confounded under the common name of distemper two affections; the primary manifests itself chiefly on the surface, and is characterized by ulcerations of the feet, lips, nose, and lining membrane of the mouth and tongue; and accompanying the ulcers in the latter situation, there is a constant slavering or dribbling of a frothy saliva. The secondary affection comes on at variable intervals after the primary," as symptoms of which, "on the whole, the general appearance of the animal strongly denotes visceral, and, more especially, pulmonary disease."—*Faussett.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
,,	In June the cattle distemper continued with great virulence, pigs as well as sheep were attacked, and great numbers of cattle of every description died of it in the county of Westmeath. In the end of August we learn that "a new distemper has appeared amongst cattle in the county of Cork. It is more destructive to life than the last distemper, the respiration is affected, and it is very difficult to cure." [This was the beginning of the pleuro-pneumonia in Ireland which had committed such ravages both on the Continent and in Great Britain.]	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	1841. "The epidemic among horses in this neighbourhood has been very general, and in many cases has terminated fatally. Although it has been pretty general among horned cattle, the wild cattle in Chillingham Park have entirely escaped."—*Kelso Mail.*
,,	In October we read,—"pneumonia is the general character of the epidemic at present prevailing amongst cattle in this county" [Cork].—*Olden.*	*Irish Farmer's Magazine.*	
,,	DISEASE.—January.—Epidemic fever of a highly malignant type prevailed in the previous winter in Enniscorthy, county of Wexford, and continued into the spring of the present year.—*M'Cartney.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
,,	July.—An increase of fever was reported from the neighbourhood of Clontarf and Raheny, near Dublin; and in December, a mortality of infants was reported from the North Dublin Union Workhouse.	,,	
,,	"For a long time Dublin has not enjoyed, comparatively speaking, a more remarkable immunity from fever of the typhoid type, than during the past year. As the spring advanced, malignant Scarlatina became prevalent, and continued during the summer months with awful malignity; it however declined in severity and numbers as the autumnal season approached. * * With the exception of the past year, influenza has generally preceded the manifestation of fever or other disease." The receptions into Cork-street Hospital this year were, 2,872; the deaths, 205. "In the provinces, where there was a want of hospital relief, fever prevailed to a much greater extent, and was in some localities exceedingly fatal, not only to the poor, but also to the clerical and medical men, whose official duties brought them in close contact with the sufferers."—*G. Jackson.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1841. Scarlatina prevailed as an epidemic in the Canton of Leon, in the summer of this year.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* 1841. December.—A disease described as black fever prevailed at York.—*Freeman's Journal.*
SCARLATINA.			
,,	According to the Census Returns made on the 6th of June in this year, the population of Ireland amounted to 8,175,124 persons—4,019,576 males, 4,155,548 females—being an increase of 407,723 upon the return made in 1831. The increase between the two periods was but $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	
,,	EMIGRATION.—The total colonial and foreign emigration from Ireland between 1831 and 1841 amounted to 403,459, or an average of 40,346 per annum. Of these, 214,047 embarked from Irish ports, 152,738 from Liverpool, and ten per cent. was added for imperfect returns. The largest number of those who went from Ireland direct to the colonies or foreign countries embarked at Belfast, viz., twenty per cent. of the whole. From Cork nearly the same. From the ports of Ulster there went 76,905. From the ports of Munster 70,046; from Leinster 34,977, and from Connaught only 32,119. Those emigrants who embarked from Irish ports proceeded as follows:—189,225 to British	,,	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1841.	America, viz., 107,792 males, and 81,433 females; to the United States of America 19,775, viz., 10,725 males, and 9,050 females. To the Australian Colonies there went 4,553, in the proportion of 2,300 males and 2,253 females; and 494 persons embarked for the West Indies—300 males and 194 females.	*Census Commissioners' Report.*	1841. The number of deaths registered in England, the year ending 31st December, 1841, was 343,847, being less by 15,714 than those registered in the preceding year. "The deaths were more numerous in the winter of 1841 than in the winter of any preceding year; but in the spring the decline commenced, which reduced the mortality in the following quarters below the mean mortality of the four years" preceding this period.—*Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General.* Influenza was rather more fatal this year than the preceding. "Ague followed nearly a similar course. Typhus, upon the whole, declined." Scarlatina continued the prevailing epidemic of the year, although it was not so fatal as in 1840. Violent deaths, although on the decrease, were still as high as 11,100. —FARR'S *Letter to the Registrar-General of England.*
,,	The migration of agricultural labourers to England this year amounted to 57,651. "Of this number Connaught furnished 25,118, and the single county of Mayo 10,430." Ulster contributed 19,312, of whom the greatest portion came from Donegal. Leinster supplied 11,404; and Munster, containing nearly a fourth of the entire population, sent only 1,817 harvest labourers to England.	,,	
,,	The estimated emigration from Ireland from 1st January to 6th of June this year was 55,016; and from the 30th June to the 31st December it was 16,376, making, in all, 71,392.—*Emigration Return.*	,,	
,,	MORTALITY.—The deaths in Ireland for this year up to the 6th of June were—35,411 males, 33,328 females; in all, 68,739. Of these 17,815 were from epidemic or contagious diseases, including 6,745 from fever, and 731 from scarlatina. The number returned to the Census Commissioners for 1851, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the end of that year, was only 16,907. (*For the deaths in workhouses for a portion of this year, see under* Distress, *page* 226.)		
,,	"The total deaths from all sources for the entire kingdom, registered from the Census Returns, [from 1831 to 1841,] and which purport to be the deaths in the families from whom these returns were received during the ten years ending the 6th of June, 1841, amounted to 1,187,374—in the proportion of 100 males to 91·24 females; of which number 911,619 occurred in the open country, including the minor towns and villages, the sexes being as 100 males to 91·04 females. 234,173 deaths took place in the civic district, 100 males to 94·05 females; and 41,582 deaths occurred in the different hospitals and sanitary institutions, in the ratio of 100 males to 80·67 females. But as 39,950 of those deaths occurred in those hospitals which were situated in the towns that form the civic districts, it increases the mortality of these places to 274,123, or one in 4·14 of the population of these districts; and the proportion of the sexes as 100 males to 91·93 females. The remainder added to the rural districts in which the hospitals where they happened were located, raises their mortality to 913,251, or one in 7·7 of their population; and the ratio of the sexes as 100 males to 91·03 females."		
A.D.1842.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature in the metropolis for this year was 48·8°. The highest point the mercury reached was 76·5°, on the 14th and 15th of June; and the lowest to which it fell 23·5°, on the 6th of January. The mean of the barometer was 29·75. The quantity of rain which fell at Mountjoy Barrack, near Dublin, was 29·70 inches, upon 215 days; in November 5·24 inches fell on twenty-three days, being the greatest quantity registered in that month for many years before or after this period. The rain gauge at the Cork Institution registered 31·32 inches; and that at Markree, county of Sligo, 33·24 inches; in which locality rain fell on 235 days.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1842. The mean temperature at Greenwich this year was 49·6°, and the quantity of rain registered, only 22·6 inches.—GLAISHER.
,,	January 26th.—A great storm occurred throughout Ireland, especially at Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Newry, and along the coast of Connemara. "In many places the damage done exceeded that of the storm of 1839." February 27th.—A tremendous storm at Belfast. March 14th, we read—"Winter reigns in its severest mood, at Limerick the cold is little short of intense;" much snow. There were great floods in April. There was a backward spring, with much wet weather, particularly in the north and west. Cold easterly winds, and general harsh dry weather prevailed in May. The first summer weather was reported about the beginning of June, after which the heat became greater than had been known for many years; but there was also "tremendous rain, with thunder." 12th.—An awful thunder-storm occurred at Limerick and in the county of Kerry; "the morning was unprecedentedly hot and suffocating—the thermometer in the shade was 100°, and in the sun 130°; to this was added a peculiarly sulphurous exhalation from the atmosphere." On the 14th a waterspout occurred in the neighbourhood of Mallow and also at Macroom. 15th.—"The heat is intense; for the last four days the thermometer stood at 105° in the sun, and 85° in the shade." August.—Great thunder-storms at Limerick, Cork, and Newry. 26th.—"Water has become so scarce in the city of Derry from want of rain that the inhabitants are buying it at 2*d.* per can." December was characterized by extreme mildness.	*Weather Registries.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Limerick Reporter.* *Waterford Chronicle.*	1842. January 26. The gale was felt at Bristol, Portsmouth, and Aberystwyth. On March 16th, a dreadful hurricane occurred at Southend, thirteen lives were lost. Intelligence was received at Lloyds of twenty-five vessels being lost. On the 26th, "a violent storm, accompanied with lightning, at Greenock," much damage done to the shipping and "on shore the hurricane was no less destructive. The gale was also felt at Glasgow and Paisley. The hills became white with snow."—*Glasgow Post.* May 9. A severe storm of rain, thunder, and lightning in London. An earthquake in the Peloponnesus, and also at the island of St. Domingo. On July 10, "a smart shock of an earthquake, about midday, at Dunblane, about eighteen miles from Comrie."—*Public Newspapers.* 1842. October 31.—A dreadful storm, and loss of life and property—much damage done to shipping on the English coast.—*Dublin Evening Mail.* 1842. It is said that red rain has fallen in Tripolitza. At Sydney, New South Wales, vegetation was destroyed by grasshoppers. No rain fell for fifteen months.—*Freeman's Journal.*
,,	Two remarkable meteors were observed upon the 10th of August of this year, at Armagh; and were described by Professor Robinson.	*Proceedings R. I. Academy.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1842.	The mildness of the winter of 1842-3, has allowed field labour to progress to an unprecedented degree.	*Northern Whig.*	
"	CROPS.—May.—In parts of the county of Louth the oat crop has been a failure, and near Ardee several fields of oats were ploughed up for potatoes or barley. The potato crop was injured by the inundations in spring. In June some of the oat crop was attacked by the grub; and a partial failure of the potato crop was noticed, which may have caused the temporary high price of this article of food in the following month, when potatoes rose to 6*d.* a stone in Galway market; but upon the whole the general harvest was considered favourable, and the wheat particularly abundant for this country; and in September potatoes sold in Loughrea at three half-pence per stone. December.—From all quarters the potato crop was reported most abundant and of superior quality.	*Saunders' News-Letter, and Freeman's Journal.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	In October a national thanksgiving was ordered by the Privy Council for the Providential blessing of an abundant harvest.	"	
"	DISTRESS.—In June there was great distress in Kerry; public meetings were held to consider the means of relieving the poor. The distress was next noticed in the county of Kildare, and also in Clare, especially at Kilrush. People were said to be starving in Mayo; their chief food consisted of a small quantity of vegetables and a little meal. In Belfast a body of people went to the Workhouse to request food; and great distress prevailed among the weavers and labouring population in that locality. In July meetings were held in Mayo, Clare, and other parts of Ireland, to provide employment for the destitute poor. Distress was severely felt in the county of Roscommon.	*Freeman's Journal.* *Northern Whig.* *Roscommon Journal.*	1842. January.—Great distress in Manchester, and also in Wales. July 14th.—Food riots at the potteries near Birmingham, and at Newcastle-under-Lyne. December.—Meetings held to alleviate increasing distress in Paisley.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1842. "Severe and extensive distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and particularly in the cotton district of Lancashire and Cheshire."—*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*
"	June 6th.—"Oatmeal that three weeks ago could have been had for £10 or £12 per ton, now brings £18 and £20; and there is a similar, though by no means proportionate, advance in the price of potatoes and flesh meats. On the 8th and 13th food riots occurred in Cork, Clare, Mayo, and Galway. At Ennis several lives were lost, and numbers wounded. July 18th.—Great distress in the provinces; but in September oatmeal fell to 9*s.* and 10*s.* per cwt., and potatoes to 2*d.* per stone." In October there was great depression in the weaving and manufacturing districts of Ulster.	*Dublin Evening Mail, from Public Newspapers.* *Waterford Mirror.*	1842. July.—Unusual distress in England. A famine in Lancashire. The people live on boiled nettles with a little meal, and eat the flesh of animals, which had died of various diseases; to have all their children out begging was a common state of things, in the town and neighbourhood of Accrington. Food riots in different parts of England.—*Globe Newspaper.*
"	"The summer of 1842 was more than usually wet and unfavourable to vegetation, and it therefore again became necessary to have recourse to extensive measures of relief. £3,448 was distributed in aid of local subscription in 121 districts."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	"The pressure of this season (June, July, and August,) was felt with more than ordinary severity; urgent representations of distress and applications for aid were forwarded to the Government and to us, from many parts of the country, especially from the remote districts of the western counties."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	In this year the number of Union Workhouses in Ireland had increased to ninety-two, and the recipients of Poor Law relief numbered 87,604. The deaths in Workhouses were 4,000, of which 1,007 were from epidemic diseases, including fever, amounting to 216, dysentery to 226, and diarrhœa to 314. In this and all subsequent entries respecting the mortality in workhouses no proportionate ratio can well be given, as from the nature of such institutions the same persons may, and often do, seek relief therein at different times during a year, the periods depending partially upon domestic circumstances, but to a great extent on the season, the amount and procurability of food, and the occupation of the individual—the latter influenced by the demand for labour.	"	
"	EPIZOOTICS.—July 4th.—"The distemper in cattle has again set in. Pigs are also affected by a disease called cholera—loss of appetite, total inaction of the system, and uneasiness on the slightest touch, are the primary symptoms of this disease; afterwards large red spots, particularly about the head, appear; and unless the progress of the disease be arrested, death ensues within forty-eight hours."	*Tuam Herald.*	1842. An epizootic among cattle in the vicinity of Liverpool in June. The epizootic among horned cattle and sheep continued in England throughout October. In autumn it prevailed, particularly in Wales.—*Saunders' News-Letter and Freeman's Journal.*
"	In reply to some queries, regarding the distemper in horned cattle, addressed to Thomas Barnes, Esq., of Moynalty, county of Meath, he answered, "The distemper began in 1841, in this neighbourhood, and was worse in 1842, when it was very general and fatal. I cannot say when it ceased, for it continued very general for seven or eight years, and even still [1855] it occasionally appears. All breeds and all ages were equally subject to it. There can be no doubt that cows giving milk, and confined to the house, and particularly where there was bad ventilation, were more subject to it than other animals. It was a very infectious disease, and spread rapidly. It was most prevalent in 1842, 1843, and 1844. It first gave way manifestly in the neighbourhood of Dublin. It was, apparently, more	*MS. Communication.*	1842. In 1841 and 1842, a singular epidemic of religious ecstacy spread among the inhabitants of Central Sweden.—LOUDON, *in Dublin Medical Journal.* 1842. In April Influenza was prevalent in London, the same malady was noticed among the cattle.—*Freeman's Journal.* In August, 1842, the troops in India were attacked with fever and dysentery, attributed to the great heat and sand storms. — *Dublin Medical Press.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1842.	general in summer than in winter in Meath, but was equally fatal at all seasons. The mortality was about 20 per cent. The disease among pigs was very general after 1832, and has continued to the present time. Pleuro-pneumonia also appeared among sheep; the cases I saw were very decided, but they were few." George Wills Sandford, Esq., of Castlerea, and Mr. Glancy, of Frenchlawn, county of Roscommon, state that the epizootic commenced in that neighbourhood in 1842, and had not quite ceased in 1856.	*M.S. Communications.*	1842. Puerperal fever occurred at Rheims and also in London.—*Churchill.* 1842. Influenza at York.—LAYCOCK. 1842. In May, Hamburgh was burned by fire; with immense loss of property.—*Public Newspapers.*
,, SMALL-POX, AND SCARLATINA.	DISEASE.—Fever was prevalent in the county and town of Sligo in April; and later in the year at Clara, King's county. In October several deaths from inoculation by small-pox occurred in Nenagh. From Markethill, county Armagh, Dr. Lynn writes—"In the month of July Scarlatina broke out in this district. At first the disease was mild," but subsequently became of a virulent character.	*Freeman's Journal.* *Dublin Medical Press.* *Kennedy on Scarlatina*	1842. A fever prevailed in Glasgow this year, which, in several respects, resembled cholera in its commencement, and was similar to that which prevailed there in 1818. It likewise spread through Greenock, Paisley, and Kilmarnock. "The number of cases in Glasgow, attended by the district surgeons during the eight months commencing May, 1842, amounted in round numbers to 14,000 alone, and taking the other institutions into account, and including the cases treated at their own homes, the total amount of fever cases from May to December, inclusive, for Glasgow and its suburbs, was 32,000. — PERRY, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	"The decrease of fever in Dublin (of which the returns of this hospital [Cork-street] are an unerring test) during the year 1842, has fortunately not only been greater than at any former period, but may be in some measure considered surprising and unexpected, the admissions having been only 2,153 [and the deaths 181]. The epidemics, which from their greater prevalence, particularly arrested the attention of the physicians of the hospital, were scarlatina and small-pox. The increase of small-pox this year in the city, and this hospital particularly, excited the attention of the physicians. The number of small-pox cases the last twelve months was nearly as great as the aggregate of those which occurred during the two preceding years. Typhoid cases during the last year were generally of a mild character."—*Harkan.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
,,	EMIGRATION.—March 28th.—"The tide of emigration has set in this season with even unwonted vigour. In no former year do we remember so many persons leaving this country for America." Similar accounts were received from Limerick. Nothing can exceed the shoals of persons passing through this town [Athlone], on their way to Dublin for America. In Newport, Westport, and Ballina, several large vessels are taking in passengers for the British American Colonies and the United States, to a much greater extent than has been, witnessed on any former occasion." Many emigrants left Waterford, and "already [29th] eight vessels having 2,200 passengers on board have sailed from Derry," and nearly 7,000 sailed from Belfast.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1840–41 and 42. The disease denominated Cerebro-spinal Arachnitis appeared among young persons, chiefly males, in France, and was very fatal. The same disease appeared in Ireland in 1846, which see.—*Dublin Medical Journal.*
,,	The estimated emigration from Ireland this year amounted to 89,686.	*Emigration Commissioners' Return.*	1842. The number of deaths registered in England this year, was 349,519, exclusive of still-born. The mortality was therefore nearly the same as in the previous year. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, were fatal to 7,622 persons, which was considerably above the average. Influenza, on the contrary, and probably for the same reason, was less prevalent than for the previous year. Small-pox and scarlatina continued to lessen in amount; the former, probably, as the result of the Vaccination Act. "Notwithstanding the general distress which prevailed in England, the deaths from starvation were only 106; while in the previous year they amounted to 184. The violent deaths amounted to 11,092."—FARR, *in Report of Registrar-General.*
,,	MORTALITY.—The total deaths for this year returned to the Census Commissioners in 1851 amounted only to 68,732, or within seven of the number returned as having died in the first half of the previous year—so that it may be fairly surmised the returns for this year have not afforded more than one-half the actual mortality. Of these, 20,996 were from zymotic diseases, including 7,372 from fever. Of the total deaths 37,558 were males, and 31,174 females, and occurred as follows: in civic districts, 13,293; in rural, 48,129; in workhouses, 4,000; and 3,310 in hospitals and other sanitary institutions. So far as the returns afford information this appears to have been a healthy year, the epidemic class of diseases not preponderating more than ordinary above the other divisions. But the returns, as a whole, are very defective, owing to the subsequent great mortality and consequent break up of families, from which alone the information could have been received in 1851, when the Census was taken. The number of deaths attributed to lightning was thirteen, being the largest number returned from that cause during the ten years, viz., four from the county Clare, two from Limerick county, two from the county of Galway, and one from each of the counties of Tipperary, Cork, Tyrone, Cavan, and Down.	*Census Returns.*	
A.D.1843.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was 48·4°, the highest point the thermometer reached was 76·3°, on the 20th of August, and the lowest to which it fell 20·5° on the 15th of February. The quantity of rain which fell at the Ordnance Observatory, Mountjoy, was 27·86 inches on 233 days. Rain fell on each day from the 20th of May to the 10th of June, amounting to 6·4 inches. In October rain fell on every day except three—amount, 3·92 inches; and continued to fall on each day until the 10th of November.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1843. "In Otsego and Schoharie counties, the potatoes are said to have been subject to a dry-rot, attacking some in the hill and some in the heap, and fatal to the whole wherever it made its appearance, causing them to rot and emit a very offensive stench. Those who undertook to feed them out after the rot commenced, found the injury to the cattle greater than the loss of the vegetable. The estimate of the deficiency is even as high as 50 per cent. They have black spots, and rot in the hill [ridge], and on the way to market. The doubt is
,,	The rain gauge at the College of Surgeons, in the city of Dublin, registered 25·32 inches; that kept by Mr. Yeates, near Richmond Prison, 25·25; Professor Lloyd's gauge, at Trinity College, marked 27·77 inches; that at Markree, county of Sligo, 35·96; and at Cork Institution, 33·86 inches.	*Weather Registries.*	
,,	January.—Great storms both in the north and south; snow in January, but the spring mild. An earthquake was felt at Belfast, and Kil-	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND —*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1843.	keel, also at Liverpool, and in the Isle of Man, in March. Inclement weather and a great fall of snow on the 10th and 11th of April. "In May, 1843, more than four and a-half inches of rain fell," in Dublin, which was the greatest quantity known during that month for many years before and after that date. The average fall of rain in this month is about an inch and three-quarters in the city, and above two inches in the Phœnix Park. In May there was a great storm, which did much damage in the neighbourhood of Raphoe. June was unusually harsh and severe. In July the potato crop was very backward. A wet autumn, the wheat injured. August 13th.—A tremendous fall of rain in Cork. December 20th.—Great storms at Tralee, and inundations at Galway. 30th—Nothing can equal the severity of the weather: the thermometer at 52° on 25th and 26th.	*Irish Farmers' Gazette. Freeman's Journal.*	stated, if, in the general average of the entire country [the United States], the crop will turn out from one-fourth to one-fifth the usual product of former years. All refer the decay of the roots to the frequent heavy rains."—*Executive Documents issued by Congress.*
"	January 13th and 14th.—A hurricane in Dublin, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and sleet. The storm also visited Limerick, Galway, Cork, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Donegal, and Wexford; much damage was done to houses and trees; seventy-four fishermen were lost off the coast of Down, and nineteen off the Donegal coast. In March.—"The Earl of Roden" steamer was lost off Ballycotton in a gale of wind. In April the weather became suddenly harsh and severe, and a heavy fall of snow took place in the neighbourhood of Dublin. In May.—Keeper mountain, in Tipperary, was white with snow, and the weather was exceedingly cold. June was excessively wet, with north-east winds. Hundreds of acres of meadow and potato lands were flooded along Lough Erne. 12th.—Most inclement weather, rain falling in torrents, accompanied by a perfect storm. 18th.—A great thunder-storm at Castlebar. 19th.—The hottest day for some years; in fact the first summer day this year. November.—On the 6th a severe gale in Dublin; and on the 21st a terrific gale, which almost amounted to a hurricane.	*Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy. Freeman's Journal. Dublin Evening Mail. Cork Constitution. Limerick Reporter. Derry Standard. Erne Packet. Castlebar Telegraph. Dublin Evening Mail.*	1843. January. A severe storm in London, and other parts of England; many ships lost. In February an earthquake at Antigua, and the West Indian Islands; more than 2,000 lives lost. In March, earthquakes were felt in Lancashire, Guernsey, and on the coast of Scotland. A shock was felt at Liverpool on the 17th. Earthquakes also in Switzerland, Holland, and Van Dieman's Land.—*Public Newspapers.* 1843. Great rains in Worcestershire, accompanied by an incredible number of small frogs.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1843. October.—Unusual high tides along the coast of England.—*Saunders' News-Letter.* 1843. "The extensive failures which have taken place during the summer of 1843, have been ascribed to the unusual degree of ripeness attained by the potatoes during the warm dry autumn of the past year."—*Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry.*
"	CROPS.—April.—A great fall in the price of oats, upwards of a hundred barrels of seed oats were sold in Nenagh for 6¾*d.* per stone. 400 sacks of wheat imported into Limerick from London, the native supply being nearly exhausted. June.—A considerable failure of early potatoes from the heavy rains and floods in the early part of this month. 30.—Harvest prospects reported good. July.—The wheat crop never yet displayed a more splendid appearance. August 11.—Excessive rains occurred near Ballina. September 29th.—The harvest is stated to have proved "all that the farmer could wish." The late potato crop was most abundant.	*Dublin Evening Mail and other Public Newspapers.*	1843. "The potato crop was found in many parts of the country (U. S. of America) to have suffered from a new disease, and it appears to be extending into districts, which had before been free from it."—*Report of Commissioners of Patents, Printed by Congress.*
"	DISTRESS.—On the 31st of December this year there were 106 union workhouses open for the reception of the poor, being a increase over the previous year of fourteen. The number of persons who received relief in the various workhouses of Ireland this year was 87,898. The deaths were 4,437, of which 1,225 were from epidemic diseases, including 292 from fever, 232 from dysentery, and 303 from diarrhœa.	*Poor Law Commissioners' Report.*	1843. Blight seized the potatoes throughout the United States and British America this year.—BASCOME.
"	The number of properties in Ireland under the management of the Court of Chancery in 1843 was 764, with a yearly rental of £563,022; the arrears of rent on these was £290,292; and the number of properties under the Court of Exchequer from 1836 to 1843 was, 316, with a rental of £132,675 yearly; arrears, £87,849. "The arrears of rent have since greatly increased, although the objects of the Courts is confined to getting in the rents, improvements being seldom attempted. The condition of the people on these neglected, and with reference to their present state of cultivation, overpopulated estates, is melancholy in the extreme." *See also under* A.D. 1849.	*The Irish Crisis*	1843. Severe losses from the malignant influenza amongst cattle in Shropshire in June.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.* In October, the *Carlisle Journal* stated, it made its appearance in the Northern Counties in "its most virulent shape;" and the *Derby Mercury* reports the loss from it, in a district of eight or ten miles round that city, within the previous year, at £2,000. 1843. The influenza in London and Paris during Spring: fever in London.—*Freeman's Journal.*
"	EPIZOOTICS.—May.—Disease appeared among cattle in Lisburn, similar to that of the previous year. In June it was reported from Middleton, county Cork; and in November it was stated to be raging in the Queen's county. In July the fatal epidemic among cattle appeared generally throughout the country. The mortality was so great that one dairyman near Dublin lost 413 cows during four months. "The epidemic murrain of 1839–40 is said to have been comparatively mild to this." In a communication received from Mr. Doyle, V.S., we learn that the disease began in the vicinity of the metropolis as early as 1840, and was particularly rife among milch cows. As many as forty per cent. were lost. The disease prevailed most during the warm summer months. Swine were also affected. The severe disease of pigs called the *Purple Disorder* "has never been entirely absent" from several parts of Ireland "for the last six or seven years." The distemper is spreading. A manifest decrease in horned cattle has been observed throughout the country.	*Ulster Times. Dublin Evening Mail. Farmer's Gazette. MS. Communications. Farmer's Gazette.*	1843. At the end of this year we read "for several months past a form of continued fever has prevailed to a very considerable extent in Glasgow." The disease principally occupied the dwellings used as lodging-houses, "many of them being more fit for pig-styes than dwellings for human beings; and in not a few the donkey and pigs rested at night in the same apartment with the family. The entrance to these abodes is generally through a close, not unfrequently some inches deep with water or mud, or the fluid part of every kind of filth. The stench arising therefrom in summer pollutes the neighbourhood, and more especially renders the habitations above almost in-

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D. 1843.	In answer to the queries respecting epizootics referred to under A.D. 1842, p. 229, Denis Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, county of Galway, states that the cattle distemper appeared in his neighbourhood in 1843, and continued, to a certain extent, up to 1855. It principally affected calves and young cattle, and was much more rife among short-horns than others. The mortality was, however, comparatively less than in Meath.	*MS. Communications.*	tolerable. Ventilation, even were it possible to be of use, is never attended to. At night whole families sleep in one bed; and as there are several beds in each apartment, several families are made to occupy it. In short, of the moral degradation, grossness, and misery of these people, no adequate description can be given." Among the complications of this fever were jaundice and great gastric irritation. From these circumstances some physicians "imagined the prevailing epidemic to be a new form of continued fever, somewhat allied in nature to the yellow fever of tropical climates." There were also a large number of cases with petechiæ. Diarrhœa and dysentery were also frequent and distressing complications. "The tendency to relapse in this fever has been exceedingly great—so much so, as to have led some physicians to the belief that the disease is essentially of a remittent type, similar to the fevers of hot countries." Out of 1,000 cases treated, as many as 712 relapsed. The disease was likewise pronounced to be highly contagious.
"	Dr. M'Cormack, of Belfast, states, from information acquired in his vicinity, that the distemper among horned cattle appeared in the summer of 1843 and continued for several years, and that cattle of all breeds, and of every age, suffered therefrom. About twenty per cent. were lost; but it was difficult to form an estimate of the loss, as, independent of the desire to keep the prevalence of the disease secret, great numbers of cattle, being in good health at the time of their seizure with pleuro-pneumonia, were slaughtered as soon as the disease was discovered. [We have reason to believe this practice likewise prevailed to a considerable extent in the metropolis.]	"	
"	John Ryan, Esq., of Scarteen, county of Limerick, informs us that the pleuro-pneumonia among cattle began in his neighbourhood, at first, chiefly among the dairy stock, in 1843; it soon, however, attacked all breeds and classes. It continued from this year to 1853, sometimes appearing in one locality and sometimes in another. It prevailed at all seasons, and the mortality was, perhaps, ten per cent. A few horses were affected.	"	
"	James Kirwan, Esq., of Blindwell, county Galway, states—that the epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia among horned cattle commenced in his vicinity in the year 1843, and that a few cases still [1856] occur; that it chiefly attacked Durhams and half-bred Durhams, and was most fatal to two-year-olds; that not more than five per cent. were lost; and that the distemper was most prevalent in spring.	"	
" SCARLATINA.	DISEASE.—Scarlatina continued to prevail, principally in summer, in different parts of Ireland, and was recorded from Glaslough, county Monaghan, Hollywood, county Down, and Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, in which latter place the report says it "appeared in its most malignant form, death occurring sometimes within the second or third day." Scarlatina also prevailed at Emyvale, county Armagh, and the surrounding district, during June, July, and August.—*Moffet.* It also "raged with great violence, and assumed a very malignant character in the Killustry Dispensary District," county Tipperary.—*Flynn.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	The foregoing description, by DR. D. SMITH, of the epidemic fever which existed in Glasgow, as reported in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, will at once be recognised as similar to that which prevailed in Ireland during the subsequent period of pestilence and famine, and its appearance in Glasgow two years before the potato blight in Ireland, is an additional proof of the *Epidemic Constitution* which had then commenced. Fever likewise prevailed in Edinburgh towards the close of the year, and was reported on by Dr. Henderson in the periodical referred to. *See also* DR J. R. CORMACK'S *work upon the epidemic fever in Edinburgh, in* 1843. In the month of September the disease broke out at Leith, where great misery and destitution prevailed at the time. It was not uncommon to see whole families prostrated under it, covered with rags, and in want of the common necessaries of life. Relapses were very frequent. —JACKSON. In the fever of Glasgow the early stages were marked by extreme debility—complication with jaundice—petechiæ of a small size and a light red tint, "increasing in size and darkening in colour, until they resembled ecchymosed points;" the tendency to relapse; and in some instances to black vomit.—SMITH. Fever with "an eruption of dark red spots like those of purpura," was also observed in Edinburgh, likewise marked by relapse and "more or less yellowness of the surface of the body."—CRAIGIE. *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* Thus we learn that one of the forms of fever which prevailed in Ireland in 1846, &c., had already appeared in Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1843.
"	"The scarlatina which has of late prevailed in this city [Dublin], has shown itself a disease of great severity, and considered as an epidemic, of unusual duration."	*H. Kennedy on Epidemic Scarlatina.*	
"	In November we read—fever is on the increase in Belfast.	*Belfast Chronicle.*	
"	"Ireland has, from an early period, been far more productive of continued fever than either England or Scotland. Epidemics affecting great numbers of persons have succeeded one another at short intervals of time, and it rarely happens that the towns are free from fever, while minor outbreaks of the disease occur continually in the rural districts. In this way Ireland may be said to be never free from fever, which, though necessarily not arising from contagion, is propagated by it in the most decided manner. Want, damp, dirty habits, and bad ventilation, all concur to render the disease virulent; and by the time that the medical man visits the sick, the hovel, with several of its inmates in malignant typhus, is one focus of concentrated contagion." Of 1,220 medical practitioners in charge of medical institutions during twenty-five years, prior to 1843, 300 died in that time, among whom the cause of death was typhus fever in 132 instances, and "the 168 deaths from other causes not typhus fever, include many from other contagious diseases, cholera, scarlatina, &c., also acquired in discharging the public duties attached to the institutions which these medical officers served. 568 out of the 1,220 suffered from typhus fever, or 46 per cent. of the whole; of these 568, twenty-eight had fever twice, and nine three times. The mortality of medical men in the cholera bears no comparison to that from fever".—*Cusack and Stokes on the Mortality of Irish Medical Practitioners.*	*Dublin Quarterly Medical Journal.*	
"	The admissions into Cork-street hospital this year were 2,529, and the deaths 213.	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	
"	EMIGRATION.—May.—Emigration has been completely checked; the vessels on the quay of Dublin are without passengers or applications for berths. There was a great falling off in the number of emigrants from Derry; 2,631 less in the months of April, May, and June, than in similar months in 1842.	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Derry Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1843.	The estimated emigration of Irish from English and Irish ports this year was 37,509.	*Emigration Returns.*	1843. All the orange trees in Fayal, one of the Azores, were destroyed by an insect of the Coccus tribe.—BALFOUR.
"	MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in Ireland this year, as returned to the Census Commissioners, in 1851, was 70,499—viz., males, 37,745; females, 32,754; of which 21,583 were from zymotic, epidemic, or contagious diseases, including 7,305 from fever, and 2,682 from small-pox; the deaths from this class of diseases being nearly equal to one-third of the entire. Of these 49,392 occurred in the rural, and 13,522 in the civic districts; 4,437 in workhouses, and 3,148 in hospitals and other sanitary institutions.	*Census Returns.*	1843. "Contrary to the usual course of fever in Glasgow, this epidemic cut off a much greater proportion of females than of males, causing the total of female deaths for that year to exceed the male deaths by 3·72 per cent."—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
A.D.1844.	WEATHER.—The mean annual temperature for this year was, 48·2°; the highest point the thermometer reached was 79·8°, on the 23rd of July; and the lowest to which it fell, 24° on the 27th of February. The mean of the barometer was 29·75. The quantity of rain which fell at Mountjoy Barrack Observatory was 28·09 inches on 208 days.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1843. According to DR. WATTS' *report on the Vital Statistics of Glasgow*, the proportion of mortality to the population this year, was 1 in 31·84, or 3·14 per cent. In 1844 it had lessened to 1 in 42·29
"	The annual fall of rain in the city of Dublin, as registered at Trinity College, was 28·41 inches; near Richmond Prison, 23·71; and at the College of Surgeons, 25·82 inches. At Cork Institution, 32·91 fell; at Markree, county of Sligo, where rain fell on 232 days, it was 33·63 inches; and at Armagh, 40·26 inches.	*Weather Registries.*	1843. Malarial fever prevailed in Canada.—*Edinburgh Med. & Surg. Jour.* 1843. 825 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to Canada and Australia, under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners.—*Poor Law Report.*
"	March.—During this month very great storms occurred in various parts of the country, with unusual severity of the weather generally. A violent hail-storm, accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning, occurred near Cappoquin—some persons were killed and others injured. 16th.—A dreadful storm of four days' duration occurred at Wexford, and much damage was done to the shipping. April.—On the night of the 16th and the following day, a keen blast blew from the north-east; and on the 18th, there were heavy showers of snow and hail. The thermometer fell 8°; and much injury was done to fruit blossoms and vegetable gardens. 29th.—A number of aerolites were discharged from a cloud, in the neighbourhood of Killeter, county of Londonderry. 30th.—A frost was reported to have injured flax and potatoes; rain was much wanted. May 17th.—Excessive drought, the soil was quite parched, and required the pick-axe to break it; the recent frosts injured the potatoes and the fruit blossoms. Most of the spring wells were dried up. Some of the mountains in the west of Ireland were covered with snow. Great want of rain prevailed during the early summer, after the long-continued drought in the spring. The weather was altogether unusually harsh and ungenial. On the 5th of June the wind changed and much rain fell. October.—Great storms and floods in both the east and south of Ireland, some bridges were carried away. Early in November a great inundation occurred in the Nore at Kilkenny. Tipperary likewise suffered very severely. All the accounts of this season characterize it as one of extreme inclemency. December 12th.—A heavy fall of snow, with very severe weather.	*Freeman's Journal.* *Dublin Evening Mail.* *Derry Standard* *Limerick Chronicle.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Freeman's Journal.*	1843. Epidemic erysipelas, known as "Black Tongue," broke out in Ripley, U.S., and along the Delaware; Yellow fever prevailed in parts of the United States; cholera raged in Persia.—BASCOME. 1843. Cholera ravaged Madras. Scarlatina prevailed at Glasgow in December.—Typhus appeared at Huddersfield.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1843. The mean temperature in England this year was 49·4°, and the quantity of rain which fell was 24·5 inches. The number of deaths registered in England was 346,446, in the proportion of 175,725 males to 170,721 females. The annual mortality was at this period about 2 189 per cent., or 1 in 46 of the population. In this year (1843) it was 1 in 47·2.—*Report of Registrar-General.* 1844. Earthquakes were felt at Guernsey and Exmouth in January.—*Saunders.* 1844. In March a tremendous snow-storm all over Scotland: the roads impassable: alarming spread of small-pox in London. The weather in May as severe as generally prevails in March or November. Shipping suffered much. July 23.—The heat of the weather was more oppressive than during the whole summer; the mercury, when exposed to the sun, rose to 122°. "The streets of London were like huge ovens." The harvest prospects were very good.—*Public Newspapers.*
"	Three remarkable halos and paraselenæ were observed this year, —upon the 1st and 21st of May, and upon the 27th of June—and were described by Professor Lloyd, who states that a similar phenomenon was noticed at Bandon, and another "was seen under a much more complex form at Lenton, Nottinghamshire; the fact indicates the very wide outspread of the high cirrus and cirro-stratus cloud, by the frozen particles of which it is produced." This cloud was likewise observed at Dublin, at ten, P.M., of the same night.	*Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy.*	1844. An earthquake at Yokeley, in Yorkshire, on the 14th of June; also at Comrie and Crieff, in Scotland. —*Dublin Evening Mail.* 1844. A new comet was observed July 15 by Dr. Smith, at Kensington Observatory. —*Public Newspapers*
"	CROPS.—PARTIAL FAILURES IN THE POTATO CROP—were very extensive, especially in that large portion of it which was planted after the latter end of April. The spring work was backward, owing to the unfavourable wet weather, which lasted for many weeks.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	1844. "The disease of the potato known as the '*Blight*' appears to have been first observed in this country, in the county of Kent, late in the autumn of 1844."—TOWNLEY.
"	In May several early crops of potatoes were destroyed, north-east winds prevailed, and frosts occurred almost every night.	"	
"	June.—The potato crop failed in the county of Roscommon. 11th.—Some losses of the potato were reported from the county Wexford owing to drought.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	In July, we read, "failures to a very large extent are quite perceptible in this crop [potato], and in most fields partial failures appear. The late rains have improved such as are growing, and the farmers who discovered the failures in time, have replaced the sets, and the crop now appears to come on well."	*Tralee Chronicle.*	
"	August 19.—Reports of the harvest were very satisfactory; turnips were good, potatoes abundant; towards the end of the month the weather became unsettled. In September the harvest generally was also well spoken of as to produce, &c., but hay was stated to be scarce, and selling at £3 per ton in Waterford.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	In August a partial failure of the potato crop was reported in Devonshire.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics
A.D.1844.	September.—The potato failure was found not to be so great as was anticipated during the summer; but, says one of the writers in this month—"There can be no doubt but in many places, and as to many kinds, the tuber has degenerated, so that *it will either fail entirely when any additional predisposing cause is superadded,* or send up a puny stalk; and often, when there is no suspicion of failure, the produce will be very poor." November—The late crop of potatoes in Ireland is found to exceed the usual produce.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	1844. The wheat grub damaged the crops both in England and Scotland. An epizootic among horned cattle in England, caused by disease of the spleen.—*The Veterinarian.*
,,	"The crop of potatoes of 1844 was throughout the country good, and prices consequently low. In Dublin, they rated from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. during the greater part of the season; whilst in many parts of the country, as in the county of Roscommon, where I happened to be at the time, so low as from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per stone. The crops of that year were healthy and luxuriant to the last stage of their growth, and in storing kept well; at planting time, the following spring, there was not the smallest indication of any thing like unusual disease; all was promising and hopeful, and a large breadth was put down. It was about the latter end of July [1845] that I first noticed the approach of the present disease."—*Niven.*	*Freeman's Journal.*	1844. Pleuro-pneumonia continued to prevail extensively in England during spring.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*
,,	"From the time that the *dry rot* failures of 1832, 1833, and 1834 subsided, up to the close of 1844, the crops of potatoes have been generally abundant and remunerative, and also excellent in quality; in some instances, even the quality of some varieties had considerably improved."	*Pamphlet on the Potato Epidemic.*	1844. The quantity of rain which fell in the United States of America, during this summer was not quite two-thirds of the mean, and but little more than one-half of that in the five preceding summers. The tobacco, corn, cotton, and other crops were lessened by it, and the potato crop suffered from the same cause. "The fly" continued to commit its ravages, though not so extensively as in the previous year: the cotton
,,	DISTRESS.—There was great destitution in Galway.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	crop also suffered from the worm. Insects destructive to crops proceed from the north-east to the west and south. The potato disease spread through America, the
,,	The number of persons who received poor law relief in Ireland this year was 105,358: in 113 Union Workhouses with their auxiliaries. The number of deaths was 5,359, of which 1,286 were from epidemic diseases, including 369 from fever, 318 from dysentery, and 317 from diarrhœa.	*Freeman's Journal.*	average decrease upon the former year was in some States 25 per cent. In the United States in August, 1844, the potato crop was found to have suffered from a new disease. "A most wide-spread, increasing evil, which bears many marks of being of the nature of an epidemic, and which, unless carefully guarded against, may prove destructive in years to come." In the discussion held during the sitting of the legislature at New York, this year, the prevalence of the "disease" of last year was said to have been "caused by the very warm and wet weather following a severe and long continued drought," and potatoes which had been propagated the longest were most liable to the disease: which had spread over the entire states. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* says, "the potato crop is the most valuable of any grown in this state. The loss last season [1843] from rotting exceeded 700,000 dollars, and we fear this year it will fall little below 1,000,000 dollars." A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* newspaper thus describes the disease. "The fungus appears on the skin of the potato, and can be traced by its gradually dark colour penetrating from the outside by degrees, into the sound inside.—*Papers of American Congress Session.*
,,	EPIZOOTICS.—June—Owing to the continuance of dry weather, and the parching east winds, the cattle in the neighbourhood of Dublin began to suffer from the epidemic which was so destructive last year. The epidemic among horned cattle, horses, and swine, continued to prevail during summer and autumn. The distemper among cattle was characterized by abscess of the throat and inflammation of the lungs. September 5th.—A contagious disease, fatal to cattle, made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Derry.	*Dublin Monitor.*	
,, FEVER.	DISEASE.—May.—Fever is spreading in the neighbourhood of Boyle, county of Roscommon; it also prevailed during the summer at Derrylin, county of Fermanagh. In the report from the Carlow Fever Hospital, Dr. Connor says, "In the last twelve months more patients have been admitted than in any two years since 1836. The typhus fever of the past year exhibited some symptoms very different from those of the disease in previous seasons; the most remarkable in this locality were the dark and jaundiced appearances which the surface presented. In addition to the usual spots of typhus, many cases occurred with the measly eruption first observed here in 1837, and then attended with great mortality, and not a few with efflorescence like that of scarlatina. Distinct black spots of different sizes, similar to ink-stains, and to those seen in the disease called '*Purpura*,' were common." There were also severe muscular pains, and "a swelling of the feet." The fever was of a most contagious nature. Relapses were of frequent occurrence. [This is the first notice of the peculiar characteristics of the great famine-fever and scorbutic constitution which soon after prevailed throughout the country.] "A most malignant description of typhus prevailed in the town and neighbourhood of Belturbet [county Cavan] for the greater part of the months of May, June, July, and August."—*Wade.*	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Dublin Medical Press.*	
,,	Fever, scarlatina, measles, and hooping cough prevailed at Headford, county Galway: the fever was of a mild type, but characterized by profuse sweats and great liability to relapse.—*Little.*	,,	1844. A communication from Canada says, "during the months of July and August we had repeated and heavy showers, with oppressive heat and an atmosphere strongly charged with electricity. Towards the close of the month of August I observed the leaves [of the potatoes] to be marked with black spots, as if ink had been sprinkled over them; they began to wither, emitting an offensive odour; and before a fortnight, the field, which had been singularly luxuriant, and almost rank, appeared as if after a severe frost. About two-thirds were
,,	"Gastric fever became prevalent in Kilkenny about the summer of 1844; and at the same time our well-known maculated typhus, which for many years previously had been so common that it might have been considered endemic, became comparatively rare"—*Lalor.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
,,	Dr. Lynch, of Loughrea, county of Galway, states that the epidemic fever began in that neighbourhood in 1843–44.	,,	
,,	"Fever wards are building or built in twenty-six Unions, in others the subject is under consideration, and in a great number arrangements have been made with the Directors of Fever Hospitals for the treatment of patients from the Workhouse."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
,,	The amount expended for vaccination in all the Unions of Ireland, for the year ending 29th September, 1844, considerably exceeded £4,000.	,,	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Contemporaneous Epidemics.
A.D.1844.	The patients admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital this year amounted to only 2,863; the deaths numbered 223. The type of fever was rather mild. "At one time, indeed, in December, 1844, the applications for admission into hospital so far exceeded the average for some years, as to create an apprehension that the disease was beginning to spread epidemically. The increase, however, was merely temporary, and in the course of March, 1845, the applications returned to their ordinary standard. By reference to the number of applications for admission to the fever hospital, from 1839 to 1845, it will appear that this city has enjoyed a considerable immunity from fever within the last three years." Already, however, the physicians had remarked the "much greater number than formerly of relapses in hospital"—such as formed one of the chief characters of the succeeding epidemic. Cases of delirium tremens admitted into hospital during this and the following year, "though by no means numerous, exceeded, in point of number, those admitted during the whole preceding period since the temperance movement began to exercise its beneficial influence on society. Whilst erysipelas might be said to be epidemic in the several hospitals in 1844, puerperal fever prevailed in the Lying-in Institutions."—*G. A. Kennedy.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	either positively rotten, partially decayed and swarming with worms, or spotted with brownish-coloured patches. The smell was so offensive, that some farmers would not even plough them up. The disease extended over several miles of country, including Lower and Upper Canada and the Northern States. Several instances occurred of pigs which fed upon the diseased potatoes unboiled, having died. Many persons attributed the calamity to electricity; it was previously unknown in the country, and occurred during a period of great heat."—BELLINGHAM, *in Dublin Medical Press.* 1844. Great increase of measles and influenza in London during the spring. In September, great mortality of cattle in Cheshire. —*Freeman's Journal.*
"	EMIGRATION.—The estimated emigration from Ireland, this year, was 54,289, of which number 15,925 sailed from Irish ports, and 38,364 from ports in Great Britain.	*Emigration Commissioners' Return.*	1844. May. A contagious disease resembling the *Torricollo* of Sicily, was epidemic in Italy, especially in mountainous districts, and was attended with congestion of the brain. Typhus prevailed in Liverpool. — *Freeman's Journal.*
"	MORTALITY.—The total deaths returned to the Census Commissioners in 1851 as having occurred in the year 1844, amounted to 75,055, viz., 40,069 males, and 34,986 females. The deaths from zymotic diseases numbered 22,212, being a slight increase over those of the previous year. Of the total deaths, 14,796 took place in civic districts, 51,525 in rural districts, 5,359 in workhouses, and 3,375 in hospitals, prisons, and sanitary institutions. Among these are included the deaths in fever hospitals, which amounted to 1,651. The total return of deaths from fever this year was 7,841, being an increase of 536 over those in the previous year. The deaths from dysentery were also slightly on the increase, amounting to 1,249. The returns of small-pox were less by 229 than in 1843. [This Table is continued at page 257.]	*Census Returns.*	1844. The mean temperature in England this year was 48·6°, and the quantity of rain which fell, 26 inches. GLAISHER. The number of deaths registered in England was 356,950.—*Report of Registrar-General.**

THE LAST GENERAL POTATO FAILURE AND THE GREAT FAMINE AND PESTILENCE OF 1845–50.

Introduction to the Pestilential Period of 1845–50.

We now approach the eventful epoch, towards the consideration of which all the foregoing extracts form but the introduction. Although the remarkable pestilential period during which vegetable life throughout Europe and America suffered so severely, and in which was included the great famine and pestilence in Ireland, is usually dated from the summer of 1845; yet a reference to the recorded phenomena of the past few years will show that the *Epidemic Constitution*, which arrived at its climax during this and the four following years, really began so far back as 1839–40. The order of events was as follows:—Epizootics, Epiphytics, Epidemics, and finally all three together.

EPIZOOTICS.

Immediately succeeding the first invasion of Asiatic Cholera, in 1832, a very fatal epizootic prevailed, especially amongst swine, throughout the British Isles, but more particularly in Ireland. This disease, although mitigated in certain districts, and subject to remissions of greater or less duration, never altogether ceased, but continued up to the end of the decade terminating in 1851, combining along with scarcity of food and other causes, to lessen considerably one of the chief sources of wealth to many, and almost to annihilate the only means of procuring the principal necessaries of life possessed by the most indigent of the Irish nation—the poor man's sole disposable property being generally his pig.

Ireland has ever been a great cattle-feeding country, and its flocks and herds

* The Registrar-General of England, in his Report to the Secretary of State for the year 1844, observed:—"I submit to you that the Marriages, Births, and Deaths of the people of Scotland, Ireland, and England, should all be registered on a uniform plan; and that the inquiry, which has been so successful and beneficial in England into the causes of death, should be extended to Ireland and Scotland. Like the institution of the Coroner's Jury, this inquiry deters from crime, fosters a reverence for human life, and, by discovering the causes of premature death in the various circumstances of the population, will contribute to the progress of the science of medicine, diminish suffering, and lead to the prolongation of human life to its natural term. No argument that I am aware of can be used in favour of registration which does not apply to Scotland and Ireland." See also an account of the Statistical Congress, which met at Brussels, reported by Dr Farr in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, for 1855.

Epizootics.

suffered, even in the pre-Christian era, from those epizootics which have made such remarkable periodic invasions from thence to the present time; as may be learned by an examination of the foregoing table, and, in particular, of the chronological list of Epizootics in the section of this Report devoted to the general analysis of the contents of the Table of Cosmical Phenomena, Epizootics, Famines, and Pestilence.

An epizootic of Pleuro-pneumonia, supposed to have originated in Russia, had spread extensively over the cattle pastures of Europe, and proved remarkably fatal to the bovine species, especially in Holland and Germany, for a number of years antecedent to 1840, as may be seen by reference to the column for "contemporaneous epidemics" in the foregoing table. This disease, as already stated in the introductory matter to the year 1839, invaded Ireland, and for the ten-year period following that date largely affected the horned cattle in this country, especially the modern improved breeds—thus seriously damaging the interests of the grazier and stock farmer. As the precursor to this lethal epizootic, which fatally affected the vital organs, another disease of a pustular character appeared and prevailed extensively amongst oxen and sheep throughout Ireland, just as we have had epidemics of influenza preceding some of those fatal pestilential periods, which proved so destructive to the human race. The pustular disease, however, which principally affected the mouth and feet, though very general, was not usually fatal, and it was remarked that cattle were seldom attacked a second time with this malady; although it gave them no immunity from the lung distemper. During the epidemic period animal life among all descriptions of cattle was more or less affected, with the exception of horses, who rarely suffer except from influenza, as they did in 1803, 1839, and 1841, &c. Sheep perished from the *Rot*, and even domestic fowl decreased under the mortal influence of the prevailing atmospheric constitution.

To the deficiency of vitality in vegetable life, however, may be mainly traced the calamities of this memorable period. It was not the potato alone which was attacked; wheat, oats, and in time turnips, beans, and onions, &c., were affected; even the hardy race of the pines suffered, and large tracts of larch trees and other coniferæ decayed.

The researches of ethnologists tend to the opinion that man has, generally, risen from the state of a hunter and a fisher to be a cultivator of the soil, except in those latitudes and localities where either cultivation is impossible (as in the Arctic regions), or where the fruits of the earth are presented to his hand in such abundance as to call for no development of agricultural skill, and to require no toil for their production. But, we have no grounds for asserting that this principle was ever applicable to Ireland; for, according to Irish historians, the island being first peopled by a colony from a previously civilized country, the early settlers naturally carried with them their usages and arts; and no legend exists, referring even to the most remote period, of a completely savage race having ever occupied the country. That animals serviceable to man existed here in exceedingly remote times we learn from the remains brought to light by the researches of the naturalist; and by the mention of domesticated cattle in the earliest records of our colonization. It is also remarkable that corn, and especially wheat, was known and cultivated in Ireland almost as far back as the oldest annals reach. The people lived, in early times, upon corn and milk; and also upon the flesh of oxen and swine—the latter shown by the details of feasts and royal banquets, descriptions of which were favourite themes for the recitals of the early bards. Subsequently, sheep appear to have been introduced; goats were likewise domesticated, and the remains of domestic fowl have been discovered in early tumuli.

Introduction of the Potato.

History dates the introduction of the potato into the British Isles at about 1586—and Youghal, in the south of Ireland, the residence of its introducer, Sir Walter Raleigh, is named as the spot whereon it was first cultivated, about, or prior to the year 1602*; from which locality it subsequently spread over the

* As the estates of Raleigh passed to the Boyle family in 1602, the potato must have been planted before that period. Clusius, the botanist of Leyden, who wrote in 1586, says the potato was cultivated in Italy prior to that date; and Cuvier denied that Europe derived the potato from Virginia. The researches of Banks also favour this conclusion, and he states that Coccius, in his Chronicle printed in 1553, mentions potatoes under the term *papas*. Herriott, who accompanied Raleigh's expedition to Virginia, described them under the name of *openawk*. In Irish they are still variously called *potatee, pratea*, or *phottie*, mere Hibernicisms of the English word potato. Sir Robert Southwell, President of the Royal Society, stated, at one of its meetings in 1693, that potatoes had been introduced into Ireland by his grandfather, who first had them from Sir Walter Raleigh.

country. But at what time the potato became a staple article of the food of the Irish people is a question upon which historic evidence is not so clear. The subject of the early history of the potato engaged the philosophical mind of Sir Joseph Banks half a century since ;* yet notwithstanding the great learning and research which he brought to bear upon the subject, it is still surrounded with so much difficulty as to partake of the nature of speculation.

Early History of the Potato.

For a long time after the introduction of the potato, corn, peas, and beans, and, possibly, parsnips, still formed part of the food of the people ; and from the researches which we have made it is evident that its cultivation was very irregular throughout the country, some localities, especially in Ulster, having only adopted it generally within the memory of the past generation. It was grown in gardens as a rarity, used at table as a delicacy, and described by herbalists as an introduced exotic ; but we do not find any warrant for believing that it was at all cultivated by the people as a general article of food until from the end of the seventeenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is asserted "that potatoes were ordinary food in the south of Ireland before the time of the Commonwealth," because they were introduced at a supper-table ;† but in 1663 Mr. Boyle exhibited some specimens to the Royal Society of London, and read before that body a letter from his gardener at Youghal (the cradle of the potato), in which he describes this esculent as "very good to pickle for winter salads, and also to preserve. They are to be gathered in September, before the frost doth take them;" and, after describing the best mode of culture, he continues—"I could speak in the praise of the root, what a good and profitable thing it is, and might be to a commonwealth, could it generally be experienced, as the inhabitants of your town can manifest the truth of it."‡ It would appear from this passage that the potato had not then become an article of common food amongst the Irish, even around the locality where it was first cultivated ; we are, therefore, the more surprised at finding Sir William Petty, in his Political Anatomy of Ireland (a work believed to have been written in 1672, although not published until 1691), enumerating among the articles of food, "potatoes from August till May ; muscles, cockles, and oysters near the sea ; eggs, and butter made very rancid by keeping in bogs."§ The present great historian of England would lead us to believe that the potato was cultivated in Ireland to such an extent as to influence the character and feelings of the people, so early as 1689 ; and he certainly has authority for the statement ;‖ for in Tom Durfey's "Irish Hudibras," published in the May of that year, the esculent is frequently referred to ; and after the arrival of William III., the natives are said to have been prevented enjoying their "Banni-clabber [thick milk] and pottados." John Dunton, likewise, in his "Conversation in Ireland," published in 1699, describes the Irish cabin in his day as having behind it "the garden, a piece of ground sometimes of half an acre or an acre, and in this is the turf-stack, their corn, perhaps two or three hundred sheaves of oats, and as much peas, the rest of the ground is full of their dearly-beloved potatoes, and a few cabbages." Again, describing the habits of the people generally from Galway to Kilkenny, he says, "Bonny-Clabber and Mulahaan, alias sowre milk and choak-cheese, with a dish of potatoes boiled, is their general entertainment ;" and in the "keens" of that day, allusion is made to the "pigs and potato garden." Moreover, John Haughton, who published his "Husbandry and Trade" in 1699,

* Transactions of the Horticultural Society, Vol. I., for 1812 ;—read May 7th, 1805.

† See "An Account of an Irish Quarter," printed in 1654, and quoted by T. Crofton Croker, in his "Popular Songs of Ireland, with Introductions and Notes," where several authorities relating to this subject are quoted. Gerard, the English herbalist of 1597, is one of the first authors who alludes to the potato, and after him Richard Bradley, F.R.S., in his "Planting and Gardening," published in 1634. At a meeting of the Royal Society, in March, 1662, a letter was read, containing a proposal for "preventing famine, by dispersing potatoes throughout all parts of England ;"—this subject is alluded to in Evelyn's Sylva. Threlkeld, the Irish botanist, described the plant in 1726, and says we had it through Thomas Herriott. See also, upon the subject of the potato, an article on "The food of the Irish," in the Dublin University Magazine for February, 1854, and Mr. M'Adams' learned paper in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for 1834–5.

‡ See Birch's History of the Royal Society.

§ The subject of this "bog butter," alluded to by Petty, and also mentioned in the Irish Hudibras, has been as yet but partially investigated, although large quantities of it have been found, and many specimens preserved in museums. From what we have been able to collect respecting it, there is no reason for doubting the assertions of Petty and Durfey, that this butter was buried at the end of the seventeenth century. See a curious account of the *Tallow dikes* in Lucas Jacobson Debes' "Description of the Islands and Inhabitants of Foeroe," 1676. For further information on this subject, see also Mr. Wilde's paper in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, for 1856.

‖ Macaulay's History of England, Vol. III., p. 158, and Vol. IV., p. 110.

when describing the growth of the potato in Ireland, says, it has "thrived very well and to good purpose, for in their succeeding wars, when all the corn above ground was destroyed, this supported them; for the soldiers, unless they had dug up all the ground where they grew, and almost sifted it, could not extirpate them." And then he adds, "now they begin to spread all the kingdom over."

Potato Failures.

The potato was not adopted equally early in all parts of the country, for in districts of Ulster, not more than two generations back, potatoes were seldom used after harvest.* The potato was introduced from Ireland into Lancashire about 1633, and that was the first district of England in which it was "extensively cultivated. It was there the disease styled the *curl* first made its appearance in 1778; before which period it was altogether unknown."† Without, however, extending this notice of the potato to too great a length, by quoting the various authorities bearing upon the subject, or critically analyzing the ingenious speculations of writers, we may remark that,—as all modern experience has proved the potato to be one of the most fickle in its growth of any vegetable cultivated to the same extent, the most likely to suffer from atmospheric vicissitudes, and the most liable to disease—had it been cultivated in Ireland to such an extent as to constitute the most material portion of the food of the people, its failures would have been noticed in history, contemporaneously with those other losses of food which have been so frequently recorded since the middle of the seventeenth century. It is possible, however, that in the earlier years of its general introduction, this crop was not so liable to disease as in later times. In 1725, however, the use of the potato was so general (at least in parts of the country) as to form nearly the whole winter food of the poor.

The following resumé will show how little dependence can be placed upon the stability of the potato crop, and how frequent have been the warnings given of its liability to decay. As already stated, the potato was introduced into Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century; but we have no proof that it was so extensively planted as to become a staple article of human food, and to displace corn to any extent, until towards the end of the seventeenth century. The first great destruction of the potato crop occurred in the winter of 1739–40, and was attributed to the early, very severe, and long-continued frost of that period. There had been a very wet summer and autumn in 1739; and although the frost, no doubt, was one of the chief causes of its destruction, yet we are inclined to think that the potato failures in 1739, '40, and 1741, were not altogether attributable to the severity of the winters. A century ago, improvidence and bad agriculture were more marked than in the present day; and thus, when the great frost broke out in the November of 1739, and which increased in intensity during the following month, it found all the potato crop not already used, in the ground, either undug, or in pits with such a loose covering of earth as was penetrable to the frost; and thus it was said that the potato crop was destroyed in one night. Three hundred thousand people are stated to have perished of famine resulting from this failure. Even in 1741 the people were cautioned against eating potatoes, which were believed to be diseased, and likely to produce disease in man.

In 1756 a new epidemic constitution commenced, and the seasons were characterized by extreme wetness, yet it does not appear that the potato suffered. There had been a series of unusual wet seasons preceding the year 1765, which was memorable for the quantity of rain which fell in the early part of it, and the excessive drought in the commencement of summer—an amount of heat and dryness so great that the trees dropped their leaves for want of moisture, and cattle were unable to supply milk;—the potatoes were scarce and small; as occurred again, under like circumstances, in 1826. In 1770 there was a potato failure, attributed to the *curl*, or disease in the leaves; and this is the first year in which we read of an epiphytic to any degree in Scotland, because, in all probability the potato only then began to be cultivated to such an extent there as to attract attention in case of failure. The earliest date assigned by writers for its cultivation in Scotland, except in gardens, is 1728.‡

In 1775 the disease denominated *Curl* destroyed the potato crop in Flanders to such an extent that its cultivation was for a time almost abandoned. From this we may suppose that the potato was then in general use in the Low Countries. The disease, says Van Adbrock, "increased from year to year to that degree

* M'Skimin's "History of Carrickfergus."

† Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

‡ Sutherland mentions the potato in 1683 in his *Hortus Medicus Edinburghensis.*

that the root was threatened with total destruction; and fresh seed was introduced from Virginia." The Royal Academy of Brussels gave a prize for the best treatise on the cause of the malady. Potato Failures.

Although we do not read of any special failure in the potato crop about the year 1779, yet that philosophical writer, Arthur Young, informs us that in some of the northern counties the people sprinkled their potato land with lime, in order to prevent the *Black Rot*. And now again we read of symptoms of degeneracy in the plant in Scotland, where the *Curl* prevailed for the first time; and the deterioration of the plant continued in so marked a degree that in 1784 or 1785 the whole crops of the Lothians were affected by it. In 1784 we are led to believe that the intense frost injured the potato in Ireland. In later years the people seemed aware of the deleterious effects of the frost, and denominated the potato so injured, "*spuggaun*," expressive of its softness. The year 1795 was one of unusual character, both in Europe and America. The weather here was uncommonly severe, the spring cold and late, the summer suffocatingly hot, damp, and rainy, while south winds were prevalent. The fruits perished from mould, and there was a disease among vegetables, especially potatoes and cabbages. The latter part of the year 1798 was unusually wet in Ireland, and 1799 was particularly cold; general bad harvests ensued, but we do not read of any special destruction of the potato crop, although there is reason to believe that it suffered materially, together with the wheat and oats.

In 1800 there was a partial failure of the potato, owing to excessive drought; the disease appeared in the stalks, but science has not informed us what the specific nature of the epiphytic was; and the harvest generally was a bad one. Great scarcity and distress succeeded this time. The potato also failed in England, and for some years afterwards the *Curl* injured many of the best varieties there. In 1801 there was a very general potato failure in Ireland, attributed to obstructed vegetation, consequent upon the heat and drought, while the roots were yet in the ground. Again, in 1807, the frost, which set in about November with unusual severity, destroyed about one-half of the potato crop. In 1809 the *Curl* again injured the potatoes, though not to such an extent as to deserve the name of a failure; but in 1811, the spring and early summer of which year were excessively wet, a partial failure of the potato crop was again reported. At this time, as on subsequent occasions, the loss of the potato was not much felt during the year in which it occurred; as, even in the worst of times, there is a sufficient amount of food derived from the year's crop to suffice for the wants of the community until the following spring: of this fact the foregoing table of pestilence is confirmatory. In 1812 some of the early planted potatoes likewise failed, but not sufficiently so to affect human life.

The memorable frost in the winter of 1813–14 did not in any way affect the food of man in this island, although it was the forerunner to other calamities of a character scarcely less remarkable; but a new and memorable pestilential constitution now commenced. In 1816—the spring being unusually backward, the summer and autumn also very late, and the whole year characterized by far more than the average amount of rain—the potato again failed very generally throughout the kingdom. At this time the stalk was the part chiefly affected, and the disease was attributed to the excessive wet and extreme cold of the seasons. The potato crop, in England as well as Ireland, was especially defective, which shows how wide-spread and malignant were the peculiar atmospheric influences which characterized that well-known period. The accounts of this epidemic in England state that early in September the potatoes were "blackened and spoiled; they smell at a distance the same as after a frosty night late in October"—symptoms which indicated a similarity between the epidemic of that period and the one with which we have lately become so familiar.

The end of 1820 was distinguished for the great quantity of snow which fell; heavy and extensive inundations followed, which produced remarkable telluric phenomena early in the following year. May and June, 1821, were dry, cold, and frosty; but the autumn was one of unusual moisture: the rain accumulated upon the surface of the ground, the rivers rose, the lakes swelled, and the floods spread far and wide over the face of the land, while the rain continued to pour in torrents during November, December, and part of the following January. It was scarcely possible, and generally unprofitable, to dig out the potato crop—it soured and rotted in the ground; and although a sufficiency was obtained in the dry and upland districts to support human life for some months, it was expended early in the

Potato Failures.

ensuing spring: and then destitution, famine, and pestilence in quick succession followed. Fortunately these effects were not general throughout the kingdom, but occupied a district which might be defined by a line drawn from the bay of Donegal, upon the north side, at the junction of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, to Youghal harbour, where the counties of Cork and Waterford border on the south—thus including the whole western seaboard of Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork; all exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, the influence of which though mild is moist. A failure of the potato crop was reported in Scotland, in 1823.

In 1825 the seasons were mild, yet we read of a partial failure of the potato crop; the test of which in this, as well as in previous and subsequent years of failures, may be instanced by the rise of the price of potatoes—as we have in many instances set forth in the Table of Pestilence. Epidemic disease prevailed to a great extent during the excessively dry summer of 1826, yet the potato, although stunted in growth, was free from any epiphytic; and the same remark holds good with respect to that crop in America; but in parts of Holland and Germany there was an unmistakable failure of the potatoes, especially in Holstein. The year 1829 was wet, and the month of August particularly so; the crops were beaten down by the heavy rains and severe storms, and in all the low grounds the water overran the potatoes, and so remained for many weeks; thus a great quantity of the potatoes were lost this year also. The great arterial drainage in many parts of the country, that has taken place since that period, the lowering of the waters of some of our principal lakes and rivers, and in several places the consequent drying-up of the great turloughs and callows must to a large extent prevent the recurrence of calamities similar to the foregoing.

In 1830, we read "that violent storms and heavy rains brought upon the West of Ireland another failure of the potato, with its usual accompaniment of famine and pestilence," but it was principally confined to the coasts of Mayo, Galway, and Donegal. This blight was common to parts of America, and to Germany, where it continued for two years. In 1832, and for several years following in succession, an unmistakable epidemic attacked the potato in spring throughout Ireland, and also extended to other parts of Europe and to America. In 1833 it presented not only the appearance of the *Curl*, but likewise attacked the potatoes in the pits. In 1834 the failure was chiefly observed in the early-planted potatoes, but having been discovered in spring, was to a certain extent susceptible of remedy. Although there was an intermission in 1835, a partial failure of the potato was observed in several parts of Ireland in 1836, which had been wet, and July and August unusually so; and the price of food rose to a height almost unparalleled. Both in 1835 and 1836 failures of the potatoes were noted in Scotland. We have no recorded account of any special failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1838, which was also a wet year, but the "inherent constitutional weakness" of that esculent was observed, and the deterioration in the best kinds of the potato formed the theme of public remark at the time. In 1839 there was an unmistakable failure of that crop, attributed to the incessant rains, and the extensive inundations in the latter part of the year. In New England, at the same time, the potato found a formidable enemy in the *Black Rust*, which "struck universally on the 27th of August."

The year 1839 was characterized by an amount of moisture unparalleled, according to modern observations; the quantity of rain that fell near Dublin being nearly 10 inches beyond the average; and the potatoes failed throughout the western and midland counties. Part of 1840 was likewise characterized by excessive moisture; although there was less rain than in the previous year, yet it came down at an unpropitious period;—the potato crops failed again in Leinster and Munster; and upon both occasions great distress followed. The Scotch islands of Arran, and the Highlands, are said to have suffered from partial potato failures yearly from 1839 to 1842 inclusive. In 1840 the potato disease prevailed to such a degree in Germany as to threaten the total extinction of that esculent there; and in the following year the crop was extensively affected in that country with a disease called "*Dry Gangrene*." In 1841 "excessive rains occurred in August, causing a partial destruction of crops, especially in the south of Ireland;" the year was cold and frosty, and although not specially characterized for its wetness, the number of days [246] upon which rain fell, was very great. As much as 10·58 inches of rain fell in July, August, and October. In 1842, which was more than usually unfavourable to vegetation, we read that "although the harvest generally was

good, the potato crop was injured by the inundations." 1843 was more fatal to animal than vegetable life, epizootics largely predominating over vegetable diseases in Ireland; but in other countries, and especially in North America, the potato crop suffered severely from the *Dry Rot*—evidently the commencement of that great *Blight* which prevailed during the ensuing five or six years. In 1844, the severity of the seasons again acting prejudicially upon vegetable life, there was a partial failure of the potato, and destitution again followed in its wake. The failures were noted soon after the seed was planted; and in the beginning of summer, even as early as the month of June, the first symptoms of that vegetable pestilence which laid the foundation of the late misery appeared; and although the crop was reported generally a good one, acute observers remarked the degeneracy of the tubers, and prognosticated that the future crop would either fail entirely when any additional predisposing causes ensued, or would send up a puny and diseased stalk. The disease likewise showed itself, late in the autumn of this year, in England, especially in Kent and Devonshire. In America, also, although the weather was dry, the potato crop was very defective, having suffered much from *Blight*. Potato Failures.

The lengthened description of the weather from authentic meteorological observations, which we have supplied for the year 1845, goes far to prove the influence exerted by the seasons in the production of that epidemic constitution which produced in Ireland the most dire calamity recorded by modern history during the last hundred years. Partially in 1845, almost entirely in 1846, very extensively in 1847, and nearly as much so in 1848, the potato, as a crop, failed; and as the disease rose, so it sunk, for in 1849 and 1850, potato failures, although not general, were both intense and widely extended. Like the invasion of other great epidemics affecting man or animals, the violence of which approaches a culminating point and then abates, so the potato disease slowly and insidiously progressed, until, at the period specified, (viz., 1846, '47, '48) it reached its acmé, then stood still, and gradually, year by year, gave way, until the severe frost of 1855 appeared to have so far altered the conditions of the atmosphere, that this esculent again assumed a healthy character, and regained its natural flavour.

From the foregoing recital it appears that the potato dies in the ground by what is termed the "*Dry Rot*," without ever vegetating, as was frequently the case from the year 1832 to 1836; that it suffers from extremes of wet at all periods of its development after vegetation has commenced, but especially during the latter end of summer and beginning of harvest; that at a later period it is liable to sour and rot, both before being dug and also when in the pits, by inundations and excessive moisture saturating the ground, as occurred in the memorable autumn of 1821; that it is subject to partial blight by arrest of growth at the most critical period of its progress, from the slight frosts which sometimes occur in spring and early harvest; and to complete destruction of the tuber itself, by the direct influence of those very severe and premature frosts which have occasionally occurred so early even as October and November (as in 1739), and which, by converting the starch of the potato into sugar, make it unfit for present use, and render its preservation impossible. To these ordinary and accidental means of destruction may be added the distemper in the leaves, denominated the *Curl*, which appears chiefly in summer; and finally *The Blight*, that mysterious disease, which fatally affected leaves, stalks and tubers in rapid succession, and to which the recent wide-spread calamity is to be attributed. Its symptoms and its effects are described at length in the following portion of the Table of Pestilence.*

Sometimes the failure occurred in a single year, sometimes during two in succession; but in no other period have we had to deplore its loss in five consecutive years. When the crop has failed, distress and famine have been usually felt in the following spring and summer, the period varying according to the extent of the previous failure. At best, the potato, from its bulk, as well as from its constituent materials, can seldom be kept longer than from harvest to harvest; it cannot, like grain, be stored; besides, the yield of that crop is barely sufficient for the consumption of the season, therefore any loss in it is the more severely felt.

* Besides the above, other diseases have been mentioned by writers, such as the *Scab*, the *Blue-Pock*, the *Wet-Rot*, &c. See the column for "Coincident Phenomena." See also Von Martius' work on *The Potato Epidemic;* Dr. Pitzholdt's "*Der Sogenannte Kartoffelfäule*," Pereira's "*Materia Medica;*" and Dr. Farran's "*Letter on the Origin of the Disease in the Potato.*"

Potato Failures.

We have thus seen, that during the hundred years previous to this date, repeated failures in the potato crop of Ireland were noted. Public aid was afforded, and private benevolence largely contributed, to save, year by year, from absolute starvation, those who were reduced to want by the failure of their favourite and prolific esculent; but which, for upwards of a century, in all weathers, during the extremes of heat and cold, in dryness and in moisture, whether planted early or late, was destined to fail, either in whole or in part, leaving those who trusted to its support for food and maintenance nearly destitute for months together previous to the ensuing crop arriving at maturity; so that a state of chronic famine had existed in many districts on the west coast of Ireland for several years antecedent to the late great potato failure. This may be seen from the newspapers and other public records of the day, and receives confirmation from the number of Parliamentary grants made to relieve the frequent distress of these districts.

Although we cannot measure the alteration in the air, nor by chemical analysis test, in detail, the subtle agents by which its vital principles are deteriorated, we have been rendered fearfully conscious of the effects of that late peculiar atmospheric constitution whose gradually-increasing malign influence achieved the destruction of the potato crop in almost every land where it was cultivated, and finally, in subsequent years, destroyed the grape to such an extent that, in some countries (Madeira and Teneriffe, for example), the vine has been in many cases uprooted, to be replaced by the cultivation of the cactus, to feed the cochineal insect.

The potato, as a vegetable support of animal life, possesses in its chemical constituents a remarkable supply of those materials most necessary to the healthy preservation of life, along with other qualities superior to most other known esculents; and as it requires little culinary preparation, either to heighten its flavour or extract its nutrition, can it be wondered at if the Irish peasant, who is most inexperienced in cookery, should prefer this simple article of food, and turn with dislike and distrust from nutriment of a different character offered in an unusual and, to him, a less palatable form? The potato, by its occasional abundant produce and easy cultivation, tended to promote early marriages and consequent increase of population, and afforded, likewise, a means of rent-paying which largely contributed to the minute subdivision of land in Ireland. It is not surprising, therefore, that when this product of the soil failed, not only did famine and disease accrue to the immediate cultivator, but that the misery consequent thereon should be felt by many of those who derived their chief means of support from it.

No vegetable, perhaps, ever effected the same amount of influence upon the physical, moral, social, and political condition of a country, as the potato exercised over Ireland, when cultivated to the extent it was, immediately preceding the famine of 1845. With its failure, these valuable animals, the pigs, were almost extinguished in many districts; which was also, to a great extent, the case with the poultry.

Effects of the Famine.

During the prevalence of the famine, food rose to an excessively high price; and some idea may be formed of the loss sustained by the country from the fact that *sixteen millions'* worth of produce is supposed to have been destroyed up to the autumn of 1846; while the general state of destitution may be calculated by the measures of relief afforded during the crisis of that fearful period; relief, far surpassing in amount, derived from more distant sources, and springing from the excited sympathies of a greater range of society, than any precedent can be found for in our social history upon similar occasions of national distress. Agriculture was neglected, and the land in many places remained untilled. Thousands were supported from day to day upon the bounty of out-door relief; the closest ties of kindred were dissolved; the most ancient and long-cherished usages of the people were disregarded; food the most revolting to human palates was eagerly devoured; the once proverbial gaiety and lightheartedness of the peasant people seemed to have vanished completely, and village merriment or marriage festival was no longer heard or seen throughout the regions desolated by the intensity and extent of the famine; finally, the disorganization of society became marked and memorable by the exodus of above one million of people, who deserted their homes and hearths to seek for food and shelter in foreign lands, of whom thousands perished from pestilence and the hardships endured on shipboard.

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate in imagination what people will do, and are forced to do, before they die from absolute want of food, for not only does the body become blackened and wasted by chronic starvation, but the mind likewise becomes darkened, the feelings callous, blunted, and apathetic; and a peculiar fever is generated, which became but too well known to the medical profession in Ireland at that time, and to all those engaged in administering relief. EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE.

In this state, of what may almost be called mania, before the final collapse takes place, when the victim sinks into utter prostration from inanition, some instances may have occurred at which human nature, in its ordinary healthy condition, revolts. Thus, a stipendiary magistrate stated, in the court-house of Galway, in extenuation of the crime of a poor prisoner, brought up for stealing food, that to his own knowledge, before he was driven to the theft, he and his family had actually consumed part of a human body lying dead in the cabin with them. See p. 310.

Generally speaking, the actually starving people lived upon the carcasses of diseased cattle, upon dogs, and dead horses, but principally on the herbs of the field, nettle tops, wild mustard, and watercresses, and even in some places dead bodies were found with grass in their mouths. The shamrock, or wood-sorrel (*oxalis acetosella*), mentioned by Spenser as forming part of the food of the famished people in his time, does not now, owing to the extirpation of woods, exist in sufficient quantity to afford any nutriment; but along the coast every description of sea-weed was greedily devoured, often with fatal consequences; even the dillisk, or "salt-leaf," though a safe occasional condiment, became the cause of disease when used as the sole support of life.

Some approximation to the amount of the immense mortality that prevailed may be gleaned from the published tables, which show that within that calamitous period between the end of 1845 and the conclusion of the first quarter of 1851, as many as 61,260 persons died in the hospitals and sanitary institutions, exclusive of those who died in the workhouses and auxiliary workhouses. Taking the recorded deaths from fever alone, between the beginning of 1846 and the end of 1849, and assuming the mortality at 1 in 10, which is the very lowest calculation, and far below what we believe really did occur, above a million and a-half, or 1,595,040 persons, being 1 in 4·11 of the population in 1851, must have suffered from fever during that period. But no pen has recorded the numbers of the forlorn and starving who perished by the wayside or in the ditches, or of the mournful groups, sometimes of whole families, who lay down and died, one after another, upon the floor of their miserable cabin, and so remained uncoffined and unburied, till chance unveiled the appalling scene. No such amount of suffering and misery has been chronicled in Irish history since the days of Edward Bruce; and yet, through all, the forbearance of the Irish peasantry, and the calm submission with which they bore the deadliest ills that can fall on man, can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of any people. Numbers, indeed, were sent to prison for petty crimes, often committed to save themselves or children from starvation, and there met their death from pestilential diseases arising from the overcrowding and contagion in those institutions; yet the slight amount of crime of a serious nature which prevailed throughout Ireland during the years of extreme destitution was remarkable; and instances occurred in which the judges, feeling that want alone drove the prisoners to its commission, directed their discharge without further punishment.

According to the Report of the Census Commissioners for 1841, the annual average emigration between 1831 and 1841 was 40,346, and from the 30th June in the latter year to the end of 1845 it averaged 61,242 per annum. Such, however, was the effect of the potato blight and the warning voice of the pestilence, that the number rose to 105,955 in 1846, after which the emigration seemed to partake of the nature of an epidemic, and in 1847 the numbers who left the country more than doubled those who departed in the previous year. Owing to a slight mitigation of the potato blight, and a consequent improvement in the harvest of 1847, there was an arrest of the exodus in the beginning of 1848, when the numbers who emigrated only amounted to 178,159; but in the following year they again rose to 214,425. In 1850 the amount of emigration was 209,054. The emigration reached its highest point in 1851, when the numbers amounted to 249,721, after which they gradually decreased to 150,222 in 1854; yet, even in 1855, long after the extreme poor, the panic-stricken, and the destitute, had passed to other countries, or had found a refuge in the workhouses, or a rest in the grave, the remarkable spectacle of whole families—usually well-dressed, intelligent-looking people—of all ages and sexes, the mere EMIGRATION.

Emigration.

infant as well as the extremely aged—might be observed passing through the metropolis on the way to the emigrant vessel. Not the least peculiar feature in the extensive emigration of this period was the amount of money transmitted to their friends in Ireland by those who had already gone away;—remittances which rose from the sum of £460,000, in 1848, to £1,404,000, in 1852, and, according to the reports of the Emigration Commissioners, amounted in contributions, either in the form of prepaid passages, or of money sent home by the Irish emigrants, from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, to as much as £7,520,000;—remittances "which afford so honourable a testimony of the self-denial and affectionate disposition of the Irish."

Effects of the Famine.

The Relief Commissioners bear the following testimony to the singular and marked forbearance of the Irish people at this time of trial:—"The orderly and good conduct of the peasantry is highly to be commended; all admit that the resignation and forbearance of the labouring classes was astonishing, when it is remembered with what rapidity the famine encompassed them." It is true that agrarian outrages spread over particular districts to such an extent as to cause several counties to be proclaimed; and thus, homicides rose to 338 in 1847, and executions to the very unusual number of thirty-two in the year following. These outrages, however, arose more from feelings which have so long existed as to be almost hereditary amongst the lower classes of Irish—a clinging to the soil of which they happened to be in possession, with superstitious tenacity—bitter revenge towards those who evicted them—and strong prejudices against entering the workhouses, where they might have been saved from starving. Alluding to the number of deaths from starvation, as decided by coroners' juries, the Poor Law Commissioners state that "in many of these, and other cases which came to their knowledge without any inquest having been held, the death was attributable to the determination of the heads of families not to resign the occupation of land, which exposed their families to intense privation, and not unfrequently to fatal consequences." Some of these families were at the time actually endeavouring to exist on the produce of a quarter of an acre of land! The middle and even the upper classes of society suffered many privations; and in some cases respectable families wanted not merely the ordinary comforts, but even the necessaries of life. The previously encumbered state of many properties, and the immense local taxation, produced a state of things which forced upon the landed proprietors—themselves often deeply embarrassed—the strong and sudden necessity of evicting (perhaps too hastily and extensively) an insolvent tenantry—while the unfortunate people, thus deprived of what seemed to them their only chance for subsistence, had not yet learned to appreciate the value of Poor Law relief, nor to avail themselves of the means of emigration, in many cases provided for them. On this subject an acute and enlightened writer has made the following observations:—"The source of all mischief in Ireland, the real origin of every disturbance, and of almost every crime, is the want of employment; and as the occupation of land is nearly the only means of employment, and, therefore, of subsistence, it follows, that the obtaining and retaining possession of it are objects which enlist the strongest of human motives—the struggle for existence. It is existence with a patch of land; it is starvation without it."*

In 1848, the social calamities were somewhat heightened by political disaffection,—which prevailed principally in the metropolis and the south of Ireland,—so as to cause the very unusual measure of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but those who for the most part originated or engaged in the disturbances of that time were neither the starving nor the destitute amongst the peasantry, nor the ratepaying population in the class above them. Political disaffection, however, almost partaking of the nature of an epidemic, prevailed at the same period in England, and over the greater part of Europe.

Measures of Relief.

To alleviate the misery consequent upon this awful famine—the sad details of which soon awakened the sympathies of even distant countries—the most strenuous efforts which human sagacity, ingenuity, and foresight could at the time devise were put into requisition. Several Acts of Parliament were passed in rapid succession to meet the emergency of the time,—under which a large and wide-spread commissariat was organized, most extensive employment afforded, food supplied, and medical relief distributed over the country. The British Government granted millions, either as loans or gifts. Private benevolence throughout the British Islands supplied hundreds of thousands of pounds; the country,

* Letters on Ireland, by T. C. Foster, Esq. ("The Times" Commissioner), 1846.

through the Poor Law Unions, taxed itself to the utmost of its capabilities; the Colonies of Great Britain poured in their contributions; and every civilized country of the world sent its offering of food or money to diminish the amount of human misery then existing in Ireland. Some idea of that destitution may be formed from the facts that, on one day—the 3rd of July, 1847—out of a population of about 8,000,000, *nearly three millions of people received food gratuitously* from the hands of the relieving officers; and, in addition, as many as 99,920 rations were sold at a moderate cost to those who were unable to procure food otherwise; that the Public Works afforded, in March, 1847, employment to 734,000 people; that there existed one hundred and thirty-one Workhouses, with their Auxiliaries and Hospitals, giving, within the space of two years, shelter, food, and raiment to 1,027,602 persons, and at one period 800,000 were *relieved daily* at the charge of the poor-rates; that, in addition to the ordinary eleemosynary institutions of the country, two hundred and seven temporary Fever Hospitals, through which passed, during the years 1847 and 1848, as many as 279,723 persons, were erected; and that an emigration amounting to very nearly a million occurred in six years. These details will afford some notion of the extent of destitution and disease which devastated Ireland, leaving extensive districts of it uncultivated, and presenting the most desolate appearance.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The Society of Friends of the United Kingdom were foremost in the field of benevolent action, and the British Association was most prompt in its measures of charity.* We learn from authority—and we quote it because we believe in its truth—that "a painful and tender sympathy pervaded every class of society. From the Queen on her throne to the convicts in the hulks, expenses were curtailed and privations were endured, in order to swell the Irish subscription." Conscious that the arrow that flieth by day, and the pestilence that walketh in darkness, cometh but by divine permission, a day of General Fast and Humiliation was held in behalf of those who were "in many parts of this United Kingdom suffering extreme famine and sickness;" and, adds the author from whom we quote, "the fast was observed with unusual solemnity, and the London season of this year [1847] was remarkable for the absence of gaiety and expensive entertainments."† Yet, with all these efforts to relieve famine and avert disease, hundreds died from actual starvation; thousands wasted away in the poor-houses, and thousands also perished from disease induced by despondency of mind and prostration of physical strength.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE ON THE POPULATION.

At the time the pestilence commenced, the fever hospitals of Ireland had, from several causes, decreased in number, and their funds had been considerably reduced; but as it progressed, (in addition to the ordinary general hospitals, infirmaries, and permanent fever hospitals, affording altogether accommodation to about 9,000 persons in 1851, and the hospitals of workhouses,) as many as 227 temporary hospitals, either as tents or wooden sheds, or hastily-procured buildings of more solid materials, were put in immediate requisition, and 450,807 persons were treated therein, of whom 47,302 died between the commencement of 1847 and the end of 1850.

Supposing the immigration and emigration to have been equal, and that the increase of population by an excess of births over deaths, was in a similar ratio to that which had taken place in England and Wales during the last sixteen years, viz., 1·0036 per cent. per annum, the number of people in Ireland would have been 9,018,799 on the 30th of March, 1851. But as the last Census Returns have only afforded a population of 6,552,385, it is important to account (as far as is possible in the unfortunate absence of any general registration of births and deaths) for the deficiency in the population of nearly two and a-half millions, independent of the emigration alluded to. Inevitable deficiencies must result from any retrospective inquiry derived from the remnant of a population upon a certain day subsequent to the events to which it has reference. It is manifest that the greater the amount of destitution and mortality, and the greater the disruption of the social condition of the population in any walk of life, so much the more difficult will be the attempt to acquire subsequent information, and, consequently, the less will be the amount of recorded deaths derived through any household form;—for not only were whole families swept away by disease, and large districts depopulated by emigration, or the inhabitants driven to seek a refuge in the workhouses, but whole villages were effaced from off the

* With the labours of the British Association should be associated the name of Count Strzelecki.

† Sir C. Trevelyan's "Irish Crisis," so frequently referred to in the previous and subsequent Table.

THE EFFECTS OF THE FAMINE ON THE POPULATION.

land. Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, in the way of a complete enumeration of deaths, and with a great decrease of population from non-births, owing to the diminution of marriages, as shown in our Report upon Ages and Education, and other causes which, during some portion of this period, sensibly affected the question—the recorded mortality for the five last years of the decennial period upon which it is our duty to report was as great as 985,366, or very nearly one million.

EPIDEMICS.

Concurrent with the foregoing state of famine, and the disruption of the social condition of the people, pestilence came upon the nation in the following order:—Fever, Scurvy, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera, Influenza, and Ophthalmia. Respecting the mooted question of famine and fever being cause and effect, we have evidence from the foregoing examination of the social and medical history of Ireland, that while fever may spread epidemically, without being either preceded or accompanied by famine, but as simply the result of a peculiar epidemic constitution, of which the memorable period dating from 1814 is an example—yet it is scarcely possible to lessen the physical strength of a people by withholding their customary amount of food, or to alter suddenly the chemical constituents of that people's usual source of sustenance, without rendering them liable to epidemic disease; while it is without the range of all probability that depression of mind, amounting to the despair, consequent upon parents witnessing the lingering starvation of their offspring, or children observing the haggard looks and wasted forms of their parents and near relatives, could occur without producing fatal effects on the human frame. Furthermore, it is an established fact, that we cannot congregate together human beings, in crowded masses, whether in camp or in huts, in barracks or workhouses, in overcrowded cities, or even upon public works, without pestilence of one kind or another being generated. And when once epidemic disease has sprung up under any of the foregoing circumstances, experience proves that it will spread rapidly and extensively unless checked by moral combined with physical treatment, such as the substitution of hope and happiness for misery and despondency—of nutritious, and what is of paramount consequence, accustomed dietary, for the unusual, insufficient, innutritive, and often unpalatable food which want and necessity may have forced upon the people. Lastly, there must be immediate and total separation of the sick from the healthy, the living from the dead. Epidemics may be said to prevail, when the mortality from the class of epidemic diseases is in the proportion of more than one-third of the total deaths from all specified causes. In the returns for 1841, this class of disease was to the general mortality from all causes, as 1 in 3·11 for the entire kingdom; but in the present decade, the returns give a proportion of deaths from this class, to the total deaths from all other diseases as 1 in 2·5.

FEVER.

FEVER, the great element of destruction for hundreds of years, which has not ceased to exist among us as the chief endemial or leaguer sickness of Ireland—either as the *Tamh* or *Teidhm* of very ancient times, or the *Teascha* of mediæval ages—lurking in holes and corners of the island, but ever ready like an evil spirit to break out upon the slightest provocation, and which, it is said, appertains to its inhabitants even when under a different degree of latitude, had already, as may be seen by the foregoing entries, begun slowly and insidiously to increase in the number of cases and the malignancy of its type, so far back as the year 1840; thus marking by its epidemic advent the origin of that pestilential period to which we have already adverted, and of which the potato disease and the epizootics formed but constituents.

The extracts given in the Table of Pestilence, under the head of "Disease," in the five following years, derived from some of the most eminent authorities in the country, and which were in great part procured by the Assistant Commissioner in the years of 1848 and '49,* by a system of inquiry similar to that adopted by the London Medical Society for the influenza of 1803, and by Doctors Barker and Cheyne for the investigation of the great epidemic fever of 1814–20, will show the extent and progress of the disease, as well as its peculiar medical character. We need therefore only remark here that the type of the epidemic in several respects resembled those forms of fever which had prevailed in Ireland during previous periods of scarcity and distress, and that its most marked phenomena were, excessive prostration; the great tendency to relapse, so as to resemble an intermittent; the general prevalence of petechiæ (known popularly as

* See the "Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science" for February, 1849.

the symptoms of "spotted fever"); and the minute and generally diffused character of these spots, so as to resemble some of the eruptive fevers; the occasional enlargement of the spleen; and the unusual tendency to excessive fluidity in the blood, as shown by the purpuric spots which prevailed in a great number of instances; and also by its combinations with Scurvy and Dysentery. To these peculiarities might be added the symptoms of the *yellow tinge of the skin*, such as had been already observed in previous epidemics, and which serves to link those great Irish pestilences with the diseases of other latitudes in the present era, and with the Great Yellow Pestilences, which devastated Ireland, in common with the British Isles, in the sixth and seventh centuries. There are many medical questions of interest connected with this famine fever, but which are of too technical a nature for discussion here—such, for instance, as the difference between typhus and typhoid disease, &c., &c.; but this we may remark, that the short relapsing fever was not an altogether unknown epidemic in Ireland, having been previously noted in 1731, and described by Rutty after the famine in 1741, when "patients were subject to a relapse even to a third or fourth time, and yet recovered." Barker and Cheyne state that the epidemic fever of 1801 was also very liable to recur, and such was also the character of many cases in the great pestilence of 1817–18. O'Brien has left a record of the short relapsing fever in the epidemic of 1826, at which time, also, Graves and Stokes observed upon the intense yellow character which the skin suddenly assumed. Partly on account of their greater relative proportion, and partly from causes that pathology has yet to develop, more females were attacked with fever than males, but the mortality was greater among the latter, as shown especially by the table of receptions and deaths in fever hospitals, which we have given in the section of this report upon "Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions"—the largest statistical document of the kind bearing upon the subject of fever at any one time, we believe, ever yet collected in this or any other country. Another peculiarity of the great Famine Fever of 1846–50, was the number of children and very young persons attacked by it—to an extent far greater than any previous records of fever have elicited. Some of the worst and most usually fatal cases of maculated typhus followed the reaction after starvation. Not unfrequently the long and the short fevers followed in the same patient. Mortality from Fever.

The rise and progress of this epidemic disease is, however, equally remarkable with the amount of persons who fell victims to it. Up to the end of the year 1845, the annual average mortality from fever in Ireland was but 7,249, although it must be borne in mind that the means of arriving at an approximation to the truth increases as we get back to the early period of the inquiry. According to the information with which we have been supplied, the disease increased gradually from 1840 to 1846, when the deaths reached 17,145 in the latter year.

In 1847 there were 57,095 deaths from fever; in 1848 there were 45,948; in 1849, as many as 39,316; and in 1850, 23,545; but while we afford those figures as facts submitted for our analysis, and which are to a certain extent illustrative of the increase and decadence of the epidemic, our readers must take into account other circumstances, necessary to be considered in arriving at a just conclusion, as to the quantity of fever and the consequent mortality in each of these years. As already stated in the foregoing portion of this introduction, the further we advance in point of time from the date concerning which we require information —such at least as that obtained upon "Form A," and the greater the convulsion of society, the less chance of the discovery of any of those movements of the population, classed under the head of births, marriages, deaths, and emigration.

Moreover, the amount of fever (as shown by the records of hospitals and public institutions), although it may be to a certain extent expressive of the pressure of the disease, is considerably influenced by the amount of accommodation afforded—consequent on Government and Poor Law relief, and other circumstances of that nature. Finally we may remark, that the Irish Typhus of the period was of a highly contagious nature, and was carried by those who fled in dismay from the famine and the pestilence to the sister kingdom—where it spread rapidly throughout Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and other towns and districts to which the Irish emigrants flocked. It was also carried on board the emigrant vessels, in which the crews and passengers were in several instances decimated by it, even before they reached the destined ports; while at Quebec and New York it spread its pestilential influence among those sufferers, who, wasted by previous destitution in Ireland, and the hardships and privations

Mortality from Fever.

endured during the time they were cooped up between the decks of a closely-packed plague ship, became, even when allowed to breathe the pure air of the shore, ready victims for its fury.

The total deaths from fever during the period between 1841 and 1851, amounted to the vast number of 222,029, in the proportion of 112·51 males to 100 females. Of these deaths, about one-half occurred in the rural districts; 22,464 in the civic districts; 50,408 in the permanent and temporary hospitals, and 34,644 in workhouses and auxiliary workhouses. The proportion of the sexes was almost constant throughout these localities, except the rural, where it was only 84·26 females to 100 males; in the workhouses the females predominated by a very slight fraction. According to the Census of 1841, the total number of deaths from fever for the ten years prior to that date, was 112,072, in the proportion of 100 males to 86·14 females, being one death in every 10·59 of the mortality from all causes, and 1 in 3·4 of the deaths from the total class of epidemic diseases. But, in the subsequent decade (that now under consideration) the mortality from fever nearly doubled, the proportion of deaths from this disease to the total deaths from all causes being 1 in 6·1, and to the total class of epidemic diseases 1 in 2·5. Among the questions asked upon "Form A," in taking the Census of 1851, was one which had not heretofore formed a subject of inquiry in Ireland, viz., the season of the year in which death had occurred. In answer thereto we derived some most interesting and valuable information, which is discussed at length in that portion of the Report upon the Tables of Deaths by "Diseases and Seasons." We may here, however, remark, that, for the reasons specified at page 351, in our divisions of the Seasons, the Spring quarter commences with the month of February, and that of the Winter ends with January—Summer begins in May, and Autumn in August. The difference in the amount of deaths from epidemic diseases, at particular seasons, was strikingly marked, especially as regards fever. In the Spring seasons of the entire period 68,135 persons died of fever; the mortality continued to increase with the advancing year, so that during the Summers 70,685 persons perished from this cause. In the Autumn quarters, consisting of August, September, and October, only 34,318 persons died of fever;—but in Winter the mortality began again to increase, and the deaths from fever amounted to 48,891 for the latter period.

The field on which fever principally displayed its virulence was the western coast—few of the inland or central districts, except Kilkenny city, and Tipperary county, suffering so severely as that part of the Kingdom. Compared with their populations, the ravages of fever were principally experienced in the town and county of Galway, the city of Limerick, the city and the east riding of the county of Cork, the city of Kilkenny, and the whole of the county of Clare. In Belfast, also, the disease made great progress. In proportion to the deaths from all specified causes, the mortality from fever was greatest in Clare, Galway, (county and town), Mayo, Cavan, Limerick city, Queen's County, and both ridings of Tipperary. Those portions of the Kingdom which enjoyed the greatest immunity from fever were Carrickfergus, and the counties of Dublin, Antrim, Down, Westmeath, Louth, Fermanagh, and Tyrone. In all probability Mayo and Roscommon suffered equally from epidemic fever with Clare and Galway, but from the want of fever hospitals and other sanitary institutions there, we do not possess the same means of forming a comparison. Contrasting the results of fever in one province with another, Munster exhibited the greatest number of deaths, in proportion to its population.

Not only was fever the chief and most direct element of destruction during the famine period, but the cause also of greatest panic amongst the people, and of extreme horror to the stranger and the eye-witness; for during the highest pressure of the disease, in the summer of 1847, and before accommodation for patients approached any thing like the necessity of the time, most mournful and piteous scenes were presented in the vicinity of Fever Hospitals and Workhouses in Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Galway, and other large towns. There, day after day, numbers of people, wasted by famine and consumed by fever, could be seen lying on the footpaths and roads waiting for the chance of admission; and when they were fortunate enough to be received, their places were soon filled by other victims of suffering and disease.

Even in 1850 the mortality from fever had not lessened to the extent which might have been anticipated,—the pestilence continued to prevail, and the people still tottering under the depressing effects of the recent calamity, were unable to

resist the influence of disease for which years of privation had predisposed them. In the first quarter of 1851 the answers to our inquiries afford a return of as many as 4,385 deaths from fever. From the foregoing statement it would appear that the disease sprung at once into intense action in 1847, and gradually lessened year by year until the time of taking the Census in 1851. Taking into account the various causes already specified, which, no doubt, tended to produce defective returns, we do not think we exaggerate, when we give it as our opinion that two hundred and fifty thousand people perished from fever alone, during the period upon which it is our present duty to report. Mortality from Fever.

Next in succession in the order of pathological events, appeared the disease denominated Scurvy—an affection so rarely noticed in the British Isles that our chief source of information upon the subject has been derived from the accounts of the early navigators of the last century. This disease has occasionally spread among large masses of people in all climates, at every elevation, in different seasons of the year, when exposed to a great variety of influences, and when obliged to make use of unusual food—as in the case of the French army of Louis IX. in Egypt, in the middle of the thirteenth century; in the German army in Hungary and Piedmont in 1720; occasionally throughout the fastnesses of the Alps; extensively, in 1736, among the Russians at Azof, and along the banks of the Don; in Sebastopol in 1823; amongst the British troops in India in 1824, and at the Cape of Good Hope in 1836;—in the hearts of continents; far removed from all communication with the sea; and in vessels traversing the wide expanse of the ocean. The disease was endemic in England and Holland in former times, and still seems to linger in the northern countries of Europe more than elsewhere. Our early Irish medical writings do not allude to it as an affection prevalent in this country; but a perusal of the records of epidemic disease, and a reference to the great pestilential periods during the past hundred years, will show that several manifestations of the affection were combined with fever at different periods. During the siege of Londonderry, in 1689, Mr. Macaulay states, that in consequence of the extremity of distress to which the besieged were reduced, "Leprosies, such as strange and unwholesome diet engenders, made existence a constant torment." Prior to the late outbreak of Scurvy, one of its most recent manifestations was in the Millbank Penitentiary at London, in 1823; and again in 1840–41. More perhaps than any other pathological effect did this disease, which in Ireland "commenced by a slow and gradual loss of strength, colour, and condition, the mind becoming simultaneously more and more desponding," manifest the general state of the population. Even so early as the beginning of 1845 the symptoms of it were observed in some cases in the county of Kildare, where it was attributed to the use of diseased potatoes; in 1846 it was recognised in the counties of Donegal and Galway as the true Scurvy described by medical writers; and early in 1847 its existence was generally acknowledged throughout the country. Upwards of 150 cases had then been treated in the Dublin hospitals. To the industry and medical zeal of the late Dr. Curran, (who himself fell a victim to the pestilential fever of the period,) science is indebted for a most philosophical account of this strange manifestation of the pathological effects of chronic starvation, atmospheric peculiarity, and unassimilatable food. In 1846, Scurvy made its appearance in the criminal prison at Perth, in which, in addition to the depressing influence necessarily attaching to the inmates of such institutions, it was found necessary to cease using the potato from its scarcity in the beginning of that year. In the year following the disease appeared to a great extent among labourers working on the railways in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, so that it was owing in part to some influence common to these localities, as well as to Ireland. That it was not altogether caused by deterioration of food, or the abstraction of fresh vegetable material from ordinary dietary, is proved by the fact that it appeared in persons in the upper ranks of life, who lived on a mixed diet, with the luxuries common to their class; and it even broke out in public asylums, where the food was of the most nutritious character, such as at the present day is enjoyed with an immunity from scorbutic affections. Scurvy.

The sudden change of diet, and the substitution of a hard, dry grain, often of a deteriorated character, in place of the fresh vegetable food used by the Irish,—who in the worst of times anterior to this date, from the days of Spenser to those of Boate, had the green herb of the fields, the sorrel and the watercress, to pre-

Scurvy. serve them from scorbutic affections,—no doubt contributed to induce Scurvy.* Yet while we think it will be admitted that this disease was but an element of that great epidemic constitution upon which it is our present duty to report, there are two peculiar causes that more than others offer a plausible explanation for the occurrence of this most unusual affection in Ireland—first, humidity and sudden thermometrical changes; and, secondly, moral depression, coupled with inactivity. Referring to the former, we read in the graphic description of the disease already alluded to, that in the winter and spring of 1846–7, the thermometer rose in the course of twenty-four hours more than thirty degrees, a circumstance unprecedented in the meteorological annals of this country; and, that "the unusually intense cold, alternating almost daily with a precocious warmth, and generally attended with a very humid atmosphere, must have been the source of extreme suffering to the poor, even had not the very unusual circumstances of the country rendered them unable to adopt the ordinary precautions against such vicissitudes, by fires and clothing." This view, together with the following, as to the cause of Scurvy, is supported by high and ancient medical authority; and, adds the author of the foregoing extract,—"if mental depression and bodily inactivity have the least tendency to give rise to Scurvy, never was there a time when these causes, combined with the atmospheric conditions before referred to, were more likely to produce a powerful effect than during the last nine months. Agriculture, hitherto the sole means of support for the great mass of the population, paralyzed by much unheard-of difficulties—hundreds of thousands of labourers and artizans out of work, and without any prospect of getting remunerative occupation—destitution, misery, and disease on every hand;—as a consequence, the ties of affection sundered by the most extensive emigration, attended, in by far the majority of instances, by unexpected misfortunes and disappointments;—such was the combination of moral and physical causes which united their influence to that of climate in producing the strange epidemic constitution of 1847."

In addition to the ordinary symptoms exhibited in the state of the gums, the condition of the skin, the passive hæmorrhages, and the general deterioration of the blood, there were three symptoms which especially characterized this affection—the eruption both in the form of small petechiæ, and also of large ecchymoses or bruised looking spots, all over the body; the rheumatic pains, especially of the joints; and the great swelling induration and discolouration, from extravasation of blood of the lower extremities. This latter was so frequent an occurrence that the people became familiar with it, and denominated it the "*Black Leg;*" such was, in all probability, the disease of the legs which affected the Danes of Dublin in A.D. 1015. It was not, however, in the simple, uncomplicated manifestation of the disease that the scorbutic influence exhibited itself, but in its pervasion of other diseases, more particularly fever and dysentery;—giving rise to such terms as the following—"the purpuric fever," "fever and purpura," "the scurvy fever," &c., &c.

Under the head of Purpura and Scurvy were registered 167 deaths, the males much exceeding the females; and of these the great bulk was returned from hospitals and workhouses, upon medical authority, during the years from 1846 to 1850 inclusive. These deaths form, however, but a small proportion of those which absolutely occurred throughout the country, either directly or indirectly, as the consequence of Scurvy; and we have introduced the subject here, not so much because of the fatality of the disease, as on account of its forming so remarkable an illustration of the peculiar pestilential period from which the country suffered.

Dysentery. On reviewing the history of epidemic pestilence in Ireland, we are struck by the frequency with which Dysentery has been an element of destruction, in lessening its population. In peace, in war, in the camp, the town, and the rural hamlet; as the sequel of famine, and the concomitant of fever, alone in isolated localities, or overspreading the whole country as a component manifestation of some great pestilential period, from the days when one of the earliest Kings of Ireland received a sobriquet on account of his being afflicted therewith, down to the present period—no century has elapsed without frequent visitations of dysentery, and no great calamity has ever come upon the country without either its acces-

* See Doctor Aldridge's paper on the "Values of Various Kinds of Cooked Food," in *the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*, No. XVIII., for April, 1847.

sion or increase. When we consider, therefore, the peculiar circumstances of the country, and its population during this decade, we should only wonder if dysentery had not occurred. There had been a succession of seasons characterized by more than average moisture; the accustomed food of the people during successive years was suddenly cut off; partial starvation became general throughout the country, and food to which the people were entirely unaccustomed was introduced; universal mental depression prevailed at the moment, and the despondency was heightened by the most gloomy anticipations for the future; thus the people, either living in damp cabins or crowded together in workhouses, hospitals, and gaols, or on public works, often faint and weak after only a partial convalescence from fever, became an early and an easy prey to diarrhœa and dysentery. Moreover, the tendency to one of the symptoms of the disease was heightened by the general hæmorrhagic constitution of the period, which exhibited itself so manifestly in the production of scurvy and in the complications of fever. We cannot, therefore, wonder that an accession of dysentery formed one of the chief causes of the increased mortality of the period, and became, next to fever, the second most fatal malady of the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases. The Census Returns have afforded a total of 93,232 deaths from dysentery, in the proportion of 75·06 females to 100 males. Of these deaths more than one half occurred in workhouses; in fact, dysentery and diarrhœa formed the great bulk of the causes of death in these institutions; the increase of these diseases dates from the year 1846. Of 283,765 persons who died in the workhouses between 1841 and 1851, as many as 70,526 were returned as having sunk under dysentery or diarrhœa, the deaths from these diseases being equal to 1 in 3·19 of the total deaths therein from all specified causes. When we remember the masses of debilitated people that were, of necessity, congregated in the parent and auxiliary workhouses during the years of famine, we cannot wonder at the great mortality from these diseases. Dysentery.

The first manifest increase of dysentery occurred in 1846; it then rose rapidly to its climax in the succeeding year, the numbers being 5,492 in the former, and 25,757 in the latter. In 1848, the deaths from dysentery amounted to 18,430, and from diarrhœa to 7,264; in 1849, both these diseases occurring in about the same proportions, produced death in 29,446 instances; and in 1850, the mortality from both these causes was 19,224. Even during the three months of the year 1851 prior to the taking of the Census, upwards of 5,000 persons were carried off by diarrhœa and dysentery.

The influence of the seasons was very strongly marked in these diseases, as well as in fever. As in the latter affection, so with this, spring was the time of greatest trial, 53,100 persons having died during that quarter; 36,398 perished in the summer seasons; and only 15,458 in the autumn, contrary to the usual opinion held respecting the prevalence and fatality of bowel affections during that season. In the winter quarter the deaths were 29,599.

The proportion of deaths from dysentery to all other diseases was 1 in 15, being the next most fatal after fever of the total class of zymotic or epidemic diseases, and the fourth most fatal from *all causes*—the scale being—fever, 1 in 6·1; consumption, 1 in 8·8; "infirmity, debility, and old age," 1 in 10; dysentery, 1 in 15; marasmus and the diseases classed under that head, 1 in 20; convulsions (the frequent cause of death among infants and children), 1 in 32; diarrhœa, 1 in 33; small-pox, 1 in 36; and starvation, 1 in 63. In comparison with the total deaths from all specified causes, dysentery prevailed most in the counties of Antrim, Kerry, Cork, Mayo, Galway county and town, Leitrim, and Sligo—in fact, with the exception of Antrim, in the whole of that district which has been so frequently adverted to in the foregoing table as the location of blight, famine, and disease in former years, and which may be defined by a line drawn from Donegal Bay in the north to Cork Harbour in the south.

When the famine was most severely felt, and when fever and dysentery raged with the greatest violence, Asiatic Cholera again invaded the Continent of Europe, and advancing with rapid and fatally marked steps, soon approached the devoted island in the West, and reached our shores at the end of 1848. For some wise and inscrutable reason, upon which man can only speculate, it seemed good to the Great Disposer of events to mitigate considerably its fatality, compared with that of its first invasion, sixteen years before; for the returns only give as many as 35,989 deaths, in which the sexes were in the proportion of 98·57 males to 100 females, showing very nearly an equality of sexes. The Cholera.

Cholera. period over which it extended was about eighteen months: and the number of cases recorded by the Board of Health, 45,698; of which 19,325 died, being 1 death in every 2·36 cases. However, as we mentioned at page 35, the records of that body are inapplicable to statistical calculations of this description. The disease was in all probability mitigated by the large amount of hospital accommodation, both permanent and temporary in Ireland at the time of its outbreak, and by the wide-spread and effective organization of medical relief then existing under the Central Board of Health. The remaining 16,664 deaths were returned to us upon the different forms issued from our office.

The disease broke out in December, 1848; rose to a considerable height in March, 1849, when the cases reported to the Board of Health were 3,292; and continued through the month of April, when they nearly trebled that number, up to May, when they amounted to 11,129. The disease rapidly declined the following month, and had nearly expended its violence by the end of the year—only 179 cases being reported in December. The deaths from cholera during the year 1849 were 30,156; and although the disease spread into the following year, the mortality was but 1,768. With the total deaths, however, from this disease, are included those from the affection in its endemic form which occur from year to year. The most marked difference existed with respect to the influence of the seasons in the cholera returns—thus in winter the deaths were but 1,861; in autumn, 6,208; in spring, 10,487; and in summer, 17,433. This visitation of cholera was characterized by the large number of children attacked, and by the number of cases in which premonitory diarrhœa did not exist. Cholera prevailed most in the civic and least in the rural districts. Compared with their populations, the towns of Drogheda, Galway, and Belfast, and the cities of Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Cork suffered most.

Small-pox. Although Small-pox has decreased in Ireland, both in virulence and extent, since the publication of the Census Report in 1841, there was some increase of that disease during the pestilential period of 1847, '48, and '49; yet the deaths returned to us (amounting to 38,275 in ten years,) are not, considering the present state of vaccination in this country, of sufficient amount to warrant the assertion that Small-pox influenced the great mortality of which this introduction is the analysis, although during a portion of the period it prevailed epidemically, and was also very fatal in England. Dropsies likewise prevailed as the sequel of famine, fever, and dysentery during the latter years of the pestilential period.

Influenza. An epidemic of Influenza pervaded Great Britain in 1847 and 1848; where, although of brief duration, it was of unusual fatality. Its advent was marked in London by very peculiar atmospheric phenomena, which have been graphically described in the Report of the Registrar-General for that year. It existed nearly contemporaneously in Dublin during the December of 1847, and the January of 1848. The number of deaths attributed to this disease, as returned to us in March, 1851, does not exhibit, however, any very manifest annual difference for the five years preceding that date. The total deaths registered from influenza were 10,753, in the proportion of 85·5 females to 100 males. The first and second moieties of the imperfect decade extending from June, 1841, to March, 1851, exhibit a very marked difference; the first ending with the conclusion of 1845, numbering only 3,353 deaths, and the second from the beginning of 1846, to the end of the first quarter of 1851, affording as many as 7,400 deaths from this cause. 1,610 persons died from influenza in the workhouses. The disease prevailed most in the cities and large towns. In the winter and spring seasons the deaths were 7,214, and in summer and autumn but 3,539.

It does not appear that any other fatal epidemic disease influenced public health and mortality, beyond those specified during the years of famine and pestilence.

The diseases of the organs of sense—of sight and hearing in particular—although of very frequent occurrence, and largely influencing the welfare and happiness of mankind, do not, except when of a malignant character, prove fatal. Diseases of the organ of sight, however, occasionally become epidemic, especially in armies and schools, in gaols and workhouses, and wherever masses of the community are congregated together; they likewise spread even among rural populations throughout the open country. As the sequel to the great

Ophthalmia. pestilential period described in the foregoing pages, Epidemic Ophthalmia burst forth, and from the years 1849 to 1852, both inclusive, as many as 118,835 cases occurred in the union workhouses of Ireland alone, besides vast

numbers in the rural districts, as well as in the different cities and towns. The disease prevailed most during the warm weather of June, July, August, and September. It first attracted attention in January, 1849, during which year 13,812 cases occurred in the workhouses. In the following year the numbers reported were 27,200; and in 1851 they had risen to the height of 45,947—in the June of which year as many as 5,244 cases occurred. The disease prevailed most in the unions throughout the counties of Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, and Clare, as also at Athlone and Loughrea, and principally attacked children under fifteen years of age, of whom there were, of the whole number affected, 84,136 of that age. OPHTHALMIA.

According to the report of the Poor Law Commissioners, who, for several years, published statistical accounts of the results of this disease—sight was partially injured in 1,925 cases; in 1,270 one eye was lost; and in 517 both eyes were destroyed. These facts will serve to account for the statement contained in our Report on the Status of Disease, that, with the exception of Norway, Ireland presented, when the Census was taken in 1851, the largest proportion of blind, compared with its population, of any country in Europe of which the statistics were known. We there took the opportunity of suggesting the necessity of making some provision for this unhappy class of persons, beyond the asylum afforded by the workhouse.

The foregoing array of epidemic diseases has not exhausted the catalogue of calamities affecting human life or happiness, which occurred in Ireland during the years of famine and pestilence. In every country, even in England, with all its wealth—with its workhouses and its long established public institutions—deaths from starvation are annually recorded. The deaths registered in England from privation of food, were, for many years, above 100 annually; and even in the year 1853, as many as seventy-eight persons perished there from want. In the Irish returns made in 1841, only 117 deaths were registered from starvation for the ten years prior to that period; but from thence, according to the registration made in 1851, deaths from this cause began notably to increase, from 187 in the year 1842, to 516 in 1845. After that period deaths attributed to starvation increased rapidly so as to amount to 2,041 for the year 1846; in 1847 they reached the great height of 6,058; and in the two following years, 1848 and 1849, taken together, they amounted to 9,395. In 1850 they were even more than in 1846; and during the first quarter of 1851 as many as 652 deaths attributed to starvation were recorded. The total deaths returned to us under the head of STARVATION amounted to 21,770, the sexes being in the proportion of 70·6 females to 100 males. As many as 333 of these occurred in workhouses being persons received in a dying state, from the results of previous privation. Large, therefore, as the total deaths from this cause returned to us on the Census Forms may at first sight appear, a review of the past circumstances of the kingdom will, we think, strengthen the belief, that many more must have perished from disease remotely induced by privation during the years of famine and pestilence. STARVATION.

The concurrent testimonies of many eye-witnesses, who have written upon the subject, confirm, in detail, this great amount of mortality resulting from privation of food; and in 2,148 of these cases Inquests were held. The Poor Law Commissioners, attracted by the number of deaths upon which Coroners' Juries returned a verdict of "starvation," caused inquiry to be made through their officers in the different unions, into the circumstances of such cases, of which the results will be found in their second and third reports The ages at which deaths from starvation were most frequently registered were "five and under ten," between fifty-five and sixty, and under sixty-five; during which two latter periods the males predominated in a remarkable manner.

The seasons exercised, as might be expected, a very evident influence upon the amount of deaths attributed to this cause—those in spring and summer, when food is usually dear and privation is principally felt, amounting to 15,633; while for autumn and winter the number registered was 6,137; and in the autumn quarters alone, the total number registered for the entire period was only 1,638. Compared with their respective populations, the deaths from want were most in the rural, and least in the civic districts; and the localities which afforded the largest returns of deaths, from such causes, were the counties of Galway, Mayo, Cork, Kerry, Roscommon, and Clare. According to provinces the proportion per cent. of deaths from starvation, to their respective populations, was, in

STARVATION. Ulster, 1 in 1,888; in Leinster, 1 in 1,775; in Munster, 1 in 228, and in Connaught, 1 in 119.

As coming into somewhat the same category with the foregoing, might be, no doubt, enumerated a portion of the 133,923 deaths registered under the more diffuse title of "infirmity, debility, and old age," had we the means of distinguishing accurately the immediate or precise cause of death. These latter causes exhibited, like all others incidental to the years of famine and pestilence, remarkable annual changes, consequent, no doubt, upon scarcity of provisions, and all the calamitous results thereof, rising from 10,609 in 1845 to 23,285 in 1847, and again falling to 15,676 in 1850.

INSANITY. Mental disease bore its part in the list of calamities, upon which it is our duty to report; the receptions into Lunatic Asylums having greatly increased, and the deaths from insanity becoming greater from 1847 to 1850. Suicide alone rose from 83 in 1846 to 123 in 1848. Upon all these latter circumstances, we have reported in detail in the respective sections belonging thereto, and we have introduced them here only as forming items in the sum of that great calamity which befel this country during the years of famine and pestilence.

CRIME. We already stated that with the exception of the partial agrarian disturbances in 1847, and the political disaffection in 1848, the country remained, considering its circumstances, remarkably free from increase of crime of a serious nature during the famine period. From our report upon the mortality in gaols, it will be seen that the committals did not much increase from the year 1842 until 1847, but during that and the three following years they were greatly multiplied; and as a consequence thereof, the gaols and prisons becoming crowded to excess, pestilential diseases broke out in these institutions and increased the receptions into the hospitals thereof from 3,903, and the deaths from 72, in 1845—to the receptions amounting to 17,451, and the deaths to 1,406, in 1849.

DEBT. In the year 1849 the Court for the Sale of Irish Incumbered Estates commenced its operations, and from the October of that year, during the six following years, about 2,500,000 acres of land, producing the sum of £15,706,324, were disposed of. This we allude to in enumerating the events of the great transition period which, together with the foregoing, has so largely assisted in that social revolution brought about by the failure of the potato crop.

In addition to the other social calamities of the period, and partially contingent upon them, was the scarcity of fuel, owing to the difficulty of saving turf during some of the wet seasons; and as years of misery came to be numbered, the clothing of the people either altogether failed in many districts, or remained in pledge unredeemed from previous years. This latter source of suffering was, when it became known, in a great measure relieved by the benevolence of the ladies of England.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS. In times of previous calamity, the Government endeavoured to "*take stock*" of the food of the country, as may be seen by reference to the foregoing table; but from the want of proper machinery for collecting such statistical returns, they were manifestly defective. (See especially under A.D. 1740–41 and 1822.) Moreover, the inquiry was, in 1740, made at a late period of the year, and confined to the amount of grain on hands either stored in granaries or in haggards. In the year subsequent to the complete destruction of the potato crop of 1846, a survey was made by order of Government of the extent of land under crops, and the quantity of produce, as well as of the amount of live stock in the country. The direction of that most important inquiry was intrusted by the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, R.E., at that time one of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; and the Constabulary, from their excellent organization and thorough knowledge of the country, were selected to collect the necessary information. Similar returns of agricultural produce have since been presented annually to Parliament.* The great value of these reports, in a political as well as an agricultural and commercial point of view, is acknowledged; and it is sufficient for us here to state, that they were the first returns of the kind made in any part of the United Kingdom; and that within the last few years similar inquiries have been made in Scotland, and are now under consideration as a national undertaking in England.

* The returns for the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, were compiled under the direction of Colonel Larcom; those for 1851 and 1852, were taken under the authority of the present Census Commissioners; and form two volumes of the Census Report for 1851; and the returns for 1853, 1854, and 1855, were compiled under the direction of William Donnelly, Esq., LL.D., Registrar-General.

Former Famines.

We have dwelt at greater length upon the recent famine, and perhaps with deeper sympathy, from having been eyewitnesses of many of its horrors, yet, unhappily for our country, such national catastrophes have been neither unfrequent nor unusual; on the contrary, we find that century after century, in almost periodic succession, Ireland suffered from famine, consequent either upon the ravages of war, the unfruitfulness of crops, caused by abnormal atmospheric vicissitudes; or mortality of cattle, from the prevalence of certain epidemic constitutions, fatal alike to vegetable and animal life, and the existing cause of plague in man.*

From a review of the foregoing Table of Pestilences, one cannot fail to be struck with the similarity in the order of events which marks the history of famines in Ireland, especially as we approach modern times. Even the tendency to emigration, as a result forced on the people by destitution and pestilence, dates from an early period. So early as within two centuries after the Christian era, emigration is recorded as the necessary consequence of famine, when "lands, houses, territories, and tribes, were emptied" of the destitute and starving. And again, in the seventh century we read, that the followers of St. Colman, flying from the great yellow plague that devastated Ireland, peopled the neighbouring islands of the sea; while the Welsh fled to Ireland to escape the famine and pestilence that had invaded them at home. Four famines, within a period of thirty years, wasted Ireland during the seventh century. In the eighth century, eight famines are recorded within twenty years; and the thirteenth century, which opened with a "cold, foodless year," saw twelve famines before its close, as may be learned from the long list of years of scarcity and famines (consisting of as many as one hundred and fifty-five entries, to be found in the Analyses, at page 360; and the details of which are spread over the foregoing table). But periods of distress and famine became still more frequent after the potato had been generally adopted as the food of the people, and during the eighteenth century, twenty-five out of the hundred were years of absolute want. The late calamity also was the centenary anniversary of one as great in effect, when the same scenes were enacted, the same tragedies were witnessed, and proceeding from similar causes to those which so recently startled us into horror during the famine of 1846. As already described under the years 1739, '40, '41, and '42, the potato failed, and disease followed quickly on the track of want. The people of that day became a mass of paupers; and when public aid failed, even the means of the wealthy and benevolent could not alleviate the immense amount of distress. Then, as in our own day, "the roads were spread with dead and dying—men became the colour of the weeds and nettles on which they fed;" and as they perished in the fields and ditches, so they lay; "and the dead were eaten by dogs for want of people to bury them."

The phenomena attending such calamities are indeed identical throughout all ages of the world, and all countries. Elemental disturbance, destruction of crops, and epidemics fatal to all life, follow each other, and recur at stated times with a constancy that prove them not to be fortuitous or casual interruptions of the normal conditions of our globe, but laws of Providence, instituted for some wise purpose; the investigation of which, however, belongs more to the philosopher than the statist. We have only to deduce from the recorded facts some means of obviating, as far as practicable, the immediate and sudden amount of misery produced by their occurrence, and the simplest measure that presents itself to the mind, as calculated to remedy, in Ireland at least, the terrible amount of suffering caused by periodic famine, would be the general cultivation throughout the country of other sorts of food in addition to the potato, so that the whole dependence of the people for subsistence should not rest on that most uncertain and precarious crop.

The blight which recently fell upon the potato produced a deadly famine, because the people had cultivated it so extensively, and were accustomed to use it almost exclusively; and when it failed, millions became as utterly destitute as if the island were incapable of producing any other species of sustenance.

* So also did England suffer from famines when her population were semi-barbarous, and her agriculture was in as low a condition as we still find it in many parts of Ireland; and from pestilence when its marshes were undrained, large portions of its forest land lay neglected and untilled, and when its towns were uncleansed, unventilated, and over-populated. See upon this subject the admirable work of Dr. Short, to which frequent reference has been made in the foregoing table; and also Dr. Southwood Smith's "*Lectures on Epidemics, considered with relation to Climate and Civilization.*"

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

Improvement in the habits of the lower orders, and a higher education amongst the agricultural classes, are chiefly requisite to effect a change in the condition of the people; by this they would ultimately be raised in the scale of civilization; and by learning to utilize all the sources of subsistence which nature has so lavishly placed within their reach, the fatal consequences would be averted which must ensue to a people who trust for life only to one species of food, and when that fails are liable to perish from famine. But to effect any sudden alteration in the dietary of a people is a matter of greater difficulty than a change in either their religion or political institutions,—the former under excitement may become as contagious as an epidemic, and the latter be enforced by the strong arm of power, while a revolution in diet, especially in Ireland, where the accustomed food had been easily raised and was comparatively palatable, and, moreover, had become the basis of habits so firmly fixed as to influence the entire social condition of a people, required even more than the stern necessity of want, before it could be accomplished, or the inhabitants be brought to relish any other description of food. We have, however, reason to believe that a taste for the substitutes offered has been gradually generated; upon this subject the Commissioners of Health published the following remarks in their report upon the year 1851:—"It has often been desired that the people "of Ireland could be induced to turn from the potato to grain as their food, as "tending to produce improvement in their habits, and as rendering them less "liable to suffer from periodic famines. All attempts to effect this have hitherto "failed; however, the knowledge that they have now acquired of the very superior "nutritious qualities of oatmeal, and its price continuing to bear such a relation "to the cost of potatoes as to render its consumption often more economical "than that of the potato, will, it would seem to us, eventually and certainly lead "to the desired end." This is confirmed by the more general use amongst the people of Indian meal, and their improved knowledge of its mode of preparation, together with the fact of the greater consumption of bread stuffs in Ireland within the last few years, compared with those before the famine.

Not the least peculiar among the coincident circumstances of the great period of blight in both hemispheres was the discovery of the two greatest gold fields now known in the world—both in localities towards which the tide of emigration had already set. The immediate effects of this was, on the one hand, to occupy an immense number of people;—and, on the other, suddenly to increase the circulating medium, and thus help to cheapen food. In connexion with the great loss of food in this portion of the United Kingdom, we may also mention that in June, 1846, the Act repealing the Corn Laws received the royal assent, and the ports were opened for the introduction of foreign grain.

Notwithstanding the fearful ordeal through which Ireland has passed, thus briefly and imperfectly sketched—an ordeal to which modern history can produce no parallel—we have good reason to believe that the country has improved in health, increased in wealth, and progressed in energy, since the recent calamity that seemed to threaten its very existence; the various social changes forced into action at that period being the means most fitted ultimately to ameliorate the social condition of its inhabitants. The great surplus mass of the population, surplus not in proportion to the superficies of the country, but from its unequal distribution, has been reduced. The system of minute subdivision of land, the acknowledged source of perennial distress and periodic famine, has been happily got rid of; for, though it extended cultivation in some degree, yet it increased at the same time the class of pauper holdings, now rapidly giving place to the large-sized grazing farms, which from time immemorial have produced the cattle exports, the great source of wealth to this country; and finally, the facilities afforded by the operation of the Act for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland, have relieved the country from expensive and almost endless litigation, and placed land within the power of a comparatively solvent proprietary, though in some cases it may have produced temporary and individual hardship. In conclusion, we may say, in the language of Sir Charles Trevelyan, that—"unless "we are much deceived, posterity will trace up to that famine the commence-"ment of a salutary revolution in the habits of a nation long singularly unfortu-"nate; and will acknowledge that in this, as in many other occasions, Supreme "Wisdom has educed permanent good out of transient evil."—*The Irish Crisis.*

Table of Cosmical Phenomena, Epizootics, Famines, and Pestilences, in Ireland.

[*Continued from page* 235.]

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	I. Weather.—The mean temperature in Dublin and its vicinity for sixty-one years was 49·4°, viz.;—according to Kirwan's observations, from 1792 to 1808, it was 49°; as shown by Orpen's tables, extending from that period to 1831, it was 50·7°; and, as recorded by the Ordnance Survey, from 1830 to 1853 it was 48·4°. The average mean of the highest, according to Kirwan, was 76·9°; to Orpen, 76·1°; and to the Ordnance Tables, 75·1°. For the three series of observations together, 76°. The mean of the lowest was 21·1°, Kirwan; 27·5°, Orpen; and 22·2°, Ordnance; and for the three together, 23·9°. Taking the average, the warmest months were July and August, and the coldest December, January, and February. These established facts may therefore serve as a standard by which to test the meteorological phenomena which occurred during the years of blight which marked this period.	*Weather Registries.*	
,,	The annual average quantity of rain which fell in the city of Dublin and its vicinity for thirty-three years was 27·17 inches, and the average number of days upon which it rained, 224; but this latter item differs materially in two different series of observations; as those of Kirwan, ending with 1808, give but 201 days, while the Ordnance Observations give as many as 237 days for the annual average number on which rain fell.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
,,	The mean temperature of the year 1845 was 47·5°, or, according to the entire mean of the sixty-one years, 1·9° below the average, and ·9° below the Ordnance mean for twenty-two years. The highest point to which the mercury rose was 73° in June, being 3° below the average; and the lowest to which it fell, 19·5° in March, or 4·4° below the mean of the lowest annual temperature for sixty-one years. The month which presented the greatest amount of aberration from the normal standard of heat and cold this year was March, the mean of which, 39·3°, was 4·2° below the average of that month for sixty-one years; this chiefly arose from the unusually low point to which, on the 14th, the mercury fell, being 19·5°, the very lowest point registered in that month for sixty-one years, or as much as 11·2° below the average. The next lowest fall of the mercury in this month occurred in 1839, which was also a year of potato failure. The mean of the spring of the year 1845 was 42°, or 2·2° below that of the same quarter for sixty-one years. The mean of the barometer this year was 29·70.	*Weather Registries.* *Ordnance Observations.*	1845. January 21. A sudden storm at Calais. 23rd. An aurora borealis at Edinburgh. 31st. A fearful storm and loss along the English coast. February 21. Intense frost at Hamburg; the thermometer 16° below freezing point. The cold was most severe in various parts of the interior, and even in the south of Germany. At Göttengen, Dresden, Augsburgh, and other places, the thermometer fell to 20°. March 5. Accounts in the newspapers, at this time, record a frightful inundation in China. "On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomenon took the character of a second deluge; whole provinces, with populations respectively larger than some of the second class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged."
,,	The year 1845 was not remarkable either for the quantity of rain which fell or the number of days on which it rained, both being below the mean of the series of the Ordnance observations in which it occurs, viz., 230 days, during which 26·21 inches fell. The driest months of this year were February and April, and the wettest, January, June, and December. It rained but 1·52 of an inch in March, in April only 0·84 of an inch, and in February the quantity of rain which fell was only 0·70. Up to June the monthly average quantity of rain which fell was much below the standard. During the spring quarter,—in which the average rain for other years was 5·35 inches, and the days of rain nearly 53, the quantity of rain in 1845 was but 3·06, and the number of days on which it rained only 43. Very little rain fell in March, and scarcely any in May. In June there fell 3·30 inches of rain on 16 days, being an amount of moisture during the same space of time unparalleled either in the records of Kirwan or the Ordnance Survey, while the mean temperature of that month was not below the average, and the highest point to which the mercury rose was rather above the average. The mean temperature of July was but 55·7° or 4·1° less than the average, the mercury never rising higher than 67°, a phenomenon remarked only in 1809, 1823, 1840, and 1841. The rain of July in this year was 2·78 inches, falling upon 19 days, or about the ordinary standard of moisture. In August the mean temperature was 55·2° or 3·8° below the average; but the rain and rainy days were not greater in quantity or number than usual. [*Frosts of unusual character occurred during some nights in this month.*] The mean temperature of September was but 51·6°, or 3·6° below the average for sixty-one years, having only presented so low a mean in 1798, 1799, 1807, 1809, 1836, and 1840. Night frosts occurred early in this month also. The quantity of rain which fell in September was much below the standard. October was nearly normal in the range of temperature, and also in the quantity of rain. November was of a like character as regards heat, cold, and moisture; and December did not present any thing remarkable except a slight increase of moisture and an unusual number of wet days. It follows from the foregoing statements that the peculiarities of this very remarkable year consisted in the dryness of spring, the	,,	1845. March 24. A slight shock of earthquake at Campsie and its neighbourhood.—*Glasgow Argus.* 1845. In July a fearful storm of lightning and rain at Nottingham damaged the crops. August 7 and 8. Thunder-storms at West Ashton and Paisley, in England. Fearful inundation at Rugeley; great damage done to property. 14th. A smart shock of an earthquake felt at Crieff, Scotland. The meteorological observations made at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, at Chiswick, show the late winter to have been the most protracted and severe for many years. A severe winter on the Continent.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1845. August 8. Accounts of wet, cold, and boisterous weather at London, Chester, Exeter, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. 25th. A great hurricane in France, much damage done in Paris, and several lives lost at Rouen, the hurricane was also felt in Holland.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	great decrease of temperature in the month of March, and the unparalleled moisture of June, together with the general wetness of summer. The publication of these meteorological facts is the more necessary from the statement made, that during the period of the potato epidemic, "the various scientific journals do not show that there was any remarkable deviation from the ordinary climate of the country during its prevalence."	*Report of Health Commissioners.*	1845. October 28 and 29. Eruptions of Mount Hecla; the column of smoke measured 1,200 feet in height. The sheep in the neighbourhood have become so emaciated, from the damage done to the pasture, that they are slaughtered for the sake of the skin only.—*Freeman's Journal.*
,,	A fall of snow occurred upon the 19th and 20th of January. Upon the 14th of March there was a severe frost. "The river [Liffey] was frozen over above King's Bridge—a very rare occurrence at this period of the year." There was snow on the Dublin mountains on the 9th of April; and on the 11th of May a hoar frost was remarked.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
,,	The fall of rain in the city of Dublin, registered at the College of Surgeons, was 27·48 inches; by Mr. Yeates, near Richmond Prison, 26·63 inches; and by Professor Lloyd, at Trinity College, 31·48 inches. At Cork Institution, the amount of rain registered was 32·81 inches; by Mr. Cooper, at Markree, county of Sligo, 40·37 inches (where rain fell on 246 days); and at Athlone, by Mr. Long, 26·99 inches on 188 days.	*Weather Registries.*	
,,	January 25th, 26th.—The most violent storm since that of January, 1839, occurred at Belfast, and was also severely felt at Liverpool and along the English coast. On the 28th a great snow storm at Ballinrobe, Westport, and Tuam rendered the roads almost impassable. February 22nd.—As a proof of the severity of the weather, a correspondent stated that the hares on some of the Wicklow mountains had become white.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
,,	A cold, stormy spring, with much snow. March 5th.—The cold is intense, and on the 19th a heavy snow-storm occurred. April 30th.—"Spring has come suddenly upon us, with balmy airs from the south, refreshing showers, and genial warmth." The month of May was of a rude, chilly nature, with hail showers of more than ordinary weight, bleak northerly blasts, and cold frosty nights. The month of May has been generally chilly, with hail showers and winds, &c.; rains in June; and the weather in July extremely wet, with high winds; frost alternately with heavy rains in the early part of August; hot days and cold nights with much electricity in August; frosts in September; October, stormy; November, very damp. In June, great floods; "the fall of rain has been prevalent throughout Ireland." 27th.—Destructive floods in the district between Broadford and Glenomera, occasioned by a heavy fall of rain; great damage done to the meadows, wheat, and potatoes. July 30th.—Showers of sleet in the midst of the dog-days at Limerick, followed next day by thunder and lightning and heavy rain. In November, great floods at Mallow and Tralee. December 22nd.—A dreadful hurricane at Waterford and along the coast. 29th.—A great storm in Dublin.	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Clare Journal.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Freeman's Journal.*	
,,	On the 9th of June a good deal of thunder and lightning with heavy showers. 12th.—A comet seen at Dublin. July 2nd.—A violent gale of wind from the N.W.; great damage done to timber trees in the demesnes around Dublin. The gale was also felt in the interior, and much rain fell, laying the crops; great floods in Londonderry. 16th.—"From daily observations made at Athlone, it appears that during the last fortnight as much rain fell as during the four previous months. August 13th.—Accounts were received from various parts of the country as to the unfavourable state of the weather, and great apprehensions were entertained as to the crops.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
,,	Mr. Cooper made some observations at Markree, in the county of Sligo, upon the state of the weather in connexion with the potato failure in 1845-6, &c., by which "it appears that for ten years, (from 1833 to 1842 inclusive,) the prevailing winds were south-westerly, but that for the three following years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, they had been north-westerly." He also computed that the proportion of rain descending with northerly winds was greater than that with southerly winds, and therefore that, "although the year 1845 was not distinguished from its two immediate predecessors as to the direction of the prevailing winds, yet with those winds there fell an unusual amount of rain."	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	1845. In Mr. Stephens' remarks upon the potato murrain, read before the Botanical Society of London upon the 3rd of October, the physical characters of the disease are graphically illustrated; and he observes, in alluding to the exciting cause of the disease—"I cannot divest my mind of the impression that, with more probability, it may be referred to atmospheric influences, that is, to the direct debilitating operation of a pro-
,,	II. CROPS—GENERAL POTATO FAILURE.—June 9th. The wheat crop looked healthy and luxuriant; potatoes were looking well—the most cheering prospects of an early and good harvest were entertained. 16th.—Potato fields were in blossom, and indicated a more abundant supply than for many years. On the 18th of August we read, there is a large crop of potatoes, "but great complaints among the farmers of many of them being rotten in the ground." September 17th.—The potato crop was reported to be a failure: "accounts state that	*Dublin Evening Mail, and other Public Newspapers.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	the stalks are blighted, and on being bruised give forth a fœtid smell, and the root itself is rotten." October 27th.—"One-half the potato crop is irretrievably gone." During the remainder of the year many meetings were held throughout the provinces to avert the consequences of the failure of the potato crop, and suggestions were made for its arrest, and to meet the evil.		longed low temperature, combined with excessive moisture, upon the structure of the plant. The potato plants, as I had before observed, exhibited an unusual rankness of growth during the summer, when their structures, doubtless, were overfilled with watery sap—just that state of the vegetable constitution which renders their vitality low, and, therefore, less able to resist the debilitating effects of cold. It is a singular fact, if true, that where the potato crop is exposed to the stimulating atmosphere of the sea, *e.g.*, the coast of Devon and Somerset, the murrain is said not to have appeared. The whole of Europe in which the potato murrain rages has suffered from the same ungenial, wet and cold summer which has afflicted England."—*The Phytologist.*
,,	The flax crop in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone partially failed. On June the 27th, we read, "The crops look remarkably well, and we hear no complaints from the farmer;" and even in August it was reported, "The potato crop is more abundant than for several years past," although the weather was very severe. But on September 17th, a correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes from the country, "*The potato crop is a failure*, so much so as to render it very doubtful whether untainted seed can be had for planting in spring; a famine will ensue from this calamity unless the Government stop distillation from oats and wheat; not an hour should be lost."	*Banner of Ulster. Munster Advertiser.*	September.—The potato disease has appeared in England.—*Saunders' News.*
,,	"The potato disease, which had manifested itself in North America in 1844, first appeared [in Great Britain and Ireland] late in the autumn of 1845. The early crop of potatoes, which is generally about one-sixth of the whole, and is dug in September and October, escaped; but the 'people's crop,' taken up in December and January, was tainted after it arrived at an advanced stage of maturity. When the disease had once commenced it made steady progress, and it was often found, on opening the pits, that the potatoes had become a mass of rottenness." The attack was, however, comparatively with other years, only partial, and although but few parts of the country entirely escaped, "a considerable portion of the crop, which had been a more than usually large one, was saved. The wheat crop was a full average; oats and barley were abundant; and of turnips, carrots, and green crops, including a plentiful hay harvest, there was more than sufficient supply."—*Trevelyan.*	*The Irish Crisis.*	1845. The potato disease "suddenly appeared in Europe and rapidly extended through Germany, Holland, Belgium, the northern parts of France, and the greater portion of England, Scotland, and Ireland."—PARKIN.
,,	August.—The cosmical phenomena, and the blighting effects thereof, in the early autumn of 1845, are thus described by an eye-witness:—"The evening was calm though lowery, towards midnight the atmosphere, highly charged with electric fluid, exhibited many of those flashing lights and streamers which sometimes herald the storm or forebode a frost. At a little more advanced period of the night an unusual coldness was perceived, and a dense mist or fog brooded over the entire face of the country [parts of Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, and Leitrim], the peculiarities of which were that it was not more than six or eight feet thick, and that it spread equally over the high ground as well as exhaled from the valleys and moist places. * * * Next day our attention was attracted by an unusual close malarious smell, such as when once perceived (and alas! we are now but too familiar with it) is not easily forgotten. On gaining a high ground, and obtaining an extensive view of the country [on the borders of Lough Allen], the great bulk of the potato crop around us looked as if a heavy flood had passed over it and prostrated the stalks, the leaves of which had lost their crispness and were then beginning to wither. Two circumstances struck us as remarkable—the immunity of portions of some fields; and the peculiarity of the prostrated stalks, lying for the most part one way. With the exception of a few of the older among the peasantry, but little observation passed upon this first invasion of the enemy—scarcely any one, indeed, surmising the terrific consequences which were to follow. The next evening but one we returned by the same route and conveyance from Leitrim to Dublin. The stalks and leaves were blackened, and in many places putrid, and the stench which arose, particularly in the early night, from off the whole face of the country, was most sickening. The potato was gone! the food of an entire nation was thus, almost in a single night, cut off, although the effects of the blight upon the crop only became known when the peasantry commenced to dig in their winter store."—*Wilde.*	*Dublin University Magazine.*	1845. The potato disease manifested itself in North America in 1844; but 1845 was the second and worst year of it there; and in 1846 the disease was of a milder type, and though it still extensively prevailed, the crop was only partially affected. On the Continent, the rye crops failed partially, and the potato disease was very destructive in Holland, Belgium, France, and the west of Germany.—*The Irish Crisis.*
,,	"The potato crop during the month of July and beginning of August this year looked particularly well. There was a luxuriousness of the leaves, flowers, and stalks, which led most people to suppose there would be more than an average one. During the last fortnight of the month of August the weather became very warm; during several days the heat was excessive, and the days were succeeded by cold nights. The air at this time was apparently in a highly electric state, and the country people on the sea coast say that lightning was observed over a wide extent of the horizon, which appeared to come from the direction of the sea on the east coast, and cross the country towards the west. The first signs of the disease were observed	*The Dublin Medical Press.*	1845. "A phenomenon worthy of notice was observed during the prevalence of this disease [potato blight]—to wit, the existence of a mist or fogs immediately previous to the blight in the crops. In Holland a thick stinking mist, which extended very widely, was observed in 1845, antecedent to the potato blight. M. Petit states, that it was generally remarked in France that the disease made its appearance after a fog; in England the same phenomenon was observed."—BASCOME. 1845. "The potato fields of Germany, Belgium, and France are at present ravaged by a sort of disease which destroys more or less of the crop."—*Dublin Medical Press.* 1845. September.—The potato disease has appeared in England and on several parts of the Continent. October.—Upwards of 1,000 acres of potatoes are in a putrescent state in the neighbourhood of Savinion, near Ilminster. Potato disease is becoming general in Scotland; the carrot affected in Jersey.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1845. M. Morren, who was employed by the French government to report upon the extent and causes of the potato failure, stated that it had prevailed in Belgium for several years previously, and adds, "the real cause of the

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	during the last fortnight of August, immediately after the sultry days mentioned." The leaves of the potato were found to be dotted with a number of brownish-black spots, the edge or point of one or more of the leaflets became brown, curled up, dried, and withered. This extended until the whole leaf was shrivelled. Sometimes the uppermost leaves withered while those lower down were still green; the stalk of the plant was not discoloured until all the leaves had dried up. "Eventually the leaves entirely withered, the stalks became white and dry, and the fields presented the appearance in the middle of September (or about a month from the time it was first noticed) that they ordinarily do in the middle of November. This decay in the leaves made its appearance, in the majority of cases, before the fruit had been fully formed. The appearance presented by the tubers varied according to the stage of the disease. In the early stage they presented upon their surface patches of a livid colour, and underneath, to the depth of a line or more, the cut surface had a yellowish brown colour; they gave out no unpleasant smell at this stage. When the disease was more advanced, the greater part of the surface of the tuber had a dirty livid colour; when taken in the hand it felt less firm than natural upon one side, and when cut into it was found to be softened at this part, which had a dull, dirty, yellow colour, and a watery liquid escaped which yielded an unpleasant smell. In a very advanced stage the tuber, when squeezed, yielded to the hand like a rotten apple; the smell was also of a putrid character. These observations were made between the 16th and 22nd of September, at which time the leaves and stalks, in the majority of the potato fields, were completely withered, and the peculiar disagreeable odour given out was perceptible at a distance, and even passing along the roads. Where the potatoes had been planted late, many of the tubers dug at this time were below the average size, and some so small as not to be worth digging. During September the weather continued fine and dry, and the disease appeared to make little progress. Very wet weather, however, set in at the beginning of October, a week subsequent to which a material change for the worse was observed. The potatoes planted in drills were as much engaged as those in ridges, and those in a sandy soil as those in heavy clay lands, and in thoroughly drained ground as much as in ground which had not been drained. Once the disease commenced it advanced more quickly, and spread more rapidly, in moist than in dry places, and in situations where trees overshadowed the ground than in open situations. It was not uniform over every field—one part of a ridge was often more engaged than another, and this sometimes in a straight line across the field; sometimes the tubers nearest the edge of the ridge only suffered; sometimes those in the centre. Whenever dry weather set in, then the disease appeared to receive a check, and whenever the weather became wet, the disease evidently increased again. In the majority of cases the growth of this year was rapid, evinced by the luxuriousness of the foliage, and the tubers had not arrived at maturity when the changes described occurred. The cold, cloudy, and wet weather which prevailed upon the Continent in the early part of the year has been set down among the causes of the disease, as being unfavourable to the growth of the potato, and it has been assumed by some to account for its origin in this country. The foliage of the potato was seldom more luxuriant, showing an activity in its vegetation rather than the contrary. In the part of the country in which my first observations were made, it was observed after sultry weather—and that the air at this period was in a highly electric state, is probable, from lightning having been seen over a wide extent of horizon."—*Bellingham's Observations on the Potato Disease.*		evil is a *fungus*, or a sort of mushroom, which the learned will classify under the genus Botrydis.—MORREN. 1845. For some years past the potato disease was very destructive in St. Helena; it appeared in 1845 in Genoa and Lisbon and Grahamstown, and also in the Bermudas.—TOWNLEY. 1845. August 8.—Complaints of blight of the wheat crop in England; the harvest prospects are thickening with gloom; the storms have laid all the corn crops of wheat and barley. September 12. "The stem [of the potato] which a fortnight or three weeks since bore the most promising aspect, is everywhere withering. The commencement of the attack is generally dated here from Tuesday, the 19th ultimo, on which, it will be remembered, was one of the heaviest rains almost ever known. It first appears with a bluish speck on the potato, which rapidly extends through the root. September 15.—Some strange disease, which appears utterly to destroy the nourishing principle of the potato, has attacked this year's crop simultaneously in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, the greater part of the United States, New Brunswick and other countries.—*Dublin Evening Mail, from Public Newspapers.* 1845. From one-half to three-fourths of the potato crop lost in parts of Gloucestershire, "many who depend on them have not one, and distress is expected to be severe next spring; at present the extreme mildness of the season has produced an abundance of vegetables, which partly supplies the deficiency. In Devonshire and Dorsetshire the crop has extensively failed, and there will be considerable pressure on the poor from spring till harvest." "This (Penzance) is a great potato district, and one-half the quantity produced is generally given to pigs and cattle; this year little or none is given." "Except a few favoured spots, the potato crop is, on an average, one-third less than usual."—TUFFNELL, *Poor Law Commissioners' Report.* 1845. This singular disease first appeared about the year 1840, in St. Helena, where it has continued to ravage the crops ever since. Something resembling it in character had attracted observation as early as 1831-2, and in the United States, New Brunswick, and Canada. In the year 1843 it first distinctly broke out in the United States, and there it has remained unchecked, and, to all appearance, uncontrollable. In Massachusetts it yearly increased in virulence up to 1845, which was the worst season. It was engendered in Great Britain, and probably in Europe generally, in the hot season of 1845. In that year it broke out about midsummer, in the east of Europe, travelled rapidly westward, attacked the crop in Kent and the Isle
"	The first appearance of the fatal blight on the potato was late in the autumn of 1845; the distress consequent, however, was not very great, the yield having been unusually plentiful, and the grain crop having been also abundant.	*Transactions of the Central Relief Committee of Friends.*	
"	In the beginning of September the potato disease was recorded from many localities, principally on the coasts. After the cold nights, with much meteoric light in August, "the first signs of disease became apparent." In the end of this year "a rot in onions" was also recorded, and attributed to the foregoing causes.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	October.—"This dire calamity [the potato disease] is still making fearful strides." 13th.—"We are much concerned to state that the prevalent distemper in the potato crop has been this week found to extend its fearful ravages to the county Limerick, and the fields on several farms show unequivocal symptoms of the rot or canker."	*Drogheda Argus. Limerick Chronicle.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1845.	The potato disease is manifest in Sligo, Mayo, and Galway. "We admit with inexpressible reluctance the constant proofs which we receive of the wide extent to which the potato disease has reached. We are unwilling to believe that famine is likely to afflict us—but it is now as impossible as it would be criminal to suppress the fact that the pestilence has spread far and wide, and has invaded our own and the neighbouring counties, which we fondly hoped were wholly safe."	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Cork Southern Reporter.*	of Wight early in the month of August; and, after ravaging, more or less, every district south of the Highlands, only ceased with the removal of the crop from the land. The fatal extent of mischief was enormous. The official returns obtained by the Belgian Government showed that two-thirds, or perhaps three-fourths of the Flemish crop were affected; in Holland the destruction in some cases was total, and in others amounted to two-thirds; and the Government Commissioner in November computed that one-half of the Irish crop had already been lost, or was rendered unfit for human food. It is curious to observe what European districts escaped this general disaster. In Great Britain it was wholly unknown in the east or north-east of Scotland. The Spanish province of Gallicia also escaped, as did the whole of the Mediterranean coast; but every other potato country, from Perthshire to Madeira inclusive, was comprehended in the visitation.—*Daily News, and The Lancet.*
"	On the 27th of October, the Corporation of Dublin met to inquire into, and report upon, the potato disease, and a meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor "to take into consideration the alarming accounts of the failure of the potato crop," and to memorial the Government "to prevent, as far as possible by all human means, the dreadful scourge of anticipated famine and pestilence." A committee was formed to inquire into the extent of the calamity—the modes of arresting or curing the disease—and the alleviation of distress by the introduction of food. At a subsequent meeting, it was the "unanimous opinion of this committee that the ports should be open for the free importation of all description of human food." From the Report of this committee we learn that the potato disease had at that time acted so virulently in parts of the county of Clare that, out of a "crop of 1,090 barrels of potatoes, but 106 barrels are fit for human food," and so, in a like proportion, elsewhere.	*Public Newspapers.* *Report of Mansion-house Committee.*	
"	Owing to the apprehensions entertained respecting the potato failure, the Poor Law Commissioners issued a circular on 31st October, authorizing the Guardians of Unions to alter the dietaries, and substitute other food for the potato.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	Respecting the potato disease, Dr. Tabuteau, of Portarlington, states, "that in quantity there may be a total loss of about one-eighth. Of course a larger quantity tainted, but quite available for present use," and adds that he does not consider that the disease in the potato produced disease in man.	*Dublin Medical Press.*	October.—The potato disease has become general throughout England.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*
"	In the edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* issued in 1842, we read "there is no other instance of the cultivation of an exotic having been so rapidly extended in so short a period as has elapsed since potatoes were introduced into Ireland. It has been estimated that one acre of land will produce three times, or at least twice, as much food when growing potatoes, as when employed in the culture of wheat; consequently, where the inhabitants live upon potatoes the population will be twice or thrice as dense as where they are fed entirely on corn. While, however, the use of the potato as a principal article of food renders population comparatively dense, it tends also to render the people habitually poor, and to multiply the chances of famine."	*Encyclopedia Britannica.*	November.—The turnip crop in the neighbourhood of Glasgow was attacked with a disease similar to that in potatoes. The *Greenock Advertiser* states, that a rot had made its appearance in both home and foreign fruit.
"	In the autumn Government appointed a Commission, to inquire into the cause of the potato failure in Ireland, and in their Report they say, "We conclude that one-half of the potato crop of Ireland is unfit for food. In a large field at Skerries not more than one potato in twenty was preserved."—*Report by Sir R. Kane and Professors Lindley and Playfair.*	*Report of Potato Commission.*	
"	"During the year 1845 the blight among the potatoes spread rapidly through Germany, Holland, Belgium, the northern parts of France, and over the greater portion of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This pestilence re-appeared the year following—1846." During the prevalence of this disease there existed a mist or fogs immediately previous to the blight in the crops.	*Bascome's Epidemics.*	
"	We conclude this record of the first general appearance of the potato failure, with the following extract from Dr. Balfour's Manual of Botany. Concerning the influence of atmospheric changes on plants that author observes "many extensive epidemics seem to depend on this cause; thus, the late potato disease must be traced apparently to some unknown miasma conveyed by the air, and operating over large tracts of country; the disease probably affecting some plants more than others, according to their state of predisposition, and in its progress leading to disorganization of the textures, alteration in the contents of the cells and vessels, and the production of fungi, &c. In the early stage of the disease a brown granular matter was deposited in the interior of the cells, beginning with those near the surface. The prevalence of hot or cold weather, the amount of light and moisture, change in the atmosphere, and electrical condition of the air and earth, are, in all probability connected with epidemic diseases. By some the late potato disease is attributed to suppressed evaporation and transpiration, depending on the hygrometric state of the atmosphere. The vessels and cells are said to become charged with fluids, stagnation of the circulation takes place, and thus disease and death are induced."	*Balfour's Botany.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	From the time of the first failure of the potato crop, in 1845, the Government purchased flax and rye-seed in Holland, bere in Scotland, and turnip, carrot, beet-root, and other vegetable and green crop seeds in England and neighbouring continental countries for sale in Ireland at low prices, and latterly for gratuitous distribution. More than thirteen tons of turnip-seed, besides 125 hogsheads of flax-seed were distributed in the county of Mayo alone, and "thus a foundation was laid for an improved system of agriculture by a rotation of crops."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	III. DISTRESS.—The Land Commissioners, in their Report at this time, state :—"It would be impossible to describe adequately the privations which [the cottiers and labourers] and their families habitually and patiently endure. In many districts their only food is the potato —their only beverage, water. Their cabins are seldom a protection against the weather; a bed or a blanket is a rare luxury; their pig and their manure heap constitute their only property. We have to repeat that the patient endurance which they exhibit is deserving of high commendation." Again they say, in writing of the agricultural labourer of Ireland, he "continues to suffer the greatest privations and hardships—to depend upon casual and precarious employment for subsistence—he is still badly housed, badly fed, badly clothed, and badly paid for his labour;" and they conclude thus :—"We cannot forbear expressing our strong sense of the patient endurance which the labouring classes have generally exhibited under sufferings greater, we believe, than the people of any other country in Europe have to sustain." These extracts serve to show the state of the Irish peasant about this period, and exhibit to us how susceptible to the influences of contagion are constitutions and social conditions, similar to the foregoing, especially when lowered even beyond that point by insufficient quantity or deleterious quality of food and the depressing effects of anxiety and distress.	*Report of Commissioners into Occupation of Land in Ireland.*	
"	Disturbances, chiefly relating to *con-acre*, occurred in Roscommon during the month of March, "owing to the wretchedness of the peasantry and their anxiety to raise food for the support of themselves and their starving families."	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	October.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin convened a meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and citizens "to consider the present awful condition of the potato crop," and to adopt measures to avoid the impending calamity. A committee was appointed. A similar meeting was convened at Cavan by Lord Farnham. 31st. The Mansion House Committee on this day prepared resolutions, and communicated them to his Excellency Baron Heytesbury, then Lord Lieutenant; they were as follow :—	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1845. Famine was reported in Poland, and also in Asia Minor.—*Freeman's Journal.*
	1st. "That sufficient evidence of the imminence of the famine exists to render it necessary for the Government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people."		
	2nd. "That the best mode of distributing such food will be by the encouragement of public works of national and local utility."		
	3rd. "That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to open the ports for the reception of all articles suited for human food."		
	4th. "That the Lord Lieutenant be also called upon to take measures to prevent the exportation of corn from Ireland."		
	5th. "That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to take measures for the establishment of public granaries in convenient situations, into which grain shall be received and receipts given for the same at the current prices; and that in the event of famine being averted from the country, the owners of grain so stored shall be permitted to dispose of it at any higher prices that it may be possible to realize in other markets."		
	6th. "That the propriety of stopping the distillation of spirits from grain be submitted to the consideration of Government."		
	7th. "That the Lord Lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in aid of the purposes recommended; and that the payment of the interest and principal be secured upon the receipts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in Ireland."		
"	In addition, on the 7th November, Lord Cloncurry, Chairman of the Mansion House Committee, addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel, recommending—The opening of the Irish ports for all kind of food, duty free; closing the ports of Ireland against the exportation of oats, either ground or whole; a diminution in the consumption of oats by the cavalry regiments in Ireland; the prevention of distillation; the loan of a million and a-half for "increasing the quantity and decreasing the price of food in Ireland;" the formation of public granaries in each of the Poor Law Unions and other localities throughout Ireland, "so as to bring food within the reach of all its	*Report of the Mansion-house Committee.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	inhabitants;" and an immediate employment of the people in "the construction of railways, and also works of drainage, as recommended by Government Commissioners." On the 17th "the papers from all parts of the country report the increase of the potato disease in the ground and in the pits." Half the potato crop in Mayo was said to be destroyed.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	1845. Epidemic disease raged among cattle on the Continent.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
"	The number of persons who received relief in the various workhouses in Ireland this year, viz., in 123 unions, ending 31st of December, was 114,205. "The number of inmates has progressively increased every week, both absolutely and as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1844. This appears to indicate that the distress has made itself felt in the workhouses." The number of deaths which occurred in these institutions during this year was 5,979, including 421 from fever, and 806 from dysentery and diarrhœa. The total expenditure in this year was £316,026.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1845. The cattle disease very prevalent at Guernsey. In February, several horses in England were attacked with the prevailing epizootic.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.* 1845. A fatal epizootic, producing gangrene of the lungs, prevailed extensively among cattle in England.—*Farmer's Gazette.* 1845. The epidemic has attacked the cattle in Carlisle, and a fatal disease appeared among the pigeons in London.
"	EPIZOOTICS.—The agricultural papers teem with notices of the cattle mortality and remedies for the prevention of the epizootic. Disease was very fatal among pigs in the county Cork; a fatal disease was also noted among sheep. In April a malignant cattle distemper appeared at Lifford, Castlefin, and other districts in that part of the north of Ireland. In May distemper appeared among the pigs in the county of Clare. There are three complaints now general among cattle—of the lungs, the hoof, and the "Typhoid Epidemic," at present raging extensively on the Continent. In June the epizootics spread to the west of Ireland, and carried off much swine as well as horned cattle. In September the price of pigs rose in the market, owing to the increase of the distemper, and in October we read—the epizootic is increasing in the neighbourhood of Ballyshannon. "The distemper in pigs is raging to a very considerable extent at Ballymena; this, with the potato failure, is creating anxiety and alarm among the farming class."	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Castlebar Telegraph.* *Kerry Post.* *Report of Agricultural Society.*	An epidemic among horses and cattle at Salisbury during spring. Pleuro-pneumonia appeared among the cattle in Scotland in April, and murrain attacked the sheep. Epidemic among cattle has renewed its ravages at Dundee. November.—Distemper in horses and cattle prevailed at Halifax.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1845. The epizootic prevailed in Germany. "This very disastrous disease originated in the plains of Russia, where it reigns epidemically. It is considered by the German veterinary surgeons to be a kind of contagious typhus. The various German states organized a strict quarantine on their frontiers; but without success, for it has invaded Prussia and Austria, where it is said to be making great ravages.—*Lancet.*
"	From answers to some queries sent out from the Census Office, it would appear that all the epizootics, upon which we reported for some years back, continued throughout this pestilential period. D. J. Wilson, Esq., of Belvoir, county of Clare, states that the epizootic among horned cattle commenced in his vicinity in 1838, and continued from that period even until 1855; that "young animals were much less predisposed to it than those arrived at maturity; but, of all sorts of stock, milch cows and highly-bred animals appeared the most liable to this disease, which was also most fatal in summer. About 5 per cent. were lost. The disease among pigs continued, with intervals of various lengths, from 1833 to the present time [1856]; the improved stock suffered more than the old breeds. Several of the poultry likewise were attacked."	*MS. Communication.*	1845. Dr. Schwab, the director of the veterinary school of Munich, has communicated, through M. Royer, an account of the Bohemian epizootic. This epidemic, which he calls *the bovine plague*, declared itself in Gallicia, after the passage of oxen from the Russian provinces, and has gradually propagated itself to Moravia and Bohemia. In the former country, from September to December, 1,065 oxen have been attacked, 845 have died, 129 have been destroyed; only 68 have been cured. The disease broke out in Bohemia in September [1844]. It appears to be a virulent form of typhus.—*Memoires de l'Academie Sciences.*
"	The cattle distemper likewise prevailed in the neighbourhood of Belfast this year; the short-horned variety suffered most. Immediately after the great potato blight, pneumonia was very prevalent among horses in that vicinity.—*M'Kenna.* J. Jeffreys, Esq., of Blarney, county Cork, writes that the cattle disease began in his neighbourhood in the year 1845, and continued with irregular virulence up to 1849. It attacked all breeds, especially in spring and summer, but was most fatal in the years 1847 and 1848.	"	1845. Influenza was epidemic among horses in London in the early part of March.—*The Times.*
"	From Dr. Lynch, of Loughrea, county of Galway, we learn that the disease among horned cattle appeared in that neighbourhood in 1844–5, and still exists there in a sporadic form. "It affected all classes and ages, but dairy cows, highly-bred cattle, and calves were more so than the common breeds of the country, or Kerrys. Milch cows when affected rarely recovered. The disease was most fatal in spring and summer, and prevailed most in the years 1850–51; but it came in fits and starts,—at one time nearly disappearing, and again returning. When it first appeared it was very malignant, and hardly any beasts recovered. Then not more than 1 in 7 of those attacked recovered; after some time nearly all the beasts attacked were at once slaughtered, so that it is difficult to strike an average of the deaths from this disease. Even after recovery the animals could not be got into condition for a long time. Scarcely any high-bred cattle recovered."	"	1845. In the year 1845 puerperal fever prevailed in several of the Paris hospitals, as also at Gratz.—CHURCHILL.
"	The disease began in the neighbourhood of Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, in 1845, and still (1856) exists there. It affected all classes pretty equally, but well-bred stock were more subject to it. It prevailed principally in autumn.—*John Ryan, Esq.*	"	1845. During spring remittent fever broke out on board the 'Eclair' while on the coast of Africa, and committed such ravages that the vessel was ordered home, when she carried the disease to England among the few remaining of her crew. She was refused pratique, and the disease, which had then all the form of true yellow fever, expended itself. "Cholera prevailed with great violence along the banks of the Indus; and about the same period proved very destructive in Affghanistan. Thence it extended into Persia, traversing that
"	DISEASE.—Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-four patients were admitted into Cork-street Hospital from 1st of April, 1845, to 31st of March, 1846; the deaths were 260. "The fever, which was	*Report of Cork-street Fever Hospital.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	chiefly prevalent during the greater part of the year 1845, was a mild form of inflammatory fever. In the autumn some cases of dysentery were observed." Scarlatina was likewise prevalent. "During the summer and autumn of 1844, as also the latter part of 1845, erysipelas occurred frequently," and puerperal fever was common in the lying-in institutions. "Variola, or small-pox, has prevailed to a greater extent, both in the confluent and modified forms, than formerly. There would appear to exist among the poorer classes an increasing carelessness or aversion to vaccination, from a belief that it does not afford adequate protection against the occurrence of the small-pox. Next to variola, scarlatina prevailed to a considerable extent. This disease, in its extent and fatality of late years, has far exceeded any epidemics recorded by our ablest physicians."—*G. A. Kennedy.*		country from east to west, spread northwards into Tartary, and southwards into Kurdistan, and also into the Pashalic of Baghdad. In September it prevailed at Herat and Samarcand, and in the November following, at Bokhara. During this period there took place in Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus, the most terrific outburst of the pestilence that can be conceived, which in the course of a few days swept off 8,000 victims." On Sunday, June the 14th, at Kurrachee "a dark portentous looking cloud crept up the sky as the troops were proceeding to church, and a sudden gust of wind threatened the building; it passed away almost as suddenly as it came; and when the worshippers retired, the air was as still as when they assembled. At the same hour did the pestilence appear. Before midnight nine soldiers of the 86th regiment were dead, and men
" FEVER.	February.—Typhus fever was greatly on the increase in Ennis and its vicinity, and also in the neighbouring towns of Clare. "A mortality of a most fatal description has broken out among the soldiers of the 65th regiment [in the town of Castlebar,] by which numbers of this gallant corps have been snatched away from life to eternity."	*Clare Journal.* *Mayo Telegraph.*	
"	Malignant fever, rheumatism, and ophthalmia were reported at the close of the last and beginning of the present year from the district of Moneymore, county Londonderry. The fever "was marked by very early prostration of strength, insensibility, profuse petechiæ and coma."—*Maxwell.* An increase of fever was also reported from Arthurstown, county Wexford, in this year.—*Long.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
" SCURVY.	The unhealthy constitution which prevailed during the five following years commenced to manifest itself, for "in the summer of 1845 a purpuric eruption began to form a frequent accompaniment of gastric fever" in Kilkenny. Cases of this disease were reported by Dr. Lalor; forty-two occurred in the workhouse of Kilkenny before September, 1846, and he adds, "Gastric fever prevailed before the failure of the potato crop in 1845. The purpuric eruption became prevalent about the time of this failure, but previously to the occurrence of famine." Fever was very rife in the town and suburbs of Drogheda. In consequence of the prevalence of this fearful epidemic among the poor of the city of Limerick, a meeting was held by the mayor and corporation to make provision for their state. In November, fever increased rapidly in Waterford, rendering additional hospital accommodation necessary. December.—"Over 200 patients are now in the fever hospital and in the fever wards of the Leper Hospital." Fever was very rife in Thurles, and of a more malignant type than for the last four or six years. 10th.—"In the fever hospitals of Cork the ordinary apartments are insufficient to receive the crowd; the convalescents are compelled to leave half cured, or to remove from the room adapted for their complete restoration to another." 29th.—"There are at present upwards of forty cases of fever in the County Infirmary, Maryborough." Increase of fever was reported in Fermoy; cases in hospital in 1844—127, and in 1845—426.	*Dublin Quarterly Medical Journal.* *Drogheda Argus.* *Waterford Chronicle.* *Tipperary Vindicator.* *Cork Southern Reporter.* *Leinster Express.* *Freeman's Journal.*	began to be brought to the hospital in such numbers, that it was difficult to make arrangements for their reception; it was a fearful night. How awful must have been the rapidity of the attack, when we learn that sometimes, within little more than five minutes, hale and hearty men were seized, cramped, collapsed, and dead!"—BASCOME. 1845. Cholera is reported to be raging in its most malignant form in Lahore and the surrounding districts; it is said from 500 to 700 die daily.—*Dublin Medical Press.* 1845. Malignant Cholera reported to be raging throughout several of the provinces of Persia, where, in some places, it carried off one-third of the population, and in some of the cities, left entire quarters desolate.—*Gazette Medicale.* 1845. "In the summer of 1845 fever was at the lowest point of declination in Glasgow which had been known for many years."—ORR, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	An ulceration of the gums and mouths of young children, attended with diarrhœa, and many symptoms analogous to *purpura* appeared in an epidemic form in Dublin, especially in some of the public institutions, in the summer and autumn of this year, as related by Dr. Duncan. The same peculiar ulcerated state of the mouth was likewise noted by Dr. F. Battersby, amongst the unusual complications and sequelæ of measles.	*Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*	1845. Hooping-cough very prevalent in many parts of England; and owing to unseasonable weather, in many instances proved fatal.—*The Lancet.*
"	Towards the close of the year the deleterious effects of deficient and unwholesome food began to be perceived. Dr. O'Brien, of Naas, observed a peculiar fever in that locality which he traced to the use of diseased potatoes. It was characterized by rose-coloured patches upon the skin, "a red erysipelatous state of the face and scalp, with œdematous swelling of the eyelids," and in the majority of instances it was attended with diarrhœa. This was the first indication of what subsequently appeared to be Scurvy. There was also great pain in the muscles of the neck and shoulders, and the large joints generally. At the same time diarrhœa and dysentery began to spread over the country. Severe pulmonary fever spread extensively among children in the months of August and September, and also ophthalmia appeared in the district of Clandonagh, Queen's County.—*Dunne.* Small-pox prevailed much during the year 1845.	*Dublin Hospital Gazette.* *Dublin Medical Press.* *H. Kennedy on Fever and Famine.*	1845. In this year 349,366 deaths were registered in England, being 7,567 less than the preceding year; "and the excessive births registered over deaths, namely, 194,155, was greater than in any previous year. The annual rate of mortality per cent. among males was 2·163, among females, 2·001; and the mean mortality of the two sexes was 2·082 per cent., or nearly 1 in 48. The mortality was much lower in 1845 than it had been in any other of the eight years" over which the Registration Act extended. The mean reading of the barometer was about the average value, "but the temperature of the air was much below its average value. Its range during the year was 78·3°; this large range was attributable to a minimum
PUERPERAL FEVER.	A short but fatal epidemic of puerperal fever occurred in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, in which some of the children of the women attacked died.	*M'Clintock and Hardy's Report.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1845.	EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Ireland this year amounted to 74,969 persons, of whom 23,705 left from Irish ports, and 51,264 from British.	*Return of Emigration Commissioners.*	reading of 7·7° in February. The highest mean daily temperature was 71·6°, and the lowest was 19·2°. The water, mixed with the air, was such in quantity that its average weight balanced a column of mercury of 0·309-inch in height. On one day the column was such as to balance a column of mercury of 0·588 inch in height, and its least daily value, thus estimated, was 0·106-inch. Rain, to the depth of 22·3 inches, was collected on the surface of the soil; to the depth of 19·0 at 25 feet above the soil; and 11·6 inches at the height of 50 feet above the soil."—*Report of Registrar-General.*
,,	MORTALITY.—The deaths returned this year were 86,900, in the proportion of 111·2 males to 100 females. The state of public health may be learned from the fact of an increase of 11,845 in the return of deaths. Zymotic diseases exceeded by 4,556 the same class the year before; the return for fever being 9,888, small-pox, 3,045, and dysentery and diarrhœa, taken together, 3,191. Of the total deaths, 16,811 occurred in the civic, and 60,158 in the rural districts; 5,979 in workhouses; and 3,952 in hospitals and other sanitary institutions. The number of fever hospitals in operation this year was 99, and the number of workhouses, 123.	*Census Returns.*	
A.D.1840 –1845.	Meteorological observations made at the Ordnance Observatory for the five year period ending the 31st of December, 1845. Mean of the Barometer, 29·71; mean of the Thermometer, 48·2°. The highest point reached by the mercury was 79·8°, on the 22nd of July, 1844, being the highest temperature observed at the Ordnance Survey Office from January, 1831, up to this period; and the lowest degree marked was 16·5, on the 7th of January, 1841. The quantity of rain which fell from January 1841 to December 1845, inclusive, amounted to 139·96 inches on 1,132 days, giving a mean annual fall of 27·99 inches, and an average of 226 rainy days; being a little above the average for thirty-three years.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
A.D.1846.	WEATHER.—The year 1846 did not present any thing very remarkable with respect to the seasons or the vicissitudes of the weather. The mean of the barometer was 29·68. The mean temperature was 49·8°; the highest point registered being 80° on the 19th of June, which was the maximum registered at the Ordnance Observatory from 1831 to 1852; and the lowest, 20°, to which the mercury in the thermometer fell on the 27th of December; so that, upon the whole, it may be reckoned as a warm year, without presenting any great or sudden alterations. The quantity of rain, however, which fell in and about Dublin was 30·08 inches, or 2·91 above the average for the longest period recorded according to our rain table. It rained on 246 days, or 22 more than the annual mean. The months in which it rained most were April and August. In April, 5·51 inches of rain fell, or 3·53 above the average, being the greatest quantity recorded for that month in the same locality during observations extending over sixteen years; the number of rainy days in it were twenty-five. In August, 4·77 inches of rain fell on twenty-four days. [These two remarkably wet months, one in the end of spring, and the other in the beginning of autumn, must have materially affected the potato crop.] "The hawthorns in the Phœnix Park were partially in leaf on the 25th of February." On the 18th of March a fall of snow, succeeded by a keen strong gale from the north, occurred; but the spring, up to April, was moderately dry. May was fair; June unusually dry; and July moderate. From the 24th of February to the 30th of April, only eight days occurred on which rain did not fall; the amount was 7·69 inches. In June it rained not quite one inch on eleven days; October was wet: 3·38 inches falling on twenty-five days; the remainder of the year was remarkable for frequent thunder-storms and unusual auroral manifestations. By reference to the table of rain, by seasons, given in the section of this Report upon Meteorology, it appears that this spring, with the exception of February, was wet—8·66 inches fell—being 3·31 above the average. Summer, on the contrary, was rather dry, only 5·67 inches having fallen upon forty-eight days. Autumn presented more than the average quantity of wet, it having rained 10·31 inches upon sixty-nine days. Winter was rather drier than the average.	,,	1846. March 18. A great snow-storm at Newcastle. June 3. Great thunder-storm in the north of Scotland. Two fearful thunder-storms at Melbourne (England). 30th.—Snow on Skiddaw. So cold was the weather at Stockholm on the 26th June, that all the vegetables planted in the open air had perished, and lumps of ice were found in the basin of the park. August 1.—A violent thunder-storm at Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, and East Weldon. 22nd.—An earthquake at Leghorn; considerable damage done. September 10.—As a proof of the approximation of the climate of this country during the past summer to that of Eastern countries, Sunderland was visited with a swarm of brown locusts. Mosquitoes were said to be seen in Liverpool and London during the past summer. September 23 A fall of black snow near Camrie, resembling lampblack in a quarter of the village far from manufactories of any kind; a similar phenomenon was observed last spring in the south of Scotland, when the sheep and linens lying out were completely smutted with it. October 26.—A great snow-storm in Cumberland, all the mountains covered with snow. 28th.—An awful storm, attended with frightful loss of life and property. Disastrous effects of the inundations through the centre, west, and south-west of France; the destruction of property being immense. November 7.—A great hurricane at the Havannah, attended with great loss of property. 20th.—A great storm at Liverpool.—*Freeman's Journal.* 1846. A remarkable fall in the temperature took place on the 19th and 20th of July, at Mount St. Bernard.—*L'Institute.*
,,	The fall of rain registered at the College of Surgeons, in the city of Dublin, was 33·02 inches; near Richmond Prison, 30·49 inches; and at Trinity College, 36·11 inches. At Cork Institution, 52·58 inches of rain fell; at Markree, county of Sligo, 37·55 inches (on 268 days); and at Athlone, 32·37 inches fell on 191 days.	*Weather Registries.*	
,,	From a series of meteorological observations from January, 1843, to December, 1849, made by Mr. Yeates in Dublin, and detailed to the Royal Irish Academy, "it appeared that there was not any one month which was either wet or dry, or of average weather during the whole of that period. The most settled weather was in August and December, and in those months the weather was either very wet or very dry; each was for four years very wet and for three years very dry." Taking two inches as the mean quantity for June;—it was remarked that if the fall of rain was more than 2¼ inches it was considered	*Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	wet, and if less than 1¾ inches it was decidedly dry. During those seven years June was four times very dry, and three times very wet. "The weather had a remarkable tendency to extremes; there were but eighteen months of average weather; thirty-two months were decidedly wet; and thirty-four decidedly dry. The average fall of rain in May was an inch and three quarters, [but] in May, 1843, more than four and one-half inches fell; in May, 1844, not much more than a quarter of an inch; and in May, 1845, very nearly the average quantity. This great and striking difference of weather in the same month in successive years, must have had a great effect on vegetation as well as on the state of the atmosphere. There was not a month of average weather in 1846, there was but one in 1845, and but two in 1844 and 1848. In 1846, 30½ inches of rain fell, and in 1848 upwards of 31 inches; most fell in April, and least in December. If it should appear that the climate of Ireland is liable to such great vicissitudes, it might be of importance to call the attention of agriculturists to the fact, lest by the occurrence of one or two favourable seasons they might be induced to cultivate crops which are dependent on dry warm weather at any period of their progress to maturity." The quantity of rain which falls during the months of December, January, and February, in an agricultural point of view, and also as regards epizootics and pestilences, is of comparatively slight account, but the rain-fall during the other months and seasons of the year is of vast importance. From Mr. Yeates' Tables, constructed from observations made in the city of Dublin, we learn that the month of March was above the average wet in 1844, 1846, and 1848; that April was unusually wet in 1846, 1847, and 1848; May presented more than the average amount of moisture in 1843; that June was universally wet in 1843, 1845, and 1848; July, in 1845 and 1846; August, in 1844, 1846, 1848, and 1849; September, in 1846, 1848, and 1849; and October, in 1846 and 1849. During the seven years there was but average weather for eighteen months; and more than the average quantity of rain fell on thirty-two months.—*Hogan.*		1846. Great snow-storm in France, and a very severe hurricane and earthquake at Guadaloupe. About the middle of January commenced one of the most terrific and protracted tempests that ever swept the Atlantic, continuing with little or no intermission for forty-five days. April,—ruinous effects of the rain and great floods in England; a great thunder-storm over Winchester, &c. August 1st, a tremendous thunder-storm in London, and the neighbouring shires—the storm burst at once as though a water-spout had broken; the damage done was very extensive. August 6th, another severe thunder-storm in London, the thermometer at the time ranged from 78° to 86°. "Perhaps in no one season were there ever before known so many severe thunder-storms in England as we have had in the last three months." August 5th, the thermometer in Paris in the shade 101·75°, the hottest day since 1825; a violent thunder-storm in the evening. September 7th, a thunder-storm in Yorkshire. October 20th, great floods in France along the banks of the Loire, sweeping away houses, bridges, villages, and railways. 200 houses destroyed in the city of Rouen, "upwards of 2,000 persons are without food or raiment. The town of St. Firman, containing 600 souls, has been entirely engulfed, the inhabitants being surprised in their beds, were unable to find means to escape, and the whole perished." November, a violent shock of earthquake in Scotland. December, a great snow-storm at Newcastle and its neighbourhood, with some brilliant flashes of electric fire.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
"	An intensely heavy shower was noted at Markree Castle, county Sligo, on the 6th of August this year, when 0·409 of an inch of rain fell in fourteen minutes, or at the rate of forty-two inches for one day.—*Cooper.*	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	
"	January.—"Never, perhaps, has there been known such a continuance of tempestuous weather as has prevailed during the past month. Already we have reported the loss of more than forty vessels; upwards of fifty have been since utterly lost, and about 100 lives."	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	March 3rd.—A great snow-storm from the S.S.W. in Dublin and Killarney. 7th.—A great storm was felt, particularly in Antrim and Down. 18th.—Weather changeable: at Waterford, snow, hail, and sunshine successively each day. The weather very inclement, high winds, snow, and sleet, also a sharp frost at Galway, Armagh, and Sligo. April 8th.—For the last few days there was December weather, with frost and snow at Belfast. "We do not remember so harsh and disagreeable a spring as that now drawing to a close." June 3rd. The thermometer stood at 85° in the shade in Limerick; 84·75° at Belfast; and, in Dublin, when placed in the sun, it rose in ten minutes from 74° to 110°; in Wexford it was 99° in the shade, in a room, and 116° in the sun; in Tyrone, 81° in the shade, and nearly 120° in the sun; at Londonderry, 86° in the shade. Since 1826 there was not such a continuance of fine weather nor so favourable to vegetation. So intense was the heat at Loughrea that four or five fat pigs dropped dead—the heat, in fact, being as intense as any that could be ordinarily felt in the East or West Indies. 18th.—Great thunder-storms at Ballymote and Ballyshannon, and at Enniskillen, where the county gaol was injured. 19th.—A dreadful torrent of rain between Ravensdale and Dundalk committed great destruction: and Armagh was visited by the most fearful thunder-storm remembered for many years; the weather at Londonderry and Limerick underwent a sudden change from tropical heat to heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, and then intense cold, with showers of hail on the 24th. July 15th.—"St. Swithin made his appearance in a smart, continuous down-pour of rain, and on the 16th the city [of Dublin] was visited with one of the most severe thunder-storms which we have had for several years, followed by a deluge of rain." 17th and 18th.—An awful thunder-storm at Kilkenny and Portrush. 20th.—"During the past week a great quantity of rain has fallen, which lodged several fields of wheat; likewise a hail-storm, which materially damaged the oat and potato crop; some of the hail-stones measured two inches in diameter." 24th.—A thunder-	*Public Newspapers.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1846.	storm at Carlow, with great hail; after the storm several basketsful of marine shells were collected in Colonel Bruen's park. August 8th.—A fearful thunder-storm and rain at Westport, Athlone, and also at Belfast where two men were killed; it was feared that the lightning and rain would militate against the potato crop. 17th.—Tremendous torrents of rain fell in Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's County, Waterford, and Galway; fearful destruction of the crops from the bursting of the river at Meelick, county Clare, and in parts of Limerick; "wheat, meadowing, potatoes, were all swept away; I never witnessed," writes one of the reporters, "a more complete scene of desolation." And again we read—"There has not so much rain fallen here [Roscrea] for the last twenty years; it has caused great floods; thirty-six crows were found dead under a tree, killed by the storm and heavy rain." All the papers report the great damage done to the crops through the country by the violent rain-storm of the 17th and 18th. September 8th.—"An extraordinary meteor was observed to pass over Clogrennan [county of Carlow]; it appeared to be about twice the size of the moon, of a circular form, and intense brilliancy, with a motion resembling the bounding of a spent cannon ball along the surface of the hill." October 23rd.—A great storm occurred in Cork and the surrounding country; fatal accidents in Limerick and its vicinity. November 19th.—Great storm and floods at Waterford and Kilkenny. 21st.—A great storm at Dublin; great floods in the Dodder. December 14th.—Severe frost and snow.	*Public Newspapers.*	
"	May, as also the early part of June, was warm and genial. July was dry and fair till towards the end. There were continual heavy rains during August. September was dry and fine; but a hoar frost occurred upon the 3rd of October, and early in December a severe frost injured the turnip crop.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	"The autumn of 1846 had been unusually dry, and very many of the mills in several populous districts were not able to be worked from a deficient supply of water. The town of Tuam was for two days without a supply of bread." [This cannot, however, apply to the month of August, which was very moist.]	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
"	The summer of this year was characterized by extreme wet and much wind.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	On the evening of the 3rd of August Mr. Cooper observed a "most singular cloud, extending over the east end of the range called the Ox Mountains [county of Sligo], and accurately imitating a higher range of mountains somewhat more distant; afterwards an extremely white vapour, resembling a snow-storm, extended itself along the southern declivity of the range. I remarked [he continues] to a friend at the time that I thought that this vapour might be charged with the fluid causing the disease in the potato], and as he lived near the district, I requested him to make inquiries. He has since informed me that the blight fell on that evening or night upon the whole of that side of the mountain where we had witnessed this strange appearance." From observations made by Mr. Cooper, at Markree, for a series of years, "the average fogs that have been noted is upwards of four—the night-fogs not two per annum. In this year [1846] the night-fogs have been ten—the day, two; there has been therefore a very great increase of night fog."	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	
"	"At this time it was remarked, a few days before disease fastened on the potatoes, that a dense cloud, resembling a thick fog, overspread the entire country; it differed from a common fog, in being quite dry and having a disagreeable odour."	*Bascome's Epidemics.*	
"	CROPS.—COMPLETE AND GENERAL POTATO FAILURE.—January 20th.—The Westport Board of Guardians state that "the potato rot is daily extending throughout the union; in many districts more than one-half of the crop is destroyed." It also spread at Cork and Limerick. Replies received by the Mansion House Committee from 453 correspondents, state, that 111 were of opinion that under one-third—110, that fully one-third—148, that one-half—and 84, that over one-half of the potato crop was lost. March 18th.—The early seed sown about Tarbert [county of Kerry] already showed symptoms of disease; potatoes in houses were becoming diseased at Waterford. June 3rd, "The potato disease appeared in the new crop in Cork;" on the 10th, at Raheny, county of Dublin, and also in Limerick, and Tipperary. 15th.—The potato disease is on the increase in the neighbourhood of Tirawley, and throughout the county Mayo. 26th June.—"The blight has attacked the wheat in Limerick, the ears being so withered as not to leave a vestige of grain." Potatoes dug near Clifden, county Galway, "were visibly affected by the blight; some spotted—others rotten, as if frost-bitten—and others apparently sound, which, when	*Public Newspapers.*	1846. "Last year's loss [of 1846] in the potato crop of Britain only, is estimated at £12,000,000; upwards of 4,000,000 of the population of Ireland have subsisted chiefly, we may say entirely, on the potato, and apart from this disease in the crop, great distress arising from a scarcity of food in early summer has been something like an hereditary evil in that country. The potato has also been the principal support of the poorer classes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and it has hitherto been considered an almost indispensable article in the diet of all classes in England."—TOWNLEY *on the Potato.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	boiled, were unfit for use." A correspondent, writing from Fermoy, county Cork, states, "that within the last three days the blight has committed dreadful ravages, and is now so decided that we can no longer flatter ourselves with even the chance of escape; it is north, south, east, and west of us." Again we read:—"The state of the potato crop is melancholy;" accounts received from Limerick, Mayo, Galway, and Clare, state that "the crop in many instances exhibits the appearance of having suffered from a hard night's frost; the whole stalks being completely decayed; on pulling up the decayed stalks no potatoes were found under them." About Dungarvan, county of Waterford, "when the stalks became prematurely withered, no potatoes were to be found, or, if any, not larger than marbles." In several parts of Tipperary the disease manifested itself with a virulence more intense and unsparing, if possible, than last year. In Cavan, Westmeath, Galway, and Kerry early in July, "the fields emit intolerable effluvia." This was also remarked on July 2nd, at Ballinasloe; and on the 10th, at Nenagh. The blight was more manifest in the stalks than in the former years, and its progress was more rapid. Towards the end of July the greater part of the crop throughout the country was affected. "Large fields which looked luxuriant and healthy, are now black and withered. The blight has exhibited itself both in the tuber and stalk; the leaves seem curled and shrivelled; a brown spot spreads the disease, and the stalk becomes so brittle that a touch breaks it." In Mayo it is said, "Large fields of potatoes are black and withered; the fruit-trees are blighted." The disease appeared in the county of Cork towards the end of the month, "when scarcely any have escaped; the apple-potatoes are entirely extinct." July 25th.—In Kildare, "destruction has again fallen on the potato crop." A correspondent writes, "It is not yet generally known—but the late oats has no kernel in it, and I am positive the yield will be deficient one-half." "A clean white deal table was left exposed one night in July in the city of Waterford, and in the morning it was found to be blackened and speckled in an astonishing manner by the night dew. Those spots were somewhat like ink, and could not be washed out; no doubt the cause of this strange phenomenon was the potato blight." About the 1st of August the potato disease had spread throughout the counties of Westmeath, Longford, and Fermanagh; the leaves had become quite black. Fearful progress of the disease in Cork, Mayo, and Sligo; the stench from the fields was intolerable: the odour from decaying flesh could not be more offensive. The crop at Belfast was "in a deplorably infected state." 10th.—General failure of the potato crop in Wexford. 13th.—The *Mayo Constitution* states that "the late severe lightning seems to have finished the work of destruction." The *Tipperary Vindicator* says: "The disease appears to be of the most malignant character; the leaves and stalks appear tainted as if with a corroding mildew, or as if vitriol or some caustic material was thrown upon them;" not even one garden near the town of Clare has escaped the ravages of the disease. "Most deplorable accounts of the blight are daily heard, and it is melancholy to think that its fearful ravages have spread their baneful effects far and wide over the United Kingdom and also other countries." In districts of Tyrone "there is not a plot of potatoes but is now more or less affected." "The potato crop in the neighbourhood of Borris-in-Ossory presents a melancholy aspect. Where no disease was apparent a few days ago, all are now black. Details are needless—the renewed calamity is everywhere." "I do not think [says a writer] there is one acre of potatoes safe in this part of the country [Crossakeel, county Meath]; the stalks are all as in November, and the most offensive effluvia arises from every field." "The destruction has come so suddenly and so universally as to appear the consequence of some general, perhaps atmospheric agency." "The failure this year is universal—[Skibbereen, county Cork]; for miles, a person may proceed in any direction without perceiving any exception to the awful destruction. While travelling to Limerick, a distance of eighteen miles, we noticed only one field which had escaped the ravages of the disease, and on returning, two days after, the disease was rapidly spreading through every part of it." "We have had an opportunity of observing the state of the potato crop from one end of the county of Antrim to another, and saw only one uniform gloomy evidence of destruction. The potatoes everywhere exhibit the appearance of a lost crop; the disease is prevalent to a melancholy and alarming extent." All the papers agree in announcing the almost total destruction of the potato crop. The air in many places was tainted	*Public Newspapers.*	1846. The potato disease appeared at Anglesea and Carlisle early in spring.—*Saunders' News-Letter.* 1846. A disease similar to the potato blight appeared in the wheat of Belgium. July 10th, Reports of the appearance of the potato disease in various parts of England. 18th, the barley on Colswold Hills and in Gloucester Vale was attacked by a species of grub, which cut off the ear at the bottom before it came out—the grub, when fully grown, resembled the wire-worm. A London paper remarks the diseased appearance of the gooseberries, which it attributes to the great moisture in the early part of the season. In August, various English and Scotch papers report the progress of the potato disease in their respective countries. 29th, potato disease is progressing in France and in Canada. September 8th, we read of the appearance of a malady resembling the potato disease in the turnip crop, in the vicinity of Oxford. 10th, potato disease in French Flanders and Sweden. September 17th, the turnip crop in Morayshire is beginning to manifest the appearance of disease; beans and peas are also affected. Similar disease affected most of the fruit this season in Scotland.—September 25th, a disease appeared in the celery plant, which has been attacked by a small green insect. October 3rd, the disease which affected potatoes has attacked fruits, of which the apple is a specimen—the entire skin being perfectly black. October 29th, a new disease in apples about Bury, in Sussex.—*Public Newspapers, quoted in Freeman's Journal.* 1846. "The crops in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland were destroyed in the sunny season of 1846."—TOWNLEY. 1846. The rye harvest has so completely failed through France that it will scarcely produce sufficient for seed for the ensuing year; the oats have been scorched by the sun, and are inferior in quantity and quality. Portugal is menaced with an approaching famine, and Spain is too poor to assist her neighbour. Switzerland will be compelled to seek provisions from abroad.—*Times.* 1846. "On the continent, the rye and potato crops again failed, and prices rose early in the season above those ruling in England, which caused the shipments from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt to be sent to France, Italy, and Belgium, and it was not till late in the season that our prices rose to a point which turned the current of supplies towards England and Ireland."—*The Irish Crisis.* 1846. September, the potato disease is making considerable progress in France—almost the entire crop is attacked.—*Reformer.* 1846. The failure of the apple and pear crop in Hereford and other cider districts is almost general.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1846.	by a disagreeable effluvium, arising from diseased potatoes. Wheat and oats were reported to have got a blast in Wexford, and the produce is stated to be very short. A correspondent of the *Drogheda Argus* states that "the wheat in some districts is partially blighted. The oats is said not to yield well, and in some instances there is scarcely any pulp in the husk;" so also in Wexford—"the crop is light, and must fall far short of the anticipated produce." August 8th.—"The stench from the fields during the night is intolerable. In Fermanagh the disease has set in; the potatoes are rotting fast; a similar rot has attacked the flax; it falls as if cut. In Tyrone, not a field has escaped." Early in August the most deplorable accounts continued to pour in from all parts of the country, showing the extensive progress which the disease had made. During this month there was much lightning and constant rain. Upon the 18th it was said a sound potato was not to be found in the county of Meath; in some places, as in Armagh, only one portion of a field was attacked. Constant lightning and much electric light occurred during the nights. In Kerry, in addition to the destruction of the potato, "the oat crop presented an unusual lilac tinge to the eye; the turnips are tainted also, and the fields emit an offensive effluvia." 21st.—Destructive rain in the south of Ireland; much of the country was inundated, and the roads were impassable. Towards the end of the month, the counties of Monaghan and Londonderry were attacked with the potato disease; "for many miles round the latter, not an untainted spot of potato ground is to be seen; all is black and withered as if scorched with lightning. 31st.—"The failure of the potatoes in Galway is universal, in Roscommon there is not a hundred weight of good potatoes within ten miles round the town." On September 21st we read—At Borris-in-Ossory "the turnips are failing"; the distemper has also begun to affect the turnip crop in Limerick, Derry, and Armagh.	*Public Newspapers.*	1846. September, a disease similar to that in the potato has made its appearance amongst the turnips in Cheshire—the leaves of the celery are similarly affected.—*Manchester Courier.* 1846. The general failure of the potato crop in England by "raising the prices of grain and other provisions, materially influenced the condition of the poor," as did also the destruction of the crop planted in places where the allotment system prevailed as Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire. The failure in those counties has been the cause of peculiar distress, to which may be added the long-continued and severe cold of winter, which exercises a most important influence upon the working classes, and in consequence, the workhouses of many unions became full during the winter.—*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.* 1846. "The winter of 1845-6 was mild, and an abundance of green vegetables supplied, to a certain extent, the partial loss of the potato. In the absence of a system of agricultural statistics in this country, it is impossible to estimate the extent of the
"	"Although the potatoes of 1845 were much diseased this did not prevent the people from planting them largely in 1846. Towards the close of July they were in full bloom, and so promising in appearance, that the highest hopes were entertained of them. The people indeed at this period, notwithstanding the partial failure of 1845, had so little fear regarding them, that there was no appearance of that nervous anxiety which was so strongly manifested during the past year at the same period. In the year 1846 every circumstance tended to strengthen the severity of the calamity; the potatoes were, for the most part, planted late, and the weather in July being unusually warm the insects appeared early." This writer, with some others at the same period, attributed the disease to an insect called the *Aphis Vastator.*	*Mayne on the Potato Failure.*	failure of the potato or corn crop; but it is tolerably certain that the produce of wheat in 1846 was below that of the three previous years. The average price of wheat, which was 45*s.* or 46*s.* a quarter during the first twenty-two weeks of 1845, rose progressively to 60*s.* in October or November, when some relaxation in the corn laws was anticipated; prices fell, and ranged from 54*s.* to 57*s.* in the first twenty weeks of 1846. The new corn law received the Royal Assent on June 26, and the average price fell to 45*s.* for the weeks ending August 8 and 15. The spread of the potato blight was rapid and general. The worst anticipations entertained by the Government in 1845 were realized; and none of the provident precautions taken by Parliament to facilitate the supply of food for the population of these islands proved unnecessary. The wheat crop, though not abundant, was of good quality; but the weekly average price ranged in the last eleven weeks of 1846 from 60*s.* to 62*s.* The price of meat was above the average in 1846; tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles of common consumption had been rendered cheap by extended competition or alterations in the tariff." "The extent of the failure of the potato crop became evident in August. Ireland was thrown into a state of panic; and in England, as the year advanced, the pressure on the people must have been more severe than the price, as the importation of wheat implies, for the obvious reason that the lower classes, who fed on potatoes, could not purchase wheat in any quantity. On October 1st, by Order in Council, a Form of Prayer was issued to be
"	During the month of May, and up to the middle of June, confident expectations were entertained for the health of the potato crop, the early sowings of which were reported to be looking very well. About the 25th of the month we read that the potato in Down was altogether diseased, but that several counties in Leinster and Connaught had, up to that period, escaped; and, even in the beginning of the month of July the potato crop in many places presented a luxuriant appearance; but by the 18th of that month the disease "*prevailed almost in every part of Ireland.*"	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	In the summer of this year "the potatoes looked remarkably well, and there appeared every prospect of an abundant harvest, when it pleased an over-ruling Providence that almost the whole crop should be destroyed in one week. The wheat was barely an average crop, and the barley and oats were deficient; the money value of the loss in potatoes and oats was computed by the Government to amount to £16,000,000."	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
,	Mr. Cooper, of Markree, in the county of Sligo, reported the potato disease at the end of June this year, and likewise noticed a complete blight of some wheat in his vicinity.	*Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society.*	
	"In the early part of August the potato crop became suddenly, and to a very wide extent, injured by a blight, in almost every part of the country. The fearful prospect was such as led us to consider, with great anxiety, in what manner the Poor Laws could be made to operate as beneficially and effectually as possible; it was manifest that, in a wide-spread and overwhelming state of distress such a power could be relied on only to a small extent for relieving the destitution of the people."	*Report of the Poor Law Commissioners.*	
	"From the south [in August], and indeed from most parts of Ireland, the most unfavourable reports continue to reach us in reference to the potato crop. Districts which altogether escaped the blight last year have this season been severely visited by it, and, in consequence, all are now nearly unanimous in the expression of the fear that the growing crop will prove a decided failure."	*The Lancet.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1846.	"The summer of 1846 was unusually warm. The wheat appeared particularly fine. The appearance of the potatoes was most favourable, when suddenly they seemed blasted as if by lightning. The leaves withered; the stalks became bare and black; the whole plant was dead, while the tubers were in many places scarcely formed. The crop was destroyed; the food of a whole people was cut off!"	*Pim on The Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	said in churches 'in this time of scarcity.'"—*Report of Registrar-General.* 1846. In August the potato disease had advanced in England to a great extent. The early potatoes suffered most, but the later ones are showing symptoms of the same fatal disease. The stalks wither first, and immediately after the bulb is affected. Accounts from different parts of Scotland state that the disease is rapidly increasing in nearly every locality. In Forfarshire the crop is said to be wholly destroyed. In Roxburghshire, Dunse, Aberdeen, Dundee, &c., similar results have already taken place; and although in other places a partial blight only has yet appeared, still its progress has been so rapid that great fears are entertained for the whole crop.—*The Lancet.*
"	Mr. N. Niven, late curator to the Botanic Garden of the Royal Dublin Society, in a letter to The Duke of Leinster, on the potato epidemic, written in August this year, says: "About the middle of July, I again detected the ominous spot; it was precisely as before—in small brown specks or blotches, chiefly on the leaves on the summits of the stalks. In the course of another week the blotchings became more general, and the formerly sound leaves beneath on the excised stems, became affected also. But especially rapid was the destruction of the foliage after the heavy rains and thick fogs we had about the beginning of the present month [August]. At that time, too, the atmosphere was much charged with electric fluid, and it may be a question whether that subtle agent has not greatly conduced to the increase of such remarkable blight. Who, therefore, but must deeply deplore the present, not only ominous, but really dead and dying condition of the crop? From all I have lately seen, it appears one sweeping epidemic from north to south, and from east to west; neither are its ravages confined to those countries: it is said to be universal, wherever the plant is in cultivation, even to its native Peru. It is undoubtedly an event of no common magnitude, and will, I humbly venture to predict, be found fraught with no ordinary results—results, notwithstanding present unpromising appearances, that I am of opinion may ultimately be of incalculable advantage to the interests of the people in these lands. It is a remarkable feature of the case before us that up to the present moment all human power, experience, and learning, have proved vain and futile in the discovery of any thing like an antidote, even in the way of mitigating or keeping in check the ravages of the disease; every expounded expedient has failed, or, at best, proved but of trifling avail. The seedlings I have had, both of 1845 and 1846, have been equally infected with the leaf disease, as have been the plants from the tubers; whereas the seedlings that I raised on the experimental ground in the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, in 1834, at the time I instituted my first experiments, were not at all infected with the root disease then prevalent, but were, without an exception, sound and perfect as could be desired."	*Pamphlet on the Potato Epidemic.*	1846. In the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie, Perthshire, many unequivocal indications that the murrain has already commenced its ravages among the potato crop. The stalks are dry and stunted-looking, with dark, rusty-like patches pervading them at short intervals; the leaves are black and shrivelled, many of them fallen off. In others the leaves have a slight yellow tinge, and are thickly dotted with small black spots. The stalks are very brittle, and the flower-clusters fall off with the slightest shake; the parts which are under ground have a diseased mouldy appearance, and seem already partly decomposed. In Devonshire, also, it is said that diseased potatoes have been met with, and that in many places in the neighbourhood of Exeter the disease is distinctly visible in the foliage of the crops, and is making rapid progress, having appeared in every variety of soil, and under almost every mode of treatment.—*The Lancet, August,* 1846.
"	"The blight in the potatoes took place earlier [than in 1845], and was of a much more sweeping and decisive kind. 'On the 27th of last month (July) I passed,' Father Mathew writes, in a letter published in the Parliamentary Papers, 'from Cork to Dublin, and this doomed plant bloomed in all the luxuriance of an abundant harvest. Returning on the 3rd instant (August), I beheld with sorrow one wide waste of putrefying vegetation. In many places the wretched people were seated on the fences of their decaying gardens, wringing their hands and wailing bitterly the destruction that had left them foodless.' The first symptom of the disease was a little brown spot on the leaf, and these spots gradually increased in number and size until the foliage withered, and the stem became brittle and snapped off immediately when touched. In less than a week the whole process was accomplished. The fields assumed a blackened appearance, as if they had been burnt up, and the growth of the potatoes was arrested when they were not larger than a marble or a pigeon's egg. Full-grown wholesome potatoes were not to be procured; and even in London and other large towns they were sold at fancy prices, and were consumed as a luxury by the wealthy. The crop of wheat was barely an average one, while barley and oats, and particularly the former, were decidedly deficient."	*The Irish Crisis.*	The chief of the alleged predisposing causes of the potato failure were the wetness of the summer of 1844, the severe frost of March, 1845, and the great heat of the fore-part of the summer of 1845. The season (observes Mr. Phillips)—"Was unusually cold, and marked by a continued absence of sunshine." Mr. Graham says—"The potato plant was rendered inert by the repellant action of cold, wet, and stormy weather."—Leibig ascribes the disease to "unusual moisture and cold;" and shows that in 1845 and 1846, throughout Europe, damp, cold, and rainy weather, followed heat and drought, just at the period of the most luxuriant growth of the potato. "The electric phenomena of a large portion of the period of both 1845 and 1846, throughout which the potato disease broke out and spread, were not a little remarkable, for at once singularity, unsettledness, violence, and aggregate duration.—*Rural Cyclopædia.*
"	DISTRESS.—January 18.—"Great distress at Kells; numbers of unemployed labourers, who would gladly accept 6*d.* per day, if they could get it. February 21st.—From Kilkee the relief committee reports that "972 persons are there in a state of abject poverty, and nearly deprived of all earthly means of subsistence, and the partially diseased potato is unfit for human food, and even its supply totally inadequate to satisfy the cravings of hunger. March 3rd.—Already the markets are but scantily supplied, and potatoes cannot be procured even at exorbitant prices." 6th.—At a meeting held in Killone, county Clare, it was stated that "there was not sufficient food in the parish for the inhabitants for one month." 25th to 27th.—Meetings were held at Lime-	*Dublin Evening Mail, Freeman's Journal, and other Public Newspapers.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	rick, Tralee, Naas, Croom, and Clare, to inquire into the amount of distress, and to make application for the commencement of public works. In one district alone in Clare 2,000 individuals were said to be without food or means of procuring it. On April 10th, famine was reported in Mayo, and awful increase of destitution in Limerick and Kerry. A large fund was collected about Nenagh for the relief of the poor in that locality. In the county Clare, so great was the distress that, in selecting the men for employment on public works, those known to have even one meal a-day were excluded from the number, by the universal shout of the multitude. In May, famine increased in Waterford, Clare, and Queen's County; deaths from starvation were reported from near Dungarvan, county of Waterford. The number of persons employed on public works for the week ending the 18th of July, was 332,164. Destitution was so prevalent in Galway that the officers of the Board of Works were obliged to dismiss the least destitute of the labourers to make room for those in greater want. In a population of 50,000, the great bulk of whom entirely depend on their daily labour for maintenance, only 625 are at present employed on the public works in that locality. "The ravages made by hunger—so visible in their haggard countenances, distracted manner, and wild expression—have rendered them furious." 31st.—Verdict by a coroner's jury in Clare, on a man who died from "starvation." Great distress in Kerry. August.—We read—"Hundreds are endeavouring to subsist upon the rotten potato." In the case of a man who died at Castlebar, from starvation, it was found that the only food used by himself and family for ten days previous to his death was rotten potatoes. In a letter from Mayo it is said "I would not give 5*s.* for all the potatoes in the parishes of Balla, Drum, and Rossee; not a grain of oatmeal is to be found in Westport." September.—Alarming account of the awful state of destitution of the poor in Mayo; great distress in Boffin Island. Starvation in Meath. October 1st.—In Cork, 1,438 persons got their breakfast at the workhouse. Food-riots occurred in Sligo and Dungarvan. Great distress in the King's County, Tipperary, and Waterford.—November 2nd.—Deaths from starvation in Cork county, near Macroom. 6th.—Great distress in Skibbereen; food riots at Kinsale and Limerick. 12th.—Deaths in Kerry, and King's County, from starvation and from eating rotten potatoes. 20th.—Deaths from famine reported in Mayo. 30th.—A fearful account of the increase of distress and deaths reported from Kerry. In Belfast, many of the poor are suffering extreme privation. Famine in Skibbereen, the deaths increase there daily. December 13th. In Skibbereen, the whole population are falling from fever and starvation. 29th.—Great destitution and mortality in the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	1846. February 7th—Food riots at Inverness, arising from the loss of the potato. —*Freeman's Journal.*
"	Large subscriptions were collected by local committees throughout Ireland, from the landed proprietors and others; and the sum collected was doubled by Government. Subscriptions were also collected in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Western Europe, and in the West and East Indies. "The citizens of the United States evinced their feelings for our sufferings by subscriptions on a scale such as never before were sent by one nation for the relief of another." From Turkey, from the people of India, the negroes of the West Indies, the red men of the far west of America, and even from the enslaved negroes of the United States, subscriptions for the relief of the distressed in Ireland were forwarded. "The aggregate voluntary collections of the several local committees in the years 1846 and 1847, exceeded £300,000. The subscriptions confided to the British Association and the principal central relief committees in London and Dublin, altogether amounted to £800,000. Before the end of the year the poor cottiers and labourers were utterly destitute. The calamity fell with peculiar severity on the farm servants; these were among the first victims of starvation. The price of food rose enormously: turnips were sold at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Want and misery spread throughout the land; disease rapidly followed. The poorhouses could not contain half the applicants who anxiously sought admission—often with no other object than to obtain a coffin to be buried in. The dead were buried hastily—frequently without a coffin. The bonds of natural affection were loosened. Parents neglected their children—Children turned out their aged parents." But these latter remarks apply to only a few localities in the west. By the failure of the potato crop "the poor lost their all; many have died from want, disease, and misery." The middle classes, from want of trade, and heavy expenditure, were in danger of becoming	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	pauperized; and the rich of all classes suffered severely. "Potatoes were not merely the food of the people, but in many places they supplied the place of capital and of a circulating medium." Their loss paralysed the industry of the poor man, and forced the farmer to dismiss his labourers and servants. The public works in this year afforded the means of subsistence to many who otherwise would have starved, and in time of great dearth supported 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 destitute persons at an enormous cost to the empire. In several instances the number fed with cooked food by a single relief committee, has amounted from 500 to 1,000 persons daily; and a clergyman, writing from Mayo, states: "2,500 individuals are now daily supplied with food at my soup-kitchen."		
"	August 11th.—"The quantity of Indian corn or oatmeal provided, was 98,810 quarters, which, at the rate of 1lb. per diem for each person, would support 490,240 persons for three months."	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	December.—"A terrible apathy hangs over the poor of Skibbereen; starvation has destroyed every generous sympathy; despair has made them hardened and insensible, and they sullenly await their doom with indifference and without fear. Death is in every hovel; disease and famine, its dread precursors, have fastened on the young and old, the strong and the feeble, the mother and the infant; whole families lie together on the damp floor, devoured by fever, without a human being to wet their burning lips or raise their languid heads; the husband dies by the side of the wife, and she knows not that he is beyond the reach of earthly suffering; the same rag covers the festering remains of mortality and the skeleton forms of the living, who are unconscious of the horrible contiguity; rats devour the corpse, and there is no energy among the living to scare them from their horrid banquet; fathers bury their children without a sigh, and cover them in shallow graves, round which no weeping mother, no sympathizing friends, are grouped; one scanty funeral is followed by another and another. Without food or fuel, bed or bedding, whole families are shut up in naked hovels, dropping one by one into the arms of death."	*Cork Examiner.*	
"	The numbers relieved during this year, in one hundred and twenty-nine workhouses open on the year ending 31st of December, were 250,822 persons. The number of inmates underwent a gradual decrease from June to its minimum on the 29th of August, being then 43,655, from which it increased to 96,248 the last week of December, when the total number of sick, exclusive of 1,592 lunatics and idiots, amounted to 14,471, of which 2,198 were from fever. In Connaught and the south of Ireland, such has been the frightful state of distress that the workhouses were crowded to an extent far beyond their calculated capacity, and disease has been introduced by persons suffering under dysentery and fever, and has spread to the inmates and officers who were previously healthy; "in the present state of things, nearly every person admitted is a patient; separation of the sick, by reason of their number, becomes impossible; disease spreads, and by rapid transition the workhouse is changed into one large hospital." The number of deaths which occurred in these institutions during this year was 14,662, including 1,334 from fever, and from dysentery and diarrhœa together, 2,712.—*Census Returns.*	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	December.—In the county Donegal—"Nothing can describe too strongly the dreadful condition of the people. Many families were living on a single meal of cabbage, and some even, as we were assured, upon a little sea-weed." We were told that "the small farmers and cottiers had parted with all their pigs and their fowl; and even their bed-clothes and fishing-nets had gone, for the one object—the supply of food," and that "many families of five to eight persons subsisted on 2½lbs. of oatmeal per day, made into thin water gruel—about six ounces of meal for each! That there were at least thirty families in this little town [Dunfanaghy] who had nothing whatever to subsist upon, and knew not where to look for a meal for the morrow. We visited the poorhouse at Glenties [county of Donegal] which is in a dreadful state; the people were, in fact, half starved, and only half clothed. They had not sufficient food in the house for the day's supply. Some were leaving the house, preferring to die in their own hovels rather than in the poorhouse. Their bedding consisted of dirty straw, in which they were laid in rows on the floor—even as many as six persons being crowded under one rug. The living and the dying were stretched side by side beneath the same miserable covering!" Mr. Forster, writing from Ballina, county Mayo, to the committee,	*Transactions of the Relief Committee of Friends.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	represents the country as in "a truly deplorable state; in one small district no less than fourteen sudden deaths occurred, in which the verdict was 'death by starvation.'" 29th.—A correspondent from Kilfian parish, in that county, states, "that from one end of it to the other, the poor are without money, food, clothing, or hope of relief; no less than eight deaths from want of food have occurred within the last week, and dysentery prevails to a fearful extent." The same gentleman's report of the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, Fermanagh, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Longford, and Cavan, in the month of December in this year, and in April, 1847 states, that his examination disclosed a state of destitution and suffering which far exceeded that which had been at first supposed.	*Transactions of Relief Association of Friends.*	
"	In December the committee reports on the distress at this period, as follows:—"Whole families have been reduced to subsist on a single meal a day, of cabbage, or similar vegetable food; and instances have already occurred of death from want." On the 5th, Mr. Joseph Crossfield, writes from Boyle: "the condition of the poor is one of great distress, many have not tasted food for forty-eight hours, and numbers have eaten nothing but cabbage or turnips for days and weeks;—the children being in a condition of starvation, and ravenous with hunger." At Carrick-on-Shannon on the 6th, "poor wretches in the last stage of famine imploring to be received into the workhouse; women who had six or seven children begging that even two or three of them might be taken into it; some of these children were worn to skeletons, their features sharpened with hunger, and their limbs wasted almost to the bone. A widow, with two children, who for a week had subsisted on one meal of cabbage each day, were admitted." A woman with two children, and near her confinement, "stated that they had lived for the whole of that week upon two quarts of meal and two heads of cabbage. Famine was written in the faces of this woman and her children." There were 110 applicants, and but thirty vacancies; some of those who were rejected were far spent, and several of them having to walk six Irish miles, it was doubtful whether all would reach their homes alive; "the children exhibit the effects of famine in a remarkable degree, their faces looking wan and haggard with hunger, and seeming like old men and women."	"	
"	"That the cultivation of the potato has grown almost to a mania with him [the Irishman] there can be no doubt; on it he solely depends for his subsistence; with it he feeds his meagre family; with it he feeds his grateful pig; and with the pigs he sometimes pays his reluctant rent; or otherwise it may be a few oats or wheat is grown, and these too, generally sold for the same purpose. The act of the Government of last year, in so promptly throwing supplies of foreign corn into the country at a cheap rate, just at the time when it was most needful, certainly greatly helped to meet the necessities of the people; and, along with this, the large advances made both by means of local public subscriptions, and the amount of Government aid for the promotion of public works, contributed largely to the alleviation of the distress that did, to so large an extent, exist."—*N. Niven.*	*Pamphlet on the Potato.*	
"	On the failure of the potato crop in the autumn of 1845 becoming known to the Government, they ordered from the United States of America £100,000 worth of Indian corn, which, "owing to the prohibitory duty, was unknown as an article of consumption in the United Kingdom. The first issue of Indian corn meal was in March, 1846, and it is impossible to conceive the strong prejudice against it. The use of it was adopted in hundreds of households of the higher classes, for the purpose of overcoming the popular prejudice by the force of example." Central depôts were established in various parts of Ireland, for the issue and sale of the food obtained by the Government from America, and also sub-depôts. The time of the heaviest pressure upon these was the months of June and July, 1846. "If the Irish poor had been in the habit of buying their food, the object [their relief] would have been attained when a cheap substitute had been provided for the potato, but as the labouring class in Ireland had hitherto subsisted on potatoes, grown by themselves, and money-wages were almost unknown, it was necessary to adopt some means of giving the people a command over the new description of food; to effect this a system of Public Works was established, generally road making. The fearful extent to which the rural population had been thrown for support upon the Board of Works threatened a disastrous neglect of the ordinary tillage."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	"The first symptoms of neglected tillage appeared in the spring of 1846, and they were worst in those districts in which the relief works were carried on to the greatest extent. The attraction of money	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	wages regularly paid from the public purse, or the 'Queen's pay,' as it was popularly called, led to a general abandonment of other descriptions of industry in order to participate in the advantages of the relief works."		
"	"The largest number employed, in this first season of relief, was 97,000, in August, 1846. The whole sum expended in relief to Ireland up to the 15th August, was £733,372, of which £368,000 was in loans, and £365,372 in grants. The sum raised by voluntary subscription, through the relief committees, was £98,000. The average number employed [on the relief works] in October, was 114,000; in November, 285,000; in December, 440,000; and in January, 1847, 570,000."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	"It is highly to the honour of our countrymen in India that the first combined movement in any part of the British Empire was made by them. On the arrival of the news of the first failure of the potato crop, in the autumn of 1845, a meeting was held at Calcutta, on the 2nd of January, 1846, for the purpose of concerting measures to raise a fund for the relief of the expected distress; and a committee, consisting of the Duke of Leinster, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, and six other persons were solicited to act in Ireland as trustees. This example was followed at Madras and Bombay, and the result was that a sum of £13,920 was placed at the disposal of the committee."	"	
"	"An officer of the Board of Works observing the emaciated condition of the labourers, reported that as an engineer he was ashamed of allotting so little taskwork for a day's wages, while as a man he was ashamed of requiring so much. In some districts proof of attendance was obliged to be considered sufficient to entitle the labourer to his wages. The exhausted state of the workmen was one main cause of the small quantity of work done, compared with the money expended. Exposure to the cold and rain on the roads, without sufficient food or clothing, greatly contributed to the prevailing sickness." An order was subsequently made "directing that in case of snow or heavy rain, the labourers should merely attend roll-call in the morning, [to entitle them to] half a day's pay;" and if it afterwards became fine, if they returned to their work, they would be entitled to a further allowance.		
"	On the 29th of June, 1846, Sir Robert Peel's bill for the relaxation of the duties on foreign corn received the Royal assent. By this the scale of duties payable on wheat was to range from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per quarter, and Indian corn, previously charged with the same duty as barley, was to pay only 1*s.* per quarter.	"	
"	"The general failure of the potato crop (in 1846) spread despondency and alarm from one end of Ireland to the other. On the 6th of September the Lord Lieutenant ordered all the discontinued works (which had been discontinued in the August previous) to be recommenced, and sessions were rapidly held in all the southern and western counties, at which roads were presented in the mass, under the 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, the cost of which in some cases much exceeded the annual rental of the barony."	"	
"	"Taking for granted that no more than half be true that has been asserted relative to the extent of the injury caused by ulceration of the potato tubers, yet even that half would be enough to constitute it one of the severest calamities with which any country has been visited since the Hessian fly devastated the wheat crops of America, at the latter part of the last century."	*Johnson's Potato Murrain.*	
"	The sums expended by the Board of Public Works during the five preceding months (from the 1st of September, 1846.) were, in September and October, £54,878; November, £298,799; December, £545,054. The number of the destitute continued to increase at the rate of 20,000 per week.	"	
"	The Poor Law Commissioners received from the clerks of the various Unions in Ireland, during the August of this year, a large body of information respecting the appearance and extent of the potato blight, which will be found in detail in their Thirteenth Annual Report; and which shows not only the magnitude of the failure, but also the probable amount of distress that might be expected to follow. Early in the following month the Commissioners addressed a circular to the various Boards of Guardians, recommending them to be prepared in due time for any accession to the numbers of inmates, which the then circumstances of the Union might render probable.		
"	EPIZOOTICS.—"Various epizootic affections were prevalent amongst cattle," previous to the breaking out of fever in the county of Clare. "Pleuro-pneumonia prevailed, both previously to and during the epi-	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	demic, in the northern and north-western parts of the county" [of Derry]. In Tyrone "the ordinary epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent among cattle, previously to and at the same time as the epidemic fever," which commenced in December, 1846. The epizootic likewise spread through Carlow in this year. In most instances the disease prevailed amongst horned cattle both before and at the same time with the epidemic fever which began in 1846, and raged so violently in 1847. This was the case in the county of Kilkenny, where the fever commenced in April. An epizootic prevailed amongst swine in part of the county Cork. The disease among domestic animals appears to have been, generally, the pleuro-pneumonia, but we are expressly told that in the neighbourhood of Bantry "cow-pock extensively attacked the black cattle." Doctor Cronin, of Cove, county Cork, observed that before the breaking out of Fever, Purpura existed in the human subject, and "pleuro-pneumonia prevailed extensively amongst cattle. Inflammatory diseases existed among cattle in some parts, previous to, and in others simultaneously with the human epidemic."		1846. March 25th, a malignant infectious epidemic appeared amongst the cattle in the neighbourhood of Hardwick; a farmer lost 19 hogs out of 60. April 29th, the *Sheffield Independent* reports the appearance of a fatal epidemic among horses, and states that there was also a great mortality on the continent, and particularly in Russia. June 18th, large quantities of fish died in Askern Pool, and in the Knottingsby and Gool Canals from the great heat (England). July 15th, an epidemic among cattle in Forfarshire, which attacked the throat and windpipe, and was often fatal in one or two days. August 10th, a fatal epidemic among cattle in North Wales, particularly milch kine; "they are attacked with low fever, ending in rapid consumption and diarrhœa," also in Perth, Forfar, and the Royal farm, Windsor. 14th, the cattle epidemic in London. Pleuro-pneumonia prevalent among the cattle in Scotland, and with generally a fatal termination September 18th, great mortality in the cattle at Windsor, from the distemper. 24th, a fatal disease among hares in the North of England, numbers being found dead in the field; also amongst canaries in Lancaster.—*Freeman's Journal.* Cattle disease near Edinburgh was reported in June.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*
"	"Like other epidemics this [of Scurvy, Fever, and Dysentery,] was preceded by serious disease amongst cattle, especially horses and cows. The former were the first to suffer from what I rather think was of the nature of severe influenza; the latter were still more severely attacked, and very serious losses were incurred by the number that died over the entire country. This sickness essentially consisted in a very bad form of pleuro-pneumonia—not the disease as met with in the human subject, where either the pleuritis or the pneumonia so generally take the lead, but literally both diseases co-existing, and to a great extent—the quantity of lymph poured out, especially into the lung, being very considerable. This disease often became chronic, in which case tubercles were formed; and in one very remarkable specimen I was able to trace the tubercles not only through all their stages of growth, but literally growing from the inner surface of the pulmonary veins. Physical examination of the chest in these cases enabled me to state positively where mischief was going on and where not."—*H. Kennedy.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	In June a disease raged among the pigs in the county Wicklow; they turned purple when attacked. In September there was a prevalence of the distemper among the cattle in Londonderry and in the county of Louth.	*Saunders' News-Letter. Freeman's Journal.*	1846. April.—Fever and small pox prevalent in Inverness and throughout the Highlands of Scotland. July 27, great amount of sickness among the newly arrived Irish emigrants at Boston. August 3rd, prevalence of English cholera in London. 22nd, a letter from Trieste represents all Palestine to be in a state of famine. September 17th, typhus fever prevails to such an extent at Leicester, that the magistrates have taken the matter into consideration.—*Freeman's Journal.*
"	According to a report received from Mr. Kelly, steward to J. Evans, Esq., of Portrane, county Dublin, we are informed that the epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia, usually called the "Lung Distemper," commenced in that neighbourhood in 1846, and continued to the middle of 1855. "All breeds of cattle were equally affected on farms where the disease had made a lodgment—even calves a few days old were attacked—but the age at which it prevailed most was from three to four years. The mode of keeping or feeding did not seem to influence the susceptibility to disease. The epidemic prevailed most in the years 1853–54. The disease confined itself to particular farms. So early as about the year 1843 there was a general epizootic over Ireland, which continued several years afterwards, and was known as the 'foot and mouth disease.' It attacked equally sheep, horned cattle, pigs, deer, hares, and rabbits, and was of a most contagious character, a flock or herd being all infected in a day or two. Numerous blisters appeared on the mouth, and the feet presented the appearance of aggravated cases of common foot-rot in sheep. This disease, although very general, was not fatal. It continued up to the year 1849." [This latter was the Pustular Epizootic which preceded the pleuro-pneumonia in Ireland, and that invaded nearly every county, and which, according to some authorities, commenced as early as 1839.—*See also The Veterinarian for* 1842.	*MS. Communications.*	1846. Cholera still proceeding through Persia; in September it passed the Russian quarantine on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and ravaged the villages in that quarter, as well as a great number belonging to the nomad Cossacks. The city of Teheran was devastated. It also raged at Bagdad in this year.—*Times.*
"	The epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle commenced in the district of Connemara, county of Galway this year, and raged at times with great virulence during the following eight or nine years, as we learn from a return made to our queries upon this subject, by Dr. Suffield, of Clifden. All classes were equally affected. It was most fatal in summer and autumn, but not more than five per cent. were lost. The disease appeared to be propagated by contagion, especially in places where the animals were overcrowded in ill-ventilated sheds, yet many died upon the mountains during summer time. It was observed to be most prevalent during dry hot weather.	"	1846. "During the march of the Mormon worshippers across the desert, on their road to the new state of Deseret or Utah, after their expulsion from Nauvoo, they were greatly afflicted by endemic disease, chiefly remittent and yellow fevers. In one camp alone, 31 per cent. suffered." * * "Fearful mortality from famine and epidemic pestilence occurred in Gallicia; during the first half-year 1,234 deaths occurred and for the like period in the subsequent year, the mortality was 5,188! During this time the weather was distressingly hot in Canada—the thermometer frequently standing at 96° and 98°. Numbers were carried
"	The distemper among horned cattle prevailed in many parts of the county of Roscommon, in 1846, and was especially fatal amongst milch cows. According to the report of Mr. Sampey, of Ballyglass, county	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	Roscommon, the disease was most prevalent in the years 1852–53–54. It first appeared in winter, and made great havoc among several herds of cattle. The disease in pigs was likewise very prevalent in that neighbourhood, particularly among the modern breeds, which now form the principal portion of that stock. A few horses were affected; and, adds this authority, "sheep died with me in the year 1846 to a large extent, in consequence, as I believe, of the herds putting them into the empty houses in which cattle that died of the lung distemper had been skinned. Both sheep and cattle had mouth and hoof disease;" domestic fowl were also affected.	*MS. Communications.*	off daily by fever. Epidemic cholera, after raging with very great violence for two years in Persia, towards the end of the summer of 1846, broke out at Tauris and Teheran, and during the autumn advanced to places nearer to the Russian frontiers."—BASCOME.
"	A fatal epizootic prevailed among the pigs in the neighbourhood of Castlerea, county of Roscommon, in 1846; as many as fifty per cent. were carried off until it ceased in 1850.—*Glancy.*	"	1846 7. "This year and the following, 1847, epidemic remittent fever was prevalent in Scotland. In Glasgow it was noticed that a remarkable change had taken place in the epidemic constitution. Exanthematous typhus—a sort of continued fever, characterized along with other symptoms by an eruption over the body resembling measles, running a course on an average of 21 days, carrying off about 10 per cent.—was supplanted by a remittent fever, sometimes attended with petechiæ, but not with the measly eruption; it was also often accompanied by jaundice. About 15,000 persons fell victims to this disease, principally those residing in the ill-ventilated and filthy parts of the town—the poor and distressed. The smallness of the mortality compared with the severity of the symptoms and the debility it left behind, was a matter of surprise. This malady appears to have been very similar to that which prevailed in Dublin in 1826. Rutty, in his diseases of Dublin during forty years, mentions several epidemics which resembled the malady at Glasgow. They occurred in 1710, 1745, 1764, and 1765. There is also some resemblance between this fever and that which prevailed in Dublin, in 1816, as reported by Dr. Stokes."—BASCOME.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.	DISEASE.—"In the spring of 1846, Diarrhœa and Dysentery prevailed extensively either as idiopathic affections, or as complications or sequelæ of the reigning fever. In the month of October, gastro-purpuric fever ravaged Kilkenny, in common with many other parts of Ireland, as an epidemic of unparalleled extent and severity." It was characterized by frequent relapses, and in some places, by green vomit. "In a very large proportion of the half famished and broken-down individuals who crowded our hospitals, the liberal and long continued use of stimulants and nutritious food seemed alone capable of saving life."—*Lalor.* "Since the commencement of the present year fever prevailed to a considerable extent" in Markethill and its neighbourhood, in the county of Armagh. "Bowel complaints were also universally prevalent during the first four months of the year, and in many instances the disease could be traced to the use of the unsound potato."—*Lynn and Pratt.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	On the 28th January, a correspondent writing from Bantry, says —"Dysentery is very prevalent; fever, of a malignant type is also appearing."	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
"	In February, dysentery increased to an alarming extent;—but we read, "that the summer of 1846 passed over without producing much alarm; and the applications for the intervention of the Board of Health having only amounted to 17; the Board ceased its sittings in August."	"	
"	Epidemic Dysentery began to prevail in the South Dublin Union Workhouse about the month of April this year, and continued very mortal until August, 1848.—*Mayne on the Epidemic Dysentery in Dublin.*	*Report of Health Commissioners.*	
ARACHNITIS.	Early in spring spinal arachnitis proved fatal to some cases in the Rathdown Union Workhouse, county Dublin.—*Darby.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	An epidemic of cerebro-spinal arachnitis appeared in April in the South Dublin Union Workhouse. "In the months of April and May the Belfast Workhouse was visited by the same epidemic. It there proved rapidly fatal to some of the boys, and in June Dr. R. W. Smith and Dr. B. M'Dowell were commissioned to investigate its nature." In Ireland boys under twelve years of age were, with few exceptions, its only victims. "That the disease is of an epidemic nature seems to be proved by its whole history, and particularly by the simultaneous appearance of cases in several districts remote from each other."—*Mayne.* *See also under A.D.* 1842, *page* 229.	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
SCURVY.	Scurvy, from the use of diseased potatoes, was reported by Dr. M'Cormack from Buncrana, county of Donegal. In April, the cases there were, in addition to the symptoms observed in the county Kildare, in 1845, characterized by more well-marked symptoms of land scurvy, and were recognised as similar to the outbreak of that disease which had appeared among our troops in India, in 1834. The gums, mouth, and fauces, bore undeniable proof of the nature of the disease.	*Dublin Hospital Gazette.*	1846. Scurvy broke out in the general prison at Perth, and was described by Dr. Christison in the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal* for June, 1847, in which he says, when describing the necessary alteration in the dietary, from which potatoes had been for some time excluded, "that the main cause of scurvy in the year 1846 was the substitution of treacle for milk. There were no salt provisions. Fresh succulent vegetables, though not abundant, were not wanting. The restoration of milk arrested the disease. The outbreak of epidemic scurvy under a liberal saccharo-farinaceous diet, was a new fact in the theory of the disease. But the food was different from that commonly used by the working classes in the general population."
"	Dr. French, of Ballygar, county Galway, states:—"Shortly after the potatoes had ceased to be an article of diet, purpura or acute scurvy first attacked the poor. I observed it on the mucous membrane of the mouth in white blisters; in some running on to sloughing and affecting the throat and tonsils: so general was it, that I entered it as an epidemic of the season. Purpuric eruptions soon followed, being very prevalent in June and July, 1846, characterized by livid spots on the hands, face, chest, and other parts of the body, and in many attended with hæmorrhage from the bowels. Diarrhœa and dysentery followed extensively, either as an idiopathic affection, or as a sequela of purpura, attended in their advanced stage with general anasarca and debility." *See also the Dublin Medical Press for April,* 1847.	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	Dr. Little thus alludes to the scorbutic affection then prevailing in the district of Headford, county Galway:—"A very curious feature in the medical history of the past year, is the epidemic occurrence of	*Dublin Medical Press*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	a very strange description of ulcerated mouth and gums, attended with profuse salivation and some absorbent inflammation.		1846. December "Typhus fever still continues to spread in part of Berkshire."—*London Medical Gazette.*
"	"The state of health in Cork city was not below the average during the early part of 1846. Fever of a gastric type was rather prevalent in May, and cases of dysentery and scurvy were observed, the latter sometimes consecutive upon an attack of fever, but no serious amount of illness existed before the failure of the potato crop."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal,*	1846. "Cholera has broken out at Mossel, and appeared to be slowly spreading through Mesopotamia."—*Gazette Medicale.*
"	December 13th.—"In the county Mayo fever has set in of a malignant kind; also a new disease which attacks the lips and stomach."	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	"In the autumn of 1846 Newcastle-upon-Tyne was visited by epidemic scarlatina, in a most severe form. For a period of seventy years the disease had not been known to be so widely spread or so fatal in its progress."—*London Medical Gazette.*
SCARLATINA.	"In the beginning of March numerous cases of Scarlatina began to present themselves, and before the end of the month the disease had increased to such an extent both in town [Lisburn] and country, as properly to merit the designation of epidemic. In the months of April and May it raged most extensively, attacking not only the poorer classes in society but those in more comfortable circumstances; not only the young, but the middle-aged, and, in some instances, even the comparatively old."—*Kelso.*	*The Lancet.*	1846. December 7th. At Trebizonde the cholera was pursuing its march towards Europe. "It is approaching the Black Sea by the road taken by the caravans, whilst it ascends in another direction the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, shaping its course towards Syria. Europe, therefore, is menaced on two sides. Neither the elevation of a town nor the cold appears to arrest the terrible epidemic. When spreading from Meschid, where the disease first broke out, towards the west and south; it appeared to have passed over several vast districts, leaving behind it several populous towns, but at a later period the malady always returned, and desolated the localities which had been hitherto spared. The population of Tabriz, which counted 125,000 souls, is now reduced to 100,000. More than 15,000 perished, and all the foreign merchants have quitted it."—*Times.*
FEVER.	The depôt of the 46th Regiment, stationed at Armagh, was removed from that place, in consequence of a bad fever which broke out among the soldiers in the beginning of this year.	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
"	January 20th.—Fever has made its dread appearance in every locality; increase of fever in Waterford. 26th.—Increase of destitution and fever in Galway; a meeting held to petition the Irish Government for funds to procure an asylum for fever patients. February 24th.—Small-pox was very prevalent in Kells. March 17th.—Reports were made from different Dispensaries of Ireland, showing the fearful increase of Fever, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels, and the necessity for additional accommodation for fever patients. On the 27th we read of an increase of fever at Belfast; the disease was most prevalent in the low and ill-drained localities. April 1st.—At a meeting of the Ennis Poor Law Guardians, Dr. Carrige stated there was more fever in his district in the last ten days, than during the previous ten months. 8th.—Increase of fever at Ballymacarrett, Belfast. 22nd.—Fever at Ballynure, county Antrim, one-fifth of the inhabitants having had the disease within a few weeks. 30th.—Fever and scarlatina spreading at Tullamore. May 13th.—Fever at Maryborough, and also at Carrigeen, county Kilkenny. June 5th.—In Sligo. July 18th.—At Nenagh. August 3rd.—Great increase of fever at Maryborough and Nenagh. September 4th.—"Sickness from the use of the diseased potato has already caught poor cottier families in the county Limerick." 10th.—Great prevalence of fever in Belfast. 16th.—Death of a man in Clare from using diseased potatoes, reported on "Medical Evidence." 24th.—Typhus fever raging to an alarming extent in Mayo; in Cavan on October 12th. September 21st.—Fever is very prevalent at Borris-in-Ossory. 30th.—Fever, English cholera, and other infectious diseases, infest the dwellings of the poor. November 30th.—Fever broke out at Skibbereen.	*Freeman's Journal and Saunders' News-Letter.*	1846. "The epidemic constitution as exhibited in Edinburgh, and the neighbourhood, during autumn, was marked chiefly by an increase in the general mortality, by a tendency to most acute diseases, except those which are infectious, but especially by the prevalence of diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery. About the time this epidemic constitution established itself in the human race, an epidemic of great virulence, and which has commonly been considered to have been pneumonia with typhoid exhaustion prevailed extensively among milch cows, carrying off a vast number of them [in Edinburgh] as well as in many other parts of Scotland."—CHRISTISON, *in Edinburgh Monthly Journal.*
"	There was no great epidemic fever of any amount in the metropolis in the spring of this year, but the mortality increased towards the close of the year. The number of patients admitted into Cork-street Hospital was 4,555; the deaths were 435, thus raising the mortality to one in 11⅛. The mortality of females was unusually great this year. In summer some cholera cases appeared, and during the subsequent portion of the year dysentery was not uncommon. "The character of the fever of 1846, whether simple or complicated, was, on the whole, low, often typhoid: consequently it did not bear depletion." Fever began to increase during the autumn to such an extent as to exercise considerable pressure upon Cork-street Hospital; and in October the Board of that institution requested a report from the physicians as to the state of fever in the city, and "whether it is contagious in its character or merely arising from dysentery!" The erection of sheds was not considered necessary.—*Hanna.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1846. Scurvy appeared on board the United States blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, in the summer of this year, which shows how wide-spread the predisposing cause to this disease was at that time.—FOLTZ, in *American Journal of Medical Science.*
"	The following summary, derived from circulars issued by the present Assistant Census Commissioner in 1848–49, shows the origin and progress of the disease in 1846:—Fever began in November in Mitchelstown, county Cork. "It attacked equally those in good and bad health; but in some instances, as in Innishannon and in Cove, many in the best health, while in Mitchelstown, the majority had previously suffered from privation." Young persons appear to have been the subject of the epidemic more than those of more advanced life. "The pressure from without upon the city [of Cork] began to be felt in October; and in November and December, the influx of paupers from all parts of this vast county, was so overwhelming that, to prevent them from	*Dublin Quarterly Medical Journal.*	1846. "Since the beginning of this year mortality has been unusually high."—STARKS' *Report on the mortality of Edinburgh and Leith.* 1846. "Inadequate supply of water, imperfect sewerage, and general neglect of cleanliness leave quantities of organic matter to decay and putrefy, in the midst of crowded populations. In such circumstances, mortality, like

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1846.	dying in the streets, the doors of the workhouse were thrown open, and in one week 500 persons were admitted, without any provision, either of space or clothing, to meet so fearful an emergency. All these were suffering from famine, and most of them from malignant dysentery or fever. The fever was, in the first instance, undoubtedly confined to persons badly fed, or crowded into unwholesome habitations; and as it originated with the vast migratory hordes of labourers and their families, congregated upon the public roads, it commonly was termed 'the road fever.'"—*Popham.* In Cloghjordan, county Tipperary, the fever cases doubled in 1846 what they had been in the year previously. The disease commenced in Clonmel in November. The accounts from the counties of Limerick and Kerry do not record any increase of sickness during this year. The epidemic commenced in the county of Tyrone in the December of 1846. Young persons were those chiefly attacked then. The fever commenced at Loughgall, county Armagh, in the end of this year. "The lower classes were chiefly attacked; the majority of those affected having been previously in bad health. The epidemic materially declined as the poor were better fed. The fever was frequently preceded by scurvy. Individuals at the age of puberty were chiefly attacked,"—females more generally than males. "In Newry, dysentery existed as an epidemic during the autumn of 1846, being very fatal among the old and infirm, who, if not carried off, were so debilitated by its effects as to render them an easy prey to the fever which followed." In Dublin, although the great outbreak of the fever was in 1847, "yet cases were noticed to have occurred in the latter end of 1846 in a greater proportion than usual. Those first attacked were individuals who had been first reduced by bad diet or insufficiency of food, and, throughout the continuance of the epidemic, the lower classes were chiefly affected. In many cases the fever set in immediately after recovery from the effects of starvation; and, although scurvy preceded the disease, neither it nor purpura was noticed to have occurred as a concomitant symptom." In the province of Connaught, the epidemic commenced in many places during the year 1846, especially in the counties of Sligo and Leitrim; in the former locality the young were chiefly attacked; in the latter fever broke out so early as June, when upwards of two hundred cases were at one time in the Workhouse at Carrick-on-Shannon; "while in the remote northern hilly districts of the county it did not appear until December, 1847;" those attacked were, for the most part, reduced from want of food. In some parts "the fever was preceded by aphthous ulcers on the tongue and gums;" young persons were those chiefly attacked, and females more than males. In the county of Roscommon the previous health of the population was much impaired; bowel complaints were frequent; the fever commenced in the end of 1846 or beginning of 1847, and was very prevalent. The workhouse of Castlerea was one of the most severely afflicted during the epidemic, of any similar class of institution in Ireland—as many as fifty persons a week having died at one period subsequent to this—and for a long time all attempt at separate burial was found impossible. In the county Galway, the epidemic of both dysentery and fever appeared at Ahascragh and Clifden, separate ends of the district, at the end of this year.		putrefaction, is always increased when temperature is high, and epidemics of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera prevail. Thousands of the people of England were carried off by these diseases, in the last quarter of the year." "In Manchester, the centre of a victorious agitation for commercial freedom, 13,362 children perished in seven years, over and above the mortality natural to mankind. These little children, brought up in unclean dwellings, and impure streets, were left to breathe the subtle, sickly vapours, soothed by opium, a more cursed distillation than hebenon." "The high price of provisions, depression of trade, and distress, are referred to by the Registrars of Stockport and Little Bolton, as causes of the high mortality in December. The failure of the potato crop, and the dearness of provisions, left the poor very ill able to provide the additional clothing and firing required by the severities of the weather, and their sufferings must have been aggravated where their earnings were at the same time diminished." No mention is made of the potato disease having had any direct connexion with the mortality. The potato, in a state of partial disease, has, no doubt been extensively consumed, without giving rise to any specified malady in man, or indeed having any appreciable connexion with the disorders of the bowels and fever, which grew prevalent about the time the last crop came into use. "The number of deaths registered in England, in this year was 390,315; being greater by 40,949 than in 1845, and implies a higher rate of mortality than was observed in any one of the eight previous years, 1838 to 1845." The winter was mild and the mortality less in the winter quarter of 1846; "the excess rose on the last half of the year 1846." "Temperature, the command of food by the working classes, epidemics, and the general condition of the streets and dwellings, have all a certain effect on the rates of mortality; but there can be little doubt the low mortality in the present table is to be ascribed to the extraordinary mildness of the winter of 1846. The mean temperature at the Greenwich Observatory was nearly 5 degrees above the average of twenty-five years."—*Ninth Annual Report of Registrar-General.*
"	EMIGRATION.—The number of Irish who emigrated this year from English and Irish ports, as estimated by the Emigration Commissioners, amounted to 105,955, of which 38,813 were from Irish, and 67,142 from English ports.	*Emigration Commissioners' Return.*	
"	To increase the security of the emigrants, additional agents were appointed by the Government to Liverpool, and to different Irish ports; and the annual vote in aid of colonial funds for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants from the United Kingdom was increased from £1,000 to £10,000. "The emigration of 1846 from the United Kingdom, which was the largest ever known up to that time, amounted to 129,851 persons." In addition to these, "from the 13th of January to the 1st of November, 278,005 immigrants arrived at Liverpool from Ireland, of whom only 122,981 sailed to foreign countries. The Irish labourers who annually visit England, estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000, are included in these latter numbers.	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	Two hundred thousand pounds sterling were remitted by emigrants to their friends in Ireland in this year, by small orders of from £1 to £10, from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore alone, to enable them to emigrate. *See also the Irish Crisis.*	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The deaths returned to the Census Commissioners as having occurred this year, amounted to 122,889, in the proportion of 114 males to 100 females, being an increase of 35,989 over the deaths	*Census Returns.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1846.	returned for the previous year. Of the specified causes, the class of zymotic diseases amounted to 42,303, or more than one-third of the whole; the item for fever alone being as high as 17,145, and dysentery and diarrhœa taken together, 9,087. The deaths from small-pox this year amounted to 3,730, being an increase of 685 upon the returns for that disease in the year 1845. The total deaths in the Workhouses this year amounted to 14,662, in the proportion of 105 males to 100 females, and in Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions 4,570—in the proportion of 122·1 males to 100 females. The number of Fever Hospitals in operation (and from which we have received returns) during the year 1846 was 93; the number of receptions therein amounted to 40,620, and the deaths were 2,484, or 1 in 16·4 of the receptions. Although deaths attributed to starvation had been generally increasing from 187 in 1842; to 211 in 1843; and 268 in 1844; up to 516 in 1845, the returns for 1846 present a notable increase in this respect, since as many as 2,041 deaths were registered from the different forms as having occurred this year from that cause. Upon 68 of these, 59 males and 9 females, coroners' inquests were held. With the exception of the year 1850, the number of murders committed this year were less than in any year during the whole decade, being only 38; and the same decrease refers to Infanticide. The number of suicides, however, presented a manifest increase this year, and continued so until 1851. The average number of suicides on which inquests were held, was very little more than 69 per annum for the four previous years, but in 1846, as many as 76 cases of self-destruction were recorded, and for the four following years, the average was something above 104, and in 1848 the deaths from this cause amounted to 120.		
A.D.1847.	WEATHER.—The temperature of this year was rather below the average, the mean being 48·8°. The highest point reached by the mercury was 74·5°, on the 13th of July, and on the 2nd of August; and the lowest to which it fell was 12·5°, on the 13th of February, being the lowest point registered at the Ordnance Observatory from 1831 to 1852. The means of the lowest in March, April and May, were much below the average of these months—whereas the months of October, November, and December, were more than usually warm. The amount of moisture this year in the vicinity of Dublin, was much less than during any year in the pestilential period, the quantity of rain which fell being but 24·04 inches, but it rained on 230 days. The months of March, July, August, September, and October, were more than usually dry, and scarcely any month exceeded the average amount of moisture. The seasons were in accordance with the foregoing. The mean of the barometer was 29·73.	*Ordnance Observations.*	1847. February 8–9, great snow-storm in England. April 22nd, at 9 o'clock, P.M., a new mouth was formed on Mount Vesuvius, from whence issued five currents of lava. The uncommon appearance of three distinct parheliæ, or mock suns, was witnessed at Aberdeen this day (June 12th).—July 12th, great heat in London, the thermometer 96° in the sun, 84° in the shade; 13th, 98° in the sun, 86° in the shade; 14th, 104° in the sun, 92° in the shade; a fatal case of *coup de soleil* occurred in Covent Garden. A great fall of rain in the Highlands, and a consequent overflow of the Tay. Unusually dense fogs in London. A violent shock of earthquake was felt in several parts of South Wales and in Scotland. A violent volcanic eruption in the island of Fogo, Cape Vert. On August 11th, tremendous hail-storm at Alcobondas, near Madrid, some of the hailstones weighed half a pound, and numbers of oxen, sheep, hares, rabbits, &c., were killed. August 2nd and 3rd, eruption of Mount Vesuvius. September 9th, a hurricane in the Highlands, the growing crops were *scutched* as if subjected to the action of the threshing-mill; and potatoes and beans appeared as if visited by a severe frost, blackened and broken. A new volcano discovered at Amargoura, one of the Oceanic Islands, on the 9th July. So dense were the clouds of dust which it emitted that vessels passing were obliged to have their lamps lighted, the atmosphere being completely darkened by it. December, great storm on the western coast of Scotland and England.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.* 1847. September 24th, the greatest magnetic disturbance since September 25th, 1841.—*Edinburgh Witness.*
"	The fall of rain registered at the College of Surgeons, in the city of Dublin, was 22·59 inches; that by Mr. Yeates, near Richmond Prison, 21·65 inches; and by Professor Lloyd, at Trinity College, 25·80 inches. At Cork Institution, 57·29 inches were registered; by Mr. Cooper, at Markree, county of Sligo, 37·17 inches (on 278 days); at Armagh Observatory, 32·27 inches; and at Athlone, 23·50 inches on 172 days.	*Weather Registries.*	
"	A severe frost upon the 12th of February, on the night of which the mercury in the thermometer fell to 18°. Snow on the 30th of March. Frequent auroræ during the autumn of this year.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	An unusual variation of temperature occurred in the second week of February this year. "The greatest depression took place on the morning of the 13th, the minimum temperature being 16·7°" at the Magnetical Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin. "A registering thermometer exposed to radiation towards the sky, exhibited at the same time the temperature 12°. At Mr. Yeates' house, on the south side of Dublin, the minimum thermometer registered 11°. Temperatures so low as these, although not uncommon in England, have not occurred for many years in this country. On this day [the 13th] the rise of temperature was so rapid and so continuous, that the day maximum was entirely obliterated. In six hours, namely, from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M., the increase amounted to 19 degrees."—*Lloyd.*	*Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	January 24th.—A tremendous gale at Galway. February 8th.—A heavy fall of snow in Tipperary and Belfast. May 4th.—In Tipperary, the thunder and lightning during the past week has had any thing but a beneficial effect on vegetation. 28th.—All farming operations suspended for some days past in Mayo from the severity of the weather, a continued fall of rain accompanied by a piercing wind. 29th.—A great thunder-storm in Dublin. Sir J. Murray states, that "Of thunder-storms there has been an enormous prevalence this year; the average during 12 years has been three, and never exceeding seven; whereas during four months this year there have been ten." June 7th.—The heat for the last few days has been excessive, and	*Freeman's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	vegetation is going forward with a rapidity we never before witnessed. November 7th.—A heavy fall of rain in Kerry. December 4th and 8th.—A great storm on the west coast of Ireland and in Dublin Bay; it was likewise severely felt along the coasts of England and Ireland on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.		
"	July 3rd.—"The weather appears propitious for fertilizing the crops to a degree perhaps unprecedented in the annals of agriculture."	*Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	Upon the 13th of December a remarkably brilliant meteor was observed at Dublin.	*Proceeding of Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	CROPS.—VERY EXTENSIVE POTATO FAILURE.—On January the 27th it was discovered that the potato disease had attacked fresh plants, growing in pots in houses. On the 21st of April the disease made its first appearance near Belfast, and also in the King's county. On May 29th there was unquestionable appearance of the disease in Carlow and the Queen's County. On June the 3rd we read—"The potato disease has appeared again and is very malignant; specimens of diseased potatoes were exhibited from various parts of the country, at a meeting of the Agricultural Society." 5th.—The disease was reported in the county of Cork, and also at Lurgan, county Down. 7th.—Apprehensions were entertained for the potato crop," which does not exceed one-tenth that laid down in former years, and, on examination, the taint seems similar to that observed on the leaves in 1845." Mr. Barnes, of Moynalty, in the county of Meath, reported that not the slightest appearance of the disease had appeared in that locality upon the first of June, and such was the healthy appearance of the crops, that expectations were entertained even until the end of July that the disease had been arrested; but in October it was found to have spread extensively. The crops in Limerick, including the potato, were at first most luxuriant. July 7th.—The potatoes were diseased in the county of Clare; and a field near Cork, which presented a most cheering appearance in the evening, on the following day was withered and black. 19th.—The wheat near Roscommon town was materially damaged by smut. 22nd.—Near Cloghjordan a field of potatoes assumed a completely black appearance in one night. In August, the blight appeared in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. On the 11th it was making rapid progress there and in the county of Galway; a partial blight had also occurred in the counties of Monaghan and Tipperary. "We fear that the potato crop will share the fate of last year; they are becoming black and shrivelled at the tops." There is a glut in the market, the owners wishing to sell them before they become affected with the dreaded blight. 30th.—The disease has now extended till scarcely a field has escaped, but in September, we read, it is stated to be not "so virulent as last year."	*Freeman's Journal and Saunders' News-Letter.* *Farmer's Gazette.* *Freeman's Journal.* " *Dublin Evening Mail.*	1847. Universal migrations from the Continent (to England), in the year 1847, of the cabbage butterfly, the bee (aphis), and of the lady-birds; and also of the Vanessa Cardin, flying over a district in a column from 10 to 15 yards wide, for two hours successively.—THOMPSON'S *Annals of Influenza.* 1847. July 26th, a singular blight infected the gardens in the vicinity of Bath, caused by a black insect attacking the plants and flowers of all descriptions. The potato disease at Gloucester, but of a milder character in Devon and in Scotland.—*Bath Chronicle.* 1847. Potato disease broke out in Poland.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.* 1847. June.—"The French Government have just issued an order that scientific men, in the principal towns of each of the eighty six departments of France, shall examine, microscopically, every fortnight, the growing potatoes in the several districts, with a view to discover if the plant be again tainted, and the cause of such a calamity, if it should again arise."—*Medical Gazette.*
"	The great dryness of the summer injured the turnips and other green crops, and prevented the growth of aftergrass. Still, the crops grew with great luxuriance, and the produce was plentiful. The wheat crop was unprecedentedly large, the yield good, and saved in excellent condition. The produce of the oat crop was very unequal throughout the country. "Although the blight re-appeared on the potatoes in some districts, it was only partial, and the crop has been probably a full average on the extent of ground planted."	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	
"	Aug. 18.—There was a failure in the beans, from a disease similar to that in the potato. In the month of September—Some blight was observed upon the grain crop.	*Evening Mail. Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"In those parts where the population hitherto mainly subsisted on the potato, it was raised with great facility on the mountains by burning the peat soil and setting potatoes on the ashes. The potato being plenty, horse, cow, pig, all were fed; but pigs are now almost extinct, horses reduced one-half, and black cattle one-third. Supposing the potato restored, it would take years to replace the capital of the small farmer." In Milford, county Donegal, "the corn crop will not support the population for more than three or four months; extensive fisheries are known to be available, but the boats and fishing tackle are at present very rude."—*Supplementary Appendix.*	*Report of Relief Commission.*	
"	Captain Mann, in his narrative of the effects of the introduction of seeds by the Government into the county of Clare, states, "The first supply sent for sale was received on the 13th of March, up to which period the prospect of the tillage of the land being neglected, was very alarming. The seed-grain had been either partially or wholly, in most cases, consumed for food. * * * I have now the pleasure to state, that instead of this part of the country being as described, the turnip particularly has become a general produce with even the poorest. Quantities are daily exposed for sale, and, with a mixture of Indian-corn meal, rice, or flour, it is used as a substitute for bread."	*The Irish Crisis.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1847.	"Notwithstanding the apprehensions that have been entertained concerning the tillage of the land, great progress has been already made. The quantity of potatoes sown has more than trebled the amount anticipated, and is at present in a healthy state." May 20th.—I fear an unusual want of employment in districts purely agricultural during the ensuing summer. The farmers are executing all their work by the aid of their families, and by mutual assistance rendered one to another. Servants have been generally discharged.	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	In the third year (1847) the disease had nearly exhausted itself, but it still appeared in different parts of the country. "Although the potatoes sown in Ireland in the year 1847 were estimated only at one-fifth or one-sixth of the usual quantity, it would have been a serious aggravation of the difficulties and discouragements under which that portion of the empire was suffering, if the disease had re-appeared in its unmitigated form. The crops of wheat, barley, and oats, in almost every part of the United Kingdom, and in most of the neighbouring countries on the Continent, were this year magnificent. It now became more and more apparent on the brink of what a precipice we had been standing, as the unusually small remaining stock of old corn came to light, and the exhausted and embarrassed state to which every description of business had been reduced, gradually declared itself." The potatoes "generally used by the people of Ireland were of the coarsest and most prolific kind, called lumpers, or horse potatoes, from their size; and they were for the most part cultivated, not in furrows, but in the slovenly mode popularly known as 'lazy beds.' The produce of the potato is more precarious than that of wheat or any other grain; besides many other proofs of the uncertainty of this crop, there is no instance on record of any such failure of the crops of corn as occurred in the case of potatoes in 1821, 1845, 1846, and 1847, showing that this root can be no longer depended upon as a staple article of human food."	"	
"	The Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant, being desirous of ascertaining the quantity of food produced this year, ordered Returns to be collected both of tillage and live stock in Ireland. The inquiries were carried out under the direction of Colonel Larcom, R.E., then one of the Commissioners of Public Works. The Returns were obtained through the medium of those most efficient Bodies, the Constabulary and Metropolitan Police. These Agricultural Returns have been since continued annually, and for the years 1851, 1852, formed a portion of the present Census Inquiry. The following is an extract taken from Colonel Larcom's Report of the extent of land returned under crops, and the total quantity of produce in 1847 :—	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	

Description of Crops.	Extent under Crops.	Quantity of Produce.
	Statute Acres.	Quarters.
Wheat,	743,871	2,926,733
Oats,	2,200,870	11,521,606
Barley,	283,587	1,379,029
Bere,	49,068	274,016
Rye,	12,415	63,094
Beans,	23,768	84,456
TOTAL,	3,313,579	16,248,934
		Tons.
Potatoes,	284,116	2,048,195
Turnips,	370,344	5,760,616
Mangel Wurzel,	13,766	247,269
Other green crops,	59,512	729,064
TOTAL,	727,738	8,785,144
		Cwts.
Flax,	58,312	349,872
		Tons.
Hay,	1,138,946	2,190,317

"Turnips have been to a moderate extent introduced, and potatoes neglected. The amount of food produced in the country will be

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.

A.D.1847. found to differ exceedingly, from the Union of Kenmare, [county Kerry,] where there are but 135 lbs. of cereal food per annum for each individual, to the Union of Balrothery, [county Dublin,] which gives no less than 1,540. Taking the whole country, the average is 698 lbs. per annum to each individual. It must be remembered that in the remote and populous districts where regular rotation of crops had scarcely been introduced, turnips have been sown from necessity rather than from foresight, and by no means to the same extent to which potatoes would have been planted. They were sown, in fact, in despair, as the food of man, not of cattle."

The value of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1847, was estimated at £24,820,547, the Rates assumed in the calculation were those which had been adopted by the Census Commissioners for 1841, and were continued for the purpose of affording facility of comparison with the returns of the present period.

The number and estimated value of stock was as follows:—

Description of Stock.	Estimated Value of each.	Number.	Value.
	£ s. d.		£
Horses and Mules, .	8 0 0	557,917	4,463,336
Asses, ...	1 0 0	126,355	126,355
Cattle, . . .	6 10 0	2,591,415	16,844,197
Sheep, . . .	1 2 0	2,186,177	2,404,794
Pigs, ...	1 5 0	622,459	778,073
Goats, ...	0 7 6	164,043	61,516
Poultry, . . .	0 0 6	5,691,055	142,276
Total estimated value, . . .			£24,820,547

" The Council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, in their Report for this year, "sympathize with the members at large upon the fearful infliction with which this country has been lately visited—a calamity which no effort can stem, and the effects of which no present relief can sufficiently mitigate. The destruction of food, however, from domestic sources can only be beneficially supplied from the same quarter; and, as the acknowledged organ of that interest which has suffered most, they now call emphatically upon their members to discharge those duties promptly, zealously, and efficiently, in behalf of those who are bound to them by the strongest moral ties which can unite society together. In the improved cultivation of the land, the introduction of every advantage which science, combined with capital and industry, can afford, and, above all things, in the establishment of proper relations between landlords and tenants—between the employers and the employed—between labour and those who chiefly absorb its advantages, lie the chief hopes of future relief and of ultimate prosperity." — *The Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*

" DISTRESS.—January.—Fearful distress and fever prevailed in the west and south of Ireland, especially at Roscommon, and in Skibbereen, where at this time "the dead were buried without coffins." In Clifden, county of Galway, the distress was fearful; "5,000 in extreme destitution trying to live on field-roots and sea-weed." 3rd.—Food riots in Charleville and Tralee. 7th.—Great distress in Ballydehob, county Cork, "which was, if possible, in a worse state than Skibbereen, the people being actually starving by scores in the houses, some of which were in a most deplorable condition, and their inhabitants on the verge of the grave." The deaths of seven persons from starvation near Cootehill were reported. 17th.—At a meeting held near Westport, it was stated that "nine-tenths of the inhabitants were in a state of starvation, having neither food nor means of procuring it." 19th.—Food riots in Dublin. 21st.—Nineteen inquests were held in different parts of the country, the verdicts on which were "Died of starvation." "Each day brings its own horrors, each hour produces its own victims. Famine and pestilence are sweeping away hundreds, but they have now no terrors for the poor people; their only regret seems to be that they are not relieved from their sufferings by some process more speedy and less painful. The number of deaths is beyond counting." 26th.—The coroners of Sligo were, it was said, unable to attend to all the calls made upon them. — *Saunders' News-Letter. Freeman's Journal.*

" February 9th.—Fourteen inquests were held at Bantry in one day, the verdicts "starvation." 8th.—Forty-four corpses were in the Cork union workhouse; and on the 10th, 100 bodies were conveyed to a small suburban burial place near Cork. The deaths in the unions — *Freeman's Journal. Saunders' News-Letter.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND.—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	of Skibbereen and Bantry may be computed at 400 weekly. Forty corpses were waiting for the coroner at one time in the district of Maugharow, county Sligo. 18th.—Eighteen inquests in Mayo returned verdicts of "starvation;" and the flesh of horses which died of disease was used there for food. In Sligo, we read, "Famine continues to carry off hundreds and thousands;" and on the 23rd, "the fearful work of death, which famine may leave undone, pestilence will finish. The poorhouse is now a pest-house; the Guardians have abandoned it." 26th.—"Deaths by famine are now so prevalent in Roscommon that whole families who retire to rest at night are corpses in the morning; and frequently left unburied for days for want of coffins." April.—The average number of deaths in Mallow from starvation amount to 50 weekly. 19th.—At Cork "Several persons have been found dead in the streets; and the numbers of forlorn victims of ravening hunger are daily increasing. Numbers of bodies are left unburied for want of coffins." 28th.—"Under a shed attached to the Shandon guard-house in Cork lay some thirty-eight human beings; old and young: men, women, and infants of the tenderest age, huddled together like so many pigs or dogs on the ground, without any covering but the rags on their persons; all in the last stage of filth; some dead, others dying; all gaunt, yellow, and hideous with famine and disease; the smell that came from them was offensive in the extreme, and sufficient of itself to propagate disease. Hundreds lie about under sheds, without food or covering." May 3rd.—Food riots in Clonmel and Killenaule; and on the 6th, in Ballingarry [county Tipperary.] 19th.—"Fearful extent of famine and pestilence at Skibbereen; from thirty to sixty per cent. is not looked upon as an extraordinary proportion of those who have been swept off by destitution and disease; in some places one-half of the population has fallen victims. From the ploughland of Letter, in the parish of Castlehaven, county Cork, three-fourths of the population have disappeared. Of three families numbering twenty-one individuals, twenty have died." 29th.—"A man having died outside the gate of Dungarvan workhouse, on post mortem examination there was grass found in his stomach and bowels." June 4th.—In the union of Newcastle 9,000 out of a population not quite 11,000 are receiving relief. 7th.—In the district of Achonry, county of Sligo, containing 20,000 souls, one-half are now receiving rations. Food riots at Kilrush. August 11th.—4,000 out of a population of 7,338 are receiving relief at Cootehill. 13th.—Great destitution at Oranmore, county Galway; "whole families are living on chicken-weed, turnip-tops, and sea-weed; they did not ask for any thing, no one spoke, a kind of insanity, a stupid despairing look, was all that was manifested." September 21st.—The distress in the districts of Castleisland and Ballincuslane, county Kerry, since the stoppage of the relief (under 10 Vic., cap. 7) is truly appalling; "as to the people, their mental and physical energies are paralyzed, they appear stupified even to the level of the brute creation." November 18th.—Great destitution in Belmullet, county Mayo, and also in the city of Kilkenny; on 4th December in Ennistimon, county Clare; and on the 30th in the county of Tipperary.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	1847. At the end of the month of February there are said to have been upwards of 50,000 people in the workhouses of London, and 60,000 receiving out-door relief. In March, great destitution in Wales.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*
"	January.—The people at Louisburg, county Mayo, were described to Mr. Forster as being swept off by dysentery, the most usual form of the famine plague, by ten to twenty a-day. He thus depicts the state of Westport:—It was, "in itself, a strange and fearful sight, like what we read of in beleaguered cities, its streets crowded with gaunt wanderers, sauntering to and fro, with hopeless air and hunger-struck look; a mob of starved, almost naked, women, around the poor-house clamouring for soup tickets; our inn, the head-quarters of the road engineer, beset by a crowd of beggars for work;" and of the state of Bundorragha, upon Killery Bay, county Mayo, he writes, "out of a population of 240, I found 13 already dead from want; all the sheep gone; all the cows and poultry killed; only one pig left; hardly enough of meal in the village to fill my pocket." The same amount of distress, he stated, existed in the whole of Ballynahinch barony; at Oughterard, he learned from a policeman, that "in visiting the district of Glen, out of four cabins which he entered there was only one in which there was not a dead body." Mr. Bennett, writes from Belmullet in March, that on visiting the cottages there, they avoided "only such as were known to be badly infected with fever, which was sometimes sufficiently perceptible from without, by the almost intolerable stench." On entering the cabins, and inquiring what was the matter, "the answer was alike in all, *'tha shein ukrosh,'* indeed the hunger;" and he describes the soil as lying wholly neglected; the "total absence of live stock, formerly so	"	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	numerous in the cottages; the few dogs were poor and piteous, and had ceased to bark." Mr. Edmond Richards reports, "the fearful state of starvation and destitution of the barony of Erris [county Mayo], is such as no language can portray; fever and dysentery, with dropsy, are prevalent—the effects of insufficient and improper food; many families subsisted for weeks upon the flesh of horses that had died." A correspondent writes from Skibbereen, county Cork, on the 6th of February, "this place is one mass of famine, disease, and death; the poor creatures, hitherto trying to exist on one meal per day, are now sinking under fever and bowel complaints. I have got a coffin with movable sides constructed to convey the bodies to the churchyard in calico bags, in which the remains are wrapped up." Another correspondent, writing on the 10th from Ardee, county Louth, states "there is much suffering and destitution in this district; dysentery is very prevalent, and fever is daily increasing;" and one from the county of Cork, on the 12th, asserts "the poor people often swell to a great degree after they receive relief, and soon after die." Another, writing from Bearhaven [county Cork], says, "the greater part of the population is suffering all the horrors of famine and of fever, and dysentery; many of them are, as they say, 'struck with the cold' while working, and drop off the roads into a low malignant fever, which consigns too many to an early grave." In Newtownmountkennedy county Wicklow, "several families were discovered who had eaten no food for twenty-four hours." A correspondent from Loughgall, in the county Armagh, says—"I have witnessed the living lying on straw by the side of the unburied dead, who had died three days before; many cases of deaths from actual starvation, have occurred amongst the able-bodied."		
"	The deaths from fever and dysentery are so numerous in Roscommon that the burial ground has not sufficient clay to cover the bodies. Hundreds are dying of diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and fever, the result of insufficient and deleterious food.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	February 20th.—The Cork Auxiliary Committee report, "the condition of our district has assumed a still more serious aspect, and we could not now point out a locality exempt from the ravages of destitution, disease, and death. Even in the workhouse of this city, now overcrowded to excess, the mortality is progressing frightfully, 174 deaths, more than one every hour, have taken place within the past week. In all the country districts with which we correspond, and these are now very numerous, famine and disease are wasting away the population, whilst many of the survivors continue to flock into the city, towns, and villages, seeking some sustenance."	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
"	23rd.—"The distress (among the poor in part of Armagh) is greatly augmented by the turnip crop, upon which great numbers were subsisting, having become exhausted; many cases of deaths from actual starvation have occurred among the able-bodied, the aged and infirm were also cut off from the same cause, and very many children died from want. Lurgan poorhouse is shut from egress or ingress; seventy-five died in one day. In Armagh poorhouse, forty-five died weekly." At Ballyjamesduff, county Cavan, "No language can convey the amount of misery to be seen on every side, 200 persons are dying of destitution, and many deaths have already occurred."	"	
"	Mr. R. Davis, reporting on the condition of the poor at Burncourt and Tubbrid [county Tipperary,] at the beginning of this year, says: "Here actual famine first met my view; there was no mistaking the shrunken looks and sharpened features of those who were slowly, and with tottering steps, assembling to partake of the accustomed bounty (at the soup kitchens); deaths from actual starvation were becoming of daily occurrence; many corpses were buried at night, and without coffins." The land was generally left untilled, and no preparation, apparently, making for the succeeding crop. Another correspondent, writes from Kilrush, "So pressing are the calls of hunger, that when the week's supply of meal is brought home, it is in many cases eaten before it is fully cooked. Some bake it, but among the very poorest, and where the family is large, in order to make it go far it is boiled into gruel. Is it then not to be wondered at that dysentery, the general result of insufficient and imperfectly cooked food, should be, as it is, so prevalent amongst them?"		
"	May 8th.—"In the workhouse at Ballina the mortality from fever and dysentery has been alarming; numbers only applied for admission in the hope that they should be provided with a coffin when dead. Whole families are exterminated by dysentery, fever, and starvation; such wretchedness, starvation, filth, and degradation, I never saw before." In Belmullet, "between to-day and yesterday,		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	I saw the corpses of a girl, a man, and an old woman, who died of hunger. This day I saw a woman sinking into a faint; and thousands of the most miserable people. There was no collection of houses, no village in Erris in which fever was not prevalent in some families, frequently leaving children fatherless, and parents childless. In many cases whole families were swept away by starvation or fever. In one cabin I saw six children lying on their miserable beds on each side of the turf fire, while the father and mother, wasted and emaciated, sat crouching over the embers. In another cabin I saw the father lying near the point of death on one side of the fire-place; over the ashes sat a wretched little boy, wholly naked; and on the opposite side of the hut, beneath a ragged quilt, lay the body of an old woman, who had taken shelter there and died: as she belonged to nobody, there was nobody to bury her; and there have been many instances of bodies lying five or six days unburied before any one could be induced, by threats or rewards, to inter them. I saw many graves made within a few yards of the cabin door. In some places bodies have been interred under the floors on which they died; and in others they have been covered by the ruins of the cabins they occupied."		
"	"As winter approached, the want of clothing was again acutely felt, and tended to promote disease, the danger of which was much increased by the general prevalence of fever."		
"	Near Ballinasloe, many "widows and others, hitherto remarkable for their habits of industry and cleanliness, are now almost naked, and wholly without power or hope of replacing their rags."		
"	September 7.—An inspecting officer [in Connaught] states, "The number receiving relief in this Union during the last three weeks, is 13,000, which includes only those disabled by infirmity or sickness, or helpless widows." Another officer writes, "It is almost impossible to discern in this Union where distress does not exist, in some places it is beyond belief."	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	
"	Mr. Jonathan Pim thus describes the state of the western coast of Ireland and the condition of its inhabitants at this period: "The land is occupied for the greater part, by vast and dreary bogs, and wet or rocky mountains generally destitute of trees for many miles inland; the cultivated portions lie in small patches generally on the borders of rivers. From the moisture of the climate and the depth of the bogs, the task of cleaning and reclaiming them for purposes of tillage is utterly beyond the reach of most of the present occupiers or proprietors. The villages are scattered at wide intervals on the sides of the hills or near the coast: they consist of collections of hovels formed of clay or loose stones, with green sods, stuffed into the interstices, a hole in the roof supplying the place of a chimney; the thatch is often broken, admitting the light and air in many places; the interior accommodations are not superior to those found in the hut of the Esquimaux; the people are ignorant, dirty, and wretchedly clad—they have no food and can get no employment; all hope and with it energy gone, they beg for work or food, and if unsuccessful they lie down and die."	"	
"	The price of potatoes this year is so high as to place them out of the reach of the poor, who must depend on grain for their food.	"	
"	"One-third of the people had been reduced to destitution by the loss of the potato crop [in 1845–46–47], and the partial failure of the oat harvest; of these many have died. Many of those who could raise the requisite funds have emigrated to America, others have removed to England; the rest have been kept alive by employment on public works, by private local charity, by local subscriptions, by contributions from all parts of the world; and finally, by the most extensive system of gratuitous distribution of food of which history affords any record."	"	
"	The several railways in process of construction employed about 70,000 labourers, and 12,000 were engaged on works of drainage and other improvements under the Board of Works. A general stagnation existed in almost every branch of trade and general manufacture; there were but few houses built. "The number of unemployed artisans continues to be very large. The distress among this class of persons is very severe. Numbers of strong active labourers willing to work, but unable to find any one to employ them; and if to these classes be added, the multitude of sick, infirm, aged, widows, and orphans, the number of persons unable to exist without alms or relief from the poor rates, becomes truly appalling."	"	
"	"The exertions both public and private to alleviate the distress were on a gigantic scale. Advances amounting to nearly £10,000,000 were made by Parliament. Local and Central Relief Associations distributed sums which could not have fallen far short of a million	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	and a half." The following statement is extracted from a communication from Sir C. E. Trevelyan, as to the sums advanced by the Treasury for the relief of distress in Ireland :—	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
	£ Under 9th Vic., cap. 1, ... 476,000 „ 9 & 10 Vic., cap. 107, "Labour-rate Act," 4,766,789 „ 10 Vic., cap. 7, "Temporary Relief Act," 1,724,631 Loans for building workhouses, . . . 1,420,780 „ to pay debts of distressed unions, . 300,000 Grants by Parliament at various times: 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, . . . 844,521 Total, ... £9,532,721		
„	A further sum of £1,191,187 19*s.* 5*d.* was expended under the Board of Works, for arterial drainage and land improvement, in the years 1846, 1847, and 1848.		In 1845–6, the scarcity was confined to a few districts; in 1846-7, on the contrary, the scarcity was general, extending over all Western Europe, and threatening a famine in other quarters besides Ireland.—*The Irish Crisis.*
„	"The supplies sent from America to Ireland were on a scale unparalleled in history." At Philadelphia, Washington, and all throughout the States, subscriptions were raised, and meetings held for the collection of funds for the relief of Irish distress; "the railroads carried free of charge all packages marked 'Ireland;' public carriers undertook the gratuitous delivery of any packages intended for the relief of the destitute Irish; stowage to any extent was offered on the same terms; [American] ships of war approached our shores, eagerly seeking not to destroy life but to preserve it; their guns being taken out in order to afford room for storage; cargo after cargo of provisions followed in rapid succession until nearly 100 shipments had arrived."	„	
„	The sum expended in January by the Commissioners of Public Works was £736,125. The number of persons employed upon the relief works, at the close of each week in February, 1847, was—for week ending 6th, 615,055; week ending 13th, 605,715; week ending 20th, 668,749; and week ending 27th, 708,228. The expenditure during the month was £944,141, exclusive of expenses incurred through the Commissariat and other public departments for the same general object. The price of labour rose to 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per day. "Every exertion must be made," say the Commissioners of Public Works, "to encourage private employment, but the people evince no readiness at present to avail themselves of it. Employment from the farmers is offered in vain."	*Treasury Minute, dated 10th March, 1847.*	
„	In March the Relief Act, 10 Vic. cap. 7, came into operation, previous to which an extensive organization was established throughout the country by the Commissioners appointed under it.	„	
„	The pressure on the relief works was continually on the increase—in January 570,000 persons were daily employed, in February 708,000, in March 734,000, representing, at a moderate estimate, upwards of 3,000,000 of persons. The expenditure in March amounted to £1,050,772—this was the heaviest outlay in any month. On the 20th of March twenty per cent. of the labourers were struck off the lists. In April the persons employed were reduced to 525,000, in the first week of May to 419,000, in the first week of June to 101,000, and on the 26th of June to 28,000; the remaining expenditure was limited to £200,000 for May, and to the rate of £100,000 a month for June, July, and the first fifteen days of August, when the Act expired.	*The Irish Crisis.*	
„	As many as 1,097 relief committees were established in connexion with the Commissariat; £199,470 was subscribed by private individuals, and £189,914 was granted by Government in support of their operations. The amount presented under the terms of Mr. Labouchere's letter, dated 5th October, 1846, was £380,607; the sum expended was about £180,000, and the largest number employed at any one time under its provisions was 26,961, in May 1847; in only two baronies of the county of Cork was advantage taken of the provision in 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 107, authorizing presentments for the construction of railway earthworks as relief-works. Five thousand pounds of the subscription made in 1822 for the relief of the then distress was, in 1847, applied to the improvement of the condition of the fishermen and fisheries by the erection of curing stations, &c.	„	
„	In the session of 1847 a bill was introduced into the House of Lords to enable the owners of Incumbered Estates in Ireland to sell the whole or a portion of them: the bill was, however, withdrawn in the Commons.—*See A.D.* 1851.	„	
„	In January, bills were introduced to suspend until the 1st of September, 1847, the duties on foreign corn, and the restrictions imposed by the navigation laws on the importation of corn in foreign	„	1847. Great distress in Liverpool, and in Glasgow and other Scotch and Welsh ports among the Irish immigrants.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	vessels; and also a resolution was moved permitting the use of sugar in breweries, all which measures became law at the close of the session; the suspension of the corn and navigation laws was extended to the 1st of March, 1848.	*The Irish Crisis.*	Quarantine stations were formed at Liverpool and on the Clyde, in consequence of the great amount of fever amongst the poor from Ireland. In the last week of February 5,000 Irish paupers were relieved in Manchester, and nearly 90,000 destitute and disabled Irish were reported to have received relief in Scotland, at an expense of about £34,000. In a letter dated from Brest, the result of the potato failure is thus described, "All the petty farmers are in the greatest distress, having been obliged to sell their wheat and most of their grain in October to pay their rents, due on Michaelmas-day; the overplus in the crop of buck-wheat is not sufficient to compensate for the deficiency in their stock of potatoes, and they are living on cabbages, carrots, and a very small portion of buck-wheat." The small holders of Belgium, with all their industry and frugality, have, during this calamitous period, been the most distressed population in Europe, next to Ireland.—*The Irish Crisis.*
"	"Among the numerous causes which enhanced the difficulty of obtaining adequate foreign supplies, at moderate rates, during the most exigent period of the winter, 1846-7, one of the most embarrassing was the sudden and extraordinary advance in freights which occurred simultaneously in the ports of the United States of America, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. Vessels were not obtainable in the Black Sea and the Danube at less than 18*s.* or 22*s.* per quarter for corn, whereas the usual rates are 9*s.* and 11*s.*; while in the United States the rates ran up to 9*s.* per barrel for flour, and 16*s.* and 18*s.* per quarter for Indian corn to British ports: the rates usually given being 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per barrel of flour, and 8*s.* and 9*s.* per quarter for Indian corn. One of the consequences of the sudden change from a potato to a corn diet was, that the means of grinding were seriously deficient. The Admiralty mills at Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Malta, besides two large hired mills, were therefore constantly employed in grinding the corn bought by the Commissariat; hand mills, on the principle of the old Irish quern, were under distribution in the most distressed districts. The whole world was ransacked for supplies; Indian corn, the taste for which had by this time taken root in Ireland, rose to a higher price than wheat; and the London and Liverpool markets were again and again swept by the enterprising operations of the Irish dealers." In February the beneficial effect of these measures began to be apparent. On the 24th of that month a merchant in Cork wrote—"From the gloomy picture I turn to the supply of food; and am happy to say, in this quarter the importations both direct and from England, during the past month, have been very large; heavy cargoes of maize continue almost daily to arrive; prices cannot, however, be quoted at more than a turn below the extreme point. Indian corn, by retail, £17 15*s.* and £18 per ton. Indian meal £19; oatmeal £25; wheaten meal £19 to £20 per ton." March—"There are at present over 100 sail, containing an aggregate amount of breadstuffs not short of 20,000 tons, afloat in Cork harbour; and maize offering at £15 per ton." On the same day Father Mathew, of Cork, wrote—"The markets are rapidly falling: Indian corn from £16 to £15 per ton; the vast importation and the still more vast exportations from America, have produced this blessed effect." The whole quantity of corn imported into Ireland in the first six months of 1847, was 2,849,508 quarters, worth then £8,764,943; and the markets were "freer, cheaper, and better supplied than that of any country in Europe where distress prevailed." By August the price of Indian corn, which had been £19 per ton in February, had fallen to £7 10*s.* per ton; and the rate of conveyance of corn from America to the United Kingdom from 9*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per barrel. 303,910 quarters of corn were purchased by Government for their depots, at a cost of £696,840, "and large stores of biscuit and salt meat, which had been laid up at the different military stations in the year 1843, in anticipation of popular disturbance arising out of the repeal movement, were now applied to the relief of the people."	"	
"	At the commencement of 1847 the system of public works, as a means of relief, "had completely broken down under the pressure of this wide-spread calamity;" the works were, therefore, closed, and the system of relief by distribution of food under the 10th Vic., c. 7, was adopted. A relief committee was constituted in each Electoral Division, and a finance committee formed to control the expenditure in each Union, and Inspecting officers were appointed, most of whom had been trained under the Board of Works and the Commissariat. "This system reached its highest point in July, 1847, when, out of 2,049 electoral divisions in Ireland, 1,826 had been brought under the operation of the Act, and *three millions twenty thousand seven hundred and twelve persons received separate rations*, of whom 2,265,534 were adults, and 755,178 were children. Relief was discontinued to fifty-five Unions on the 15th of August, and the issues to the remaining Unions entirely ceased on the 12th of September. The latest date allowed by the Act for advances to be made was the 1st of October. This was the second occasion on which upwards of three millions of people had fed 'out of the hands of the magistrates.'" The expense of this relief "was moderate compared with the magnitude of the object. The sum for which Parliament was asked to provide was £2,200,000, and the sum actually expended was £1,557,212, of which £146,631 was paid to the Commissariat for meal supplied to the relief committees	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	from the Government depots." The sum expended under the first Relief Works' Act, 9 and 10 Vic., c. 1, was £476,000; under the second Act, 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, £4,850,000; under the 10 Vic., cap. 7, in the distribution of food and in medical relief, £1,676,268, of which £961,739 is to be repaid. The total expenditure was, £7,002,208.	*The Irish Crisis.*	1847. The severity of the distress in Ireland has produced an influx of Irish, in a state of extreme destitution, on the western coast of England; and from the 13th of January to the 20th of April, from an accurate account kept, 133,069 persons landed at Liverpool, averaging 1,654 daily; the greatest number being 3,704 on one day, a considerable number of which came with the view of emigrating; and it may be assumed that most of those were more or less removed from destitution, and, during their stay, were not compelled, by necessity, to seek relief. On the 26th of January, there were 25,529 persons relieved, showing a progressive increase of 20,000 in three weeks, when a system of visiting was adopted, and relief granted according to circumstances; and from February 1st to the 30th of April, the number of persons relieved did not exceed 10,845 in any one day; and the total number of separate individuals relieved for the months of March and April, did not exceed 22,226.—*Report of English Poor Law Commissioners.*
"	When the failure of the potato crop in the autumn of 1846 became known, the Society of Friends in London opened a subscription in aid; and the "British Association for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland" was formed on the 6th January, 1847; "A Queen's Letter was issued with the same object; and the 24th of March was appointed by proclamation for a 'general fast and humiliation before Almighty God in behalf of ourselves and our brethren who in many parts of this United Kingdom are suffering extreme famine and sickness.' The London season of this year was remarkable for the absence of gaiety and expensive entertainments. The vibration was felt through every nerve of the British empire. The remotest stations in India—the most recent settlements in the backwoods of Canada—contributed their quota; and £625 was subcribed by the British residing in the City of Mexico." The sum collected under the Queen's Letter was £171,533; by the British Association £263,251; five-sixths of these sums were sent to Ireland, and one-sixth to Scotland; the National Club in London collected £17,930; but besides this stream of charity there were a thousand other channels which it is impossible to trace, and of the aggregate result of which no estimate can be formed. The General Central Relief Committee for all Ireland collected "upwards of £50,000, independently of £10,000 in cash, and an equal value in food," sent them from the sum raised by the Queen's Letter. The sums as under were received by the Committee from the following places:—From British, North America, £12,463; the United States, £5,852; British India, £5,674; the Cape of Good Hope, £2,900; Australia, £2,282; South America, £772; the Military, £386; Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Gibraltar, the Channel Islands, West Indies, the Ionian Islands, &c., £2,168; Ireland, independently of local subscriptions, £9,888; and England, £8,886. The Irish Relief Association for the destitute peasantry collected nearly £42,000, including £17,782 from England; from Ireland, £6,151; France, £1,390; Italy, £2,708; British North America, £2,821; the United States, £847; India, £5,947; West Indies, £1,043; Australia, £2,314; and £508 from the Military, Pensioners, and Constabulary. The contributions placed at the disposal of the Society of Friends from 3rd of December, 1846, amounted to upwards of £168,000, of which, £108,651 was the estimated value of provisions—viz., 7,935 tons consigned to them from the United States, and clothes "to the estimated value of from £5,000 to £10,000" were received from America and England by this Committee. The "Ladies' Relief Association for Ireland" raised £11,465 previous to the 1st of August, 1847.	"	
"	"In the United States the sympathy was earnest and universal, and the manifestations of it most generous and munificent. The contributions from the land of plenty consisted principally of Indian corn and other kinds of provisions. Two United States ships of war were manned by volunteers, and sent to Ireland and Scotland with charitable supplies, for which no claim for freight was made. The freight and charges on the supplies of food and clothing sent to Ireland, as well from the United States and Canada on the one side, as from England on the other, were paid by the Government, to an amount exceeding £50,000; all customs dues were remitted."	"	
"	"During the week ended Saturday, the 14th August, there were above 20,000 persons on the relief-lists of the Electoral Division which comprises the northern half of the city of Dublin." Between the 1st of April, 1847, and the 1st of April, 1848, £430,000 were placed at the disposal of the Board of Works, "to be advanced by them for works of utility in Ireland, but principally for (arterial) drainage," and to afford employment. £620,000 was voted by Parliament to be lent to railways which had half their capital paid up and could undertake to expend within a certain fixed time another sum of their own equal to that advanced. The directors of the Great Southern and Western line to Cork obtained a loan on those terms. £50,000 was voted in the session of 1846, and £40,000 in that of 1847, in aid of certain public works previously in progress.	"	
"	"The people in some parts of the West of Ireland neglected to a great extent to lay in their usual winter stock of turf in 1847, owing	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	to the prevalence of a popular impression that the Queen would supply them with coals."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	"The Board of Works became the centre of a colossal organization: 5,000 separate works had to be reported upon; 12,000 subordinate officers had to be superintended; the letters averaged upwards of 800 a day, and the number received on each of the following days was—January 4, 3,104; February 15, 4,900; April 19, 4,340; May 17, 6,033." A member of that board thus wrote in reference to this period:—"I hope never to see such a winter and spring again. I can truly say, in looking back upon it even now, that it appears to me not a succession of weeks and days, but one long continuous day, with occasional intervals of nightmare sleep; rest one could never have, night nor day, when one felt that in every minute lost a score of men might die."	"	
"	On March the 20th the new system of relief, under the 10th Vic., c. 7, was brought into operation, viz., that of supplying rations of soup and provisions.	*Treasury Minute.*	
"	"On the 11th and 16th of March, orders were gazetted, directing that relief committees should be constituted in each Electoral Division of ninety-six Unions; and at present [April 10] there are finance and relief committees in 127 Unions, leaving only three, namely, Antrim, Belfast, and Newtownards, into which the Act has not been introduced. Considering the large number of persons still employed on the public works, notwithstanding the recent reductions, and the amount of funds and of food that has recently been distributed by charitable associations and individuals, and by donations from Government, we regret the vast extent of the existing calamity, indicated by the still pressing demands from all quarters for the speedy operation of the Act (10 Vic. c. 7); and we cannot but fear that, in spite of every effort to prevent abuses and to stimulate the country to self-exertion, the weight upon this measure of relief will be found exceedingly heavy."	*Reports of Relief Commissioners.*	
"	April.—"The number of Electoral Division committees, whose estimates have been approved of in the month, amount to 1,248; and the authority of the Lords of the Treasury has been asked for advances to be made as loans on the credit of rates to be laid to the account of £711,459 for 971," and 797 have been placed in funds by the Commission."—*Appendix to Second Report.*	"	
"	May.—"Amidst the awful extent of distress that prevails generally over the country, and with extreme intensity in the west and in parts of the interior, much alleviation has been afforded by the benevolent efforts of individuals and of associations, and even by the active sympathy of foreign countries. The Public Works provided for a very large number of distressed persons; but as the extent of the calamity was developed, together with the necessity for providing for the wants of millions of unfortunate beings, all these means have been found totally insufficient. The substitution of relief by food for that by Public Works, is extremely unpopular with all classes. There is a natural prejudice in favour of the useful effect produced by the latter, and for money payments, while the great abuses to which the system gave rise are overlooked, as are also the demoralising effect of the semblance of labour for full amount of wages, and the impossibility by such means of meeting the extent of the emergency. The public works are in course of rapid reduction, as the new measure is forced into operation. 8th May.—The number of rations daily issued gratuitously, was 777,884, and sold, 48,441, in 1,063 Electoral Divisions, out of 2,049.—The people have been seen devouring raw Indian meal."—*See also Note to Appendix, Second Report.*	"	1847. March 11, food riots occurred in the Highlands. May 19, alarming food riots took place in various parts of England, at Taunton and in Jersey, and also in France and Spain.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*
"	June.—"Of the 2,049 Electoral Divisions in Ireland, 1,677 are now under the operation of the Act, and are distributing 1,923,361 rations per day gratuitously, at an average cost of twopence half-penny per ration; and 92,326 rations are sold; of these 1,677 Divisions, 1,479 have received loans or grants; of the remaining 372 Divisions, we believe that 60 will not desire to come under the Act, and 312 have not sent in any returns or demands, although many of them are in much want." The Electoral Divisions vary in extent from 257 acres to 145,598 acres; in population, from 514 to 135,661; and in value, from £331 10*s.* to £402,516 3*s.* 4*d.*	"	
"	"The introduction of cooked food has been universally productive of the best effects on the health and appearance of the people. In several places, those who were at first clamorous against it, now request to receive no other. The absolute starvation that was widely spread over the land has been generally arrested," and also the progress of disease; for instance, in the Union of Skibbereen, with its	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	Electoral Division of Skull, the sufferings of which districts were so notorious, although much wretchedness is still to be found in them, "the population is gradually amending from their former emaciated state, and the people are beginning to turn their attention to future occupation and improvements that may tend to their permanent employment and subsistence."	*Reports of Relief Commissioners.*	
"	July.—We have now 1,823 Electoral Divisions under the operation of the Act, distributing 2,342,900 gratuitous rations daily, and 79,636 sold. The falling prices of provisions have tended to keep down the necessity for much selling by committees. The number of Temporary Hospitals now amounts to 283. "Wherever opened they are reported to have been highly beneficial, but we regret to learn that the necessity for them generally in the country is far from being abated."—*Fourth Report.*	"	
"	July 19th.—"2,643,128 rations are being issued, equal to the support of 3,020,712 persons daily—the expenditure now being about £20,000 a-day. The aggregate amount advanced up to the present time to 1,803 Electoral Divisions is £1,010,184 7*s.* 10*d.*"—*Appendix to Fourth Report.*	"	
"	August.—"We have dispensed altogether from the 11th of April to the 15th of August [in Dublin] 2,178,400 rations, which, at a cost of 1½*d.* per ration, would amount to £17,018 15*s.* The result has been that we have been enabled to afford relief to an average of 25,000 individuals per diem, at an amount to the ratepayers not exceeding 10½*d.* in the pound."—*Sir E. Borough.*	*South Dublin Relief Committee.*	
"	August.—"The greatest number of Electoral Divisions under the operations of the Act since our last report, has been 1,826; the largest amount of gratuitous relief (which attained its maximum at that period) [the 3rd of July], supported 2,920,792 persons per day, and the number to whom sold, 99,920. The returns to 1st August show a gradual reduction to 2,467,989 gratuitous, and 52,387 sold. The cost of each ration, including establishment and expenses, averages 2*d.* The enormous number of three millions of individuals (exceeding one-third of the entire population of the country) supported by a gratuitous distribution of mere food, demonstrates the awful amount of distress occasioned by the failure of the crop of potatoes. Where the evil was so great and so generally spread, no prudent method of affording relief could have been of avail, nor could any measure short of distributing food to the multitude, have prevented the effect of absolute famine being widely extended.	*Reports of Relief Commissioners.*	
"	16th.—Advances have been made to 1,791 Electoral Divisions, leaving only three Unions—Antrim, Belfast, and Newtownards—that have not applied for assistance. "The total sum advanced to the present date as loans on the credit of rates, as grants in aid of rates, and as donations in aid of local subscriptions, amounts to £1,329,803 7*s.* 10*d.*, which includes £56,845, advanced in support of 230 Temporary Fever Hospitals."—*Appendix to Fifth Report.*	"	
"	September.—"The state of the season and the Providential abundance of the autumnal crops, has enabled us to commence reductions on a large scale in the middle of August."	"	
"	6th.—"The total sum advanced by the Commission to the present time, for carrying into effect throughout Ireland the Temporary Relief Act and the Fever Act, amounts only to £1,570,072 7*s.* 10*d.*; the number of rations issued on the 28th of August was 967,575, equal to the support of 1,105,800 persons daily."—*Appendix to Sixth Report.*	"	
"	"The cost of the Kenmare Soup Kitchen [county Kerry], from the 25th of April to the 1st of September, amounted to £2,205 13*s.* 4*d.*; the amount of money paid for public works in the same district, from the 23rd of November [1846] to the 1st of May was £5,583, during which time the people were dying on the roads and dropping in the streets. Since the soup kitchens were set on foot, we can safely affirm that not one human being died from starvation: the great mortality was owing to previous exhaustion from famine. We are not, however, to be understood to be opposed to Public Works, to a certain extent,—but they were pushed too far; the child, the aged, the infirm, the independent, sought and got employment on them, as well as the robust and the destitute; being the only resource for many, it became a matter of life and death for them to procure employment; hence they ran all risks, and incurred all hazards for the sake of ekeing out the miserable subsistence acquired thereby; they were reeling over their spade, or staggering under their load, until they dropped lifeless in the struggle."—*Rev. J. O'Sullivan, P.P.*	*Report of Kenmare Relief Committee.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	"The number of rations issued on the 11th of September (the day previous to the final stoppage of relief under the Act) was 442,739, equal to the support of 505,984 persons daily, being a decrease since the 28th August, of 599,816 persons."—*Appendix to Seventh Report.*	*Reports of Relief Commissioners.*	
"	The total amount voted for the relief of distress in Ireland under Acts 10 and 11 Vict., was £2,255,000; amount expended £1,669,886 0*s.* 10*d.* (viz., £953,355 17*s.* 4*d.* as loans, £716,530 3*s.* 6*d.* as grants), expenses of staff, £54,745 16*s.* 5*d.*; balance remaining, £530,368 2*s.* 9*d.*—*Supplementary Appendix to Seventh Report.*		
"	"The orderly and good conduct of the peasantry and even the people generally is highly to be commended; all admit that the resignation and forbearance of the labouring classes was astonishing, when it is remembered with what rapidity the real famine encompassed them. In the town of Gort, all were described as paupers, except about fifty families. It is reported that before the Relief Act commenced, a census was taken for Kenmare and Tuosist Electoral Divisions in Kenmare Union, by which it was calculated that a loss by death up to that time had occurred in the former Division of twelve, and in the latter of twenty per cent. of the population. The prospect for the winter is reported to be bad; in many parts of the country the potato does not exist, nor are money wages to be had. No employment exists for the labouring class. In Enniscorthy Union, on the property under the Court of Chancery and absentee landlords, the people are reported to be miserable and neglected. In Kanturk there was not employment for half the poor, nor had they any food of their own raising. In Kilkenny Union it is stated that clothes are pledged by the poor to the value of £8,500, the cash advanced upon which was £3,500. In Loughrea Union the necessity is urged of providing for them, either by emigration or employment. In Scarriff, where the population formerly depended on con-acre, and very little of money wages paid, the prospects of the ensuing winter are appalling in the extreme, although the harvest was abundant. The intensity of distress in this Union is chiefly caused by the excessive subdivision of land and want of employment. In Thurles it is reported that the difficulty of the time is far from ended, and that for the ensuing year the most anxious advice and watchful care will be required."	"	
"	The following remarks were extracted from the "A Forms," returned by the Constabulary to the Census Commissioners, from the barony of Ballynahinch, county Galway:—	*Census Returns.*	
"	In Spring.—Parish of Ballynakill, townland of Knocknahaw—Five daughters of one family died of "destitution," "and were interred in a garden there."	"	
"	In Summer.—Parish of Omey—Seven people died of starvation in one family, the father, five sons, and one daughter. Seven in another family, the wife, four daughters, and two sons; and six in a third, viz., the husband, two daughters, and three sons.	"	
"	Parish of Ballynakill, townland of Cloonlooaun—Four sons and two daughters in one family died of destitution.	"	
"	The reports in December state—the famine is severely felt in Kerry; many deaths from starvation recorded.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	"The increased number of murders and of other acts of violence in 1847–48 affords the most painful proof of the despair and demoralization of the people. Many seem to think that they cease to be responsible from the moment they have become destitute; and in some districts a large portion of the people have been, of late, mainly supported by stealing potatoes and turnips out of the fields."	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	
"	"The land of Ireland became cut up into cottier holdings. In this manner did the miserable peasant attempt, by subdivision, to secure the means of half-savage existence to his offspring; and working without guidance or encouragement, without capital or skill, barely supporting life upon the lowest scale of food that has ever been tolerated by a people, he paid over to his landlord, along with his political rights, whatever balance remained of the scanty produce which he was enabled to raise upon his land."—*Sir R. Kane.*	*The Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	
"	His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, conscious of the deficiency in agricultural knowledge throughout the country, and the general neglect of tillage at this period, in a letter addressed to the Duke of Leinster, President of the Royal Agricultural Society, the September of this year, suggested measures calculated to give "valuable assistance to the farming classes," and stated his opinion, that "the means of bettering the condition of the Irish people must, for a long time, at least, be looked for in the improvement of the processes	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	adopted in the cultivation of the soil." To effect this, he proposed to supply the farming classes, to a certain extent, "with sound practical instruction as to the great and well established principles upon which their operations should be based, and the means by which, in the ensuing season, they may be enabled to raise upon their farms the greatest possible quantity of food. Our attention," he adds, "should be directed specially to the provinces of Connaught and Munster; and in those districts the organization for the delivery of lectures may be effected." For carrying out these objects, the sum of £300 was considered requisite, of which the Earl of Clarendon contributed £50.	*The Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	
"	The Council, in answer, felt it "their duty to state most emphatically, that a systematic and permanent effort to make agricultural instruction a part of the ordinary education of the people—to teach the small farmers of Ireland what their own resources are, and how to use them—can alone save the country, and all classes in this country, from the ruin which now hangs over them;" and they suggested that "steps should be taken to provide an industrial and agricultural education for the young persons in the workhouses,—in the firm persuasion that at the present crisis it is essential for the safety and preservation of the land that extraordinary means should be taken to make the science and practice of agriculture better known amongst all classes in this country." The Lord Lieutenant guaranteed the sum of £1,000 to the fund for defraying the expenses of this undertaking. Sixteen districts in the western division of the island;—in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and Donegal, were selected, where practical and efficient instructors, thoroughly acquainted with husbandry, were located, free of expense to the people, and they began their labours early in the ensuing spring.	"	
"	"A very large extension of workhouse room, partly of a permanent and partly of a temporary nature, has been brought into use during the present season of distress; the whole accommodation, including additional workhouses and fever hospitals, is estimated to contain more than 150,000 persons, showing an addition of more than one-third to the accommodation originally provided. The unwillingness of some poor persons to avail themselves of this mode of relief has been so great, that they have sacrificed their own lives, or the lives of their children, by postponing acceptance too long, or by refusing it altogether."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1847. March 25.—Great mortality among cattle, particularly lambs, in Lincolnshire, Hereford, Leicestershire, and Norfolk; a fatal disease among horses in Perthshire, ascribed to the use of bad hay and want of the usual potato mashes. July 22.—Pleuro-pneumonia prevailed among cattle in various parts of England. September.—A fatal disease among the sheep near London, supposed to have been brought to this country by some merinos imported from Hamburgh; it is cutaneous, and has somewhat the appearance of small-pox, and is highly infectious. October.—Epizootic disease appeared last week in the Canton of Mezieres [Indre], amongst sheep and cows, which is fatal in a few hours. A virulent distemper raging among cattle [Dundee], which baffles the most experienced. Dec. 22.—"Pleuro-pneumonia has again broken out with greater violence among horned cattle in Wallachia, and is still prevalent in East Lothian and Aberdeenshire."—*Freeman's Journal.*
"	EPIZOOTICS.—May 19th—Great numbers of mad dogs were reported in Roscommon this season. October 2nd.—A disease has made its appearance among horned cattle in the neighbourhood of Gort, Loughrea, and Ballinasloe, county of Galway; it appears to be incurable.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	Pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent amongst cattle in the county Cork, and also existed previous to and during the epidemic fever which commenced in Cavan, in March, 1847. The cattle disease likewise appeared in the county of Leitrim at the end of the year, and also in some parts of the county of Roscommon, particularly in the neighbourhood of Boyle; and "pneumonia prevailed among cattle in the neighbourhood of Ahascragh, in the county of Galway," previous to the breaking out of the epidemic fever of 1847. An epizootic prevailed amongst pigs in spring and summer in the Queen's County, and in the county of Dublin in the month of February. In the county of Wicklow, "the ordinary cattle distemper prevailed for many months before the outbreak of the fever, and was also prevalent in this county during the summer of 1848, after the cessation of the fever epidemic." In Meath, the cattle epidemic commenced previous to the outbreak of the pestilence in man. In Longford the fever and dysentery began in May, and "there was great mortality amongst horned cattle previously."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	1846-7. An epizootic or murrain destroyed much cattle in Europe, principally oxen; dogs, horses, and sheep suffered comparatively less. Great numbers of horned cattle were destroyed in Wallachia. A kind of pleuro-pneumonia afflicted both men and beasts in various parts of Scotland, principally in East Lothian, as well as in Aberdeenshire, extending throughout the north; it also existed in Ayrshire to some extent.—BASCOME.
"	Mr. Murphy, Professor of Agriculture in the Queen's College, Cork, says the epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia first appeared in that county among the cattle in Lord Kingston's demesne, at Mitchelstown, so early as 1842; and that, although it prevailed most in the years 1846 and 1847, great numbers perished in 1848 and 1849; and that, although the disease still exists in that part of the south of Ireland, it has assumed a progressively diminished degree of severity since 1847. It attacked all breeds, but chiefly those of the higher or purer class. Differences of opinion exist as to the seasons of its greatest virulence, but the majority incline to spring and autumn. In the same district a soreness of the mouth and feet has been very prevalent among pigs; and the disease known as measles	*MS. Communications.*	1847. In July the pleuro-pneumonia prevailed among cattle in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. October.—A new disease appeared this month among the sheep in the neighbourhood of Windsor.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	(*cysticircus cellulosus* in the skin and muscular parts) has been always prevalent.	*MS. Communications.*	
,,	From information procured through A. Young, Esq., surgeon to the Monaghan Infirmary, we learn that the epizootic among horned cattle began in that county in 1847, and continued until 1851, although it was most fatal in 1849–50. The loss was about 50 per cent. The epizootic among pigs was also extensively fatal in that county; sheep were not affected until about the year 1852.	,,	
,,	The epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia prevailed most in the year 1847, in the northern district of the county of Galway, and the neighbouring borders of Mayo.—*J. Kirwan.*	,,	
,,	The cattle distemper was most prevalent in the neighbourhood of Belfast in 1847. Subsequently disease appeared in pigs, particularly those of the modern breeds. The distemper among fowl did not appear until about the year 1851–52.—*King.*	,,	1847. The epidemic of fever has been more fatal in Lancashire than in London. In Manchester, Salford, and Charlton, 4,134 deaths were registered from all causes.
,,	In the years 1847 and 1854 there was a great mortality of turkeys, from epidemic disease; in part of the county Limerick the loss was about one-half.—*Ryan.*	,,	Diarrhœa and fever were the prevalent diseases. Typhus carried off men and women in the prime of life.
,,	H. Semple, Esq., of Kilkenny, informs us, that the disease began, in the locality of Dunmore, in that county, in 1847, and that it still exists. It principally affected milch cows, and prevailed most in the year 1850. Summer and autumn were the fatal seasons; and about twenty per cent. were lost between 1845 and 1856.	,,	Diarrhœa destroys more children, and becomes dangerous to adults in the form of cholera.—*Report of Registrar-General.*
,	DISEASE.—In the beginning of this year an influenza prevailed extensively among children in Dublin and its vicinity.—*Churchill.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	1847. Fever on the increase in Liverpool, and a temporary fever hospital was opened in Great Howard-street, capable, with the workhouse, of accommodating 1,000 patients, which it is much feared will fall far short of what will be necessary.—*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*
,, FEVER.	May 20th.—"In one Union the workhouse has been closed for some time; a precaution imperatively required by the state of the poor within its walls; so much fever was raging there that it might be truly called a pest-house, admission into which is dangerous in the extreme."—*Appendix to Third Report.*	*Reports of Relief Commissioners.*	
,,	Two inspectors at Skibbereen and Kinsale died while in discharge of their duties; "two more have been incapacitated from fever." In June the Temporary Fever Act came into operation, and 207 temporary hospitals were directed by the Central Board of Health to be established. The amount advanced up to the 19th of July for the support of 152 hospitals was £33,152.—*Appendix to Fourth Report.* On August 17th the number of temporary fever hospitals ordered to be established, amounted to 326; and £56,845 was advanced for the support of 230. All advances to these hospitals ceased on the 30th of September; the charge for their future support was afterwards defrayed by the poor-rate.	,,	1847. The epidemic fever continued to increase in Glasgow to a great extent, especially in summer. The numbers treated in the infirmary amounted to 5,244; of which 804 died—showing a mortality of 15·39 per cent. There had been "the greatest depression and stagnation in trade, with numerous and very extensive failures and poverty and destitution, caused chiefly by the great influx of Irish paupers. Many poor, starved, destitute, and diseased creatures were brought and laid down before the doors of the Infirmary; in numerous instances, it was destitution and starvation, more than fever, that was their chief affliction." Numbers of these people died within twenty-four hours after their admission. The total number of patients received into the hospitals of Glasgow, during 1847, was 11,425. The mortality was calculated at 14·41 per cent., or one death in every seven persons attacked. The chief sufferers were the Irish paupers and emigrants, who formed 57·22 per cent. of the total cases, and the natives of Scotland about 42 per cent. Hundreds of distressed Irish who flocked to Glasgow this year were in the greatest misery; they arrived half starved, "and were located, on their first arrival, in the dense, overcrowded, ill-ventilated lodging-houses of Glasgow, from which, it is well known, fever is seldom absent; there they met the epidemic, and themselves furnished the material on which it has committed such ravages, instead of, as has been supposed, communicating it to those they found there.—ORR, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
,,	The number of cases treated in Temporary Fever Hospitals, for the week ending the 4th September was 16,669; for the 11th, 17,282; the 18th, 16,348; and the week ending the 25th, was 15,380. "In some places it was thought desirable not to expend the small funds in the purchase of coffins, and dead bodies were consequently buried without them, wrapped in their clothes. Almost simultaneously, at Loughrea, upon the issue of uncooked in lieu of cooked food, when the boilers were found insufficient, fever broke out and spread with great rapidity. The cessation of issues to entire Unions commenced on the 15th of August, and continued every fortnight till the 12th of September; it was only to the Fever Hospitals that the advances were extended till the latest possible date." The whole expenditure under the Fever Act was about £120,000, which includes the erection and furnishing of the fever sheds.—*Appendix to Seventh Report.*	,,	
,,	The number of workhouse officers who died chiefly from fever, from January 1st to the 22nd of April, was fifty-four, out of less than 150 who had been attacked by disease taken in the discharge of their duties. The total number of sick continued to increase until March 20th, when they amounted to 26,631, inclusive of 1,580 lunatics and idiots, including 8,569 from fever; the greatest number of inmates was on the 27th of February, being 116,321, after which the number gradually decreased. This, we fear, is no indication of any abatement of the distress, but is owing to increased precaution on the part of the Guardians, and the fearful experience which many of them have had in the result of overcrowding, and in some instances, we have, with much reluctance, issued orders, prohibiting admission beyond a certain limit. "We have reason to believe that the expenses incurred [from January to April inclusive] cannot be less than £63,000 each month."	,,	
,,	September 1st.—"We did not deem it prudent to erect fever sheds; though £410 was placed at our disposal for that purpose. We considered that [owing to the difficulty of erecting buildings in this remote district] it would be wiser to hope for the abatement of	*Report of Kenmare Relief Committee.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	the disease, and try what effects the ration system, with cleansing, may produce. Time has justified the correctness of our calculations. Fever, with few exceptions, has nearly disappeared, and the only expense we incurred under the head of 'Fever' was £100, for the interment of the dead (who were all buried without coffins), and for whitewashing the houses of the poor. We got 615 houses whitewashed."—*Rev. J. O'Sullivan, P.P.*	*Report of Kenmare Relief Committee.*	1847. In January influenza prevailed in Portugal and the south-east of Spain. It also appeared in Newfoundland and New Zealand; in March in Valparaiso, in April in Syria; in July, August, and September, it broke out on the west coast of Africa, south of the equator; and during August it raged at Hong Kong. The inhabitants of Copenhagen suffered severely from it; also at Marseilles half the population were attacked; however, its character was mild. "During the last fortnight of November, an epidemic of rather a remarkable character broke out and prevailed in the north of Scotland, commencing in Dundee, travelling over the entire coast as far as Kinnaird's Head, and extending westerly, involving Huntly, Keith, Elgin, and Inverness. It first affected the system by pain in the throat followed by headache, sickness of stomach, and expectoration of a dark bilious-looking substance. To such an extent did this malady prevail, that the University and King's College, then in session, were closed: half the students at Marischal College and the University were laid up: those at the Grammar Schools were afflicted in the same proportion. At Edinburgh and Montrose the malady prevailed to an alarming extent, the schools generally having been visited: 810 scholars belonging to the latter place suffered at one time. The weather, which had been damp and rainy, was considered to be the principal cause."–BASCOME.
"	"The beginning of 1847 was marked [in Belfast] by the prevalence of small-pox and dysentery among the poor; both maladies assumed a grave type; and the subjects of dysentery, in particular, were specimens of the worst forms we ever witnessed. Taking the aggregate of the three hospitals, the total number of admissions, from the beginning of the epidemic till the end of December, 1847, was 13,676; to which, if we add a fair proportion for private cases, we shall have some idea of the enormous extent of this memorable pestilence. Hordes of poor thronged into the town from all parts. Famine was depicted in the look, in the hue, the voice, and the gait. The food of a nation had been cut off; the physical strength of a whole people was reduced, and this condition highly favourable to the impression of the plague-breath [or the atmospheric condition which the author stated 'no doubt existed'] resulted in the most terrible epidemic that this island ever experienced." So early as the 15th of January, a subscription list was opened, and, to the credit of the capital of the north, £7,000 was speedily subscribed to meet the exigency of the period.—*Malcolm.*	*History of Belfast Hospital*	
"	In February of this year, fourteen applications were made to the Board of Health for providing temporary hospital accommodation. In March, fifty-one applications were received; in April, fifty-three; in May, fifty-two; in June, twenty-two; in July, sixty; in August, forty-eight; in September the number fell to ten; and in October to eight. The number of applications to the Board of Health for the provision of temporary fever hospitals in 1847 was 343. The effects of the second failure of the potato crop in 1846 were severely felt in the succeeding winter; potatoes rose to 8*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.; the price in 1845 having been only 2*s.* 2*d.* "Want of employment and of food began to give rise to great suffering. Reports of the appearance of fever were received from various parts of the country, and the returns from the hospitals of Dublin beginning to show an increasing prevalence of fever in the city, the Lord Lieutenant re-appointed the Board of Health in February, 1847. The state of the medical institutions of Ireland was, unfortunately, such as peculiarly unfitted them to afford the required medical aid on the breaking out of the epidemic. The county infirmaries had not provision for the accommodation of fever patients. The county fever hospitals were destitute of sufficient funds; and dispensaries, established for the purpose of affording only ordinary out-door medical relief, could, of course, afford no efficient attendance on the numbers of destitute persons, suffering from acute contagious diseases in their own miserable abodes, often scattered over districts several miles in extent."	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	1847. May.—Fever in Manchester — attributed to the influx of Irish, many suffering from the disease. September.—Increase of fever in London; in October at Edinburgh; and cholera in Russia. In the province of Astracan: in a population of 31,300, there were 5,915 cases and 3,131 deaths; at Sarat, 2,500 cases, 1,991 deaths; in the country of the Cossacks of the Don, 12,651 cases, 7,017 deaths. Great increase of fever of a malignant character at Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Manchester, London, at Balby (near Doncaster), in Ormskirk (near Liverpool), principally confined to the Irish residents. October.—Fever is raging to an alarming extent at Greenock. December.—Influenza of very severe character is epidemic in Edinburgh and in London—on one day alone 180 clerks were absent from the London Post Office. The disease also affected Manchester, Windsor, and Eton.—*Freeman's Journal.*
"	On the 3rd of May, Dr. Daly, writing from Newport, county of Mayo, stated—"Fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa are greatly on the increase; the type of the fever is not typhus—but gastric, beginning with vomiting, pains, headache very intense: and coming to a crisis in about seven days, relapsing again once or twice, from which death occurs, through debility or diarrhœa caused and kept up by bad food, principally Indian meal, supplied to them in small quantities, and which they invariably swallow after a few minutes boiling, and sometimes cold and raw. The greatest mortality is among the labourers, men and women, on public roads, in cold, wet, boggy hills. In about two days they appear free from pain, prostrate, dozing, and sink on the fourth or fifth day." And writing from Oranmore, county Galway, on the 7th, he says—the type of fever here is typhus. Here bad shell fish is used more than in Mayo, and produces typhus, bowel complaints, and anasarca of face, limbs, &c. "Three-fourths of the population (1,000) of the town are now ill of such disorders." * * Doctor Freke writes from Roscommon, in October—"Relapses were so common as to appear characteristic of the epidemic [fever]; in several cases they have occurred so frequently as three or even four times in the same individual. In many cases a deep jaundiced hue pervaded the entire surface of the body, and in several there was considerable cerebral disturbance." Dr. Courtenay reports from Killegney, county Wexford, on 7th September, "The tendency to repeated relapses is one of the most peculiar features of this epidemic. Purpura has occurred as a	"	1847. Typhus in London the summer of this year. "The fever hospital could not receive the sudden influx of cases which sprung up on the first approach of hot weather."–TWEEDY, *in letter to the Times.* 1847. September, fever was very prevalent in Glasgow. 1846–1847. "From October, 1846, to June 1847,

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847. DYSENTERY, & PURPURA.	sequela in a great number of young patients; but dysentery has been, as a general rule, the sequela in all cases." Writing from Trim, on the 24th of September, Dr. Freke states, "that there had been observed four distinct types of fever to prevail in this epidemic, and thus describes the third, which, he says, received the name of '*Yellow Fever*,' and was characterized by the jaundiced appearance of the skin, gastric and hepatic symptoms, accompanied by severe head complications, and attended with great perspirations."	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	there occurred in the Caucasus and Trans-Caucasian provinces no less than 17,055 cases of cholera, of which 6,318 died. Astrachan suffered greatly from cholera, great numbers of the inhabitants having been carried off; as also in Moscow, Alexandrof, and the district of Olgapol in Podolia. The latter is about thirty miles distant from the Austrian frontiers."—BASCOMB.
"	The effects of the issue of cooked food in checking the spread of fever and dysentery are shown in the following extracts taken from communications to the Commissioners of Health:—"Those districts in which 'eating-houses' are in full operation, show a great improvement in the sanitary condition of the people: many bad cases of fever and dysentery have recovered, from the use of the food given them out of these sources of relief * *. Fever and dysentery are of a much milder form than hitherto, and the deaths very few in comparison, especially in those districts where cooked food has been adopted for any length of time * * *. It is a remarkable fact, that in those divisions where cooked food is not used, fever and dysentery have been most rife."	"	1847. Cholera continued to ravage the Caucasus and different parts of Persia and Russia, and had proceeded as far as Riga, where the disease appeared in 1832. It soon after appeared in Poland and other parts of central Europe.—*Medical Gazette.* 1847. Some years ago, one of the finest regiments in Sweden, consisting of Dalecarlions, lost nearly half its men. Having been ordered to the capital from their own district, the sudden change of diet from their accustomed black bread and peas to the better and more nutritious food of Stockholm so completely undermined their health that, to save the few who escaped disease, their usual food was again restored to them.—GRAVES.
"	"To check the progress of the fever, which, as usual, followed in the train of famine, the Act 10 Vic., c. 22, [styled the "Nuisance Removal Act"] was passed, by which the Relief Committees were empowered to attend to the proper burial of the dead; to provide temporary hospitals; to clean away nuisances; and to ventilate and cleanse cabins, the necessary funds being advanced by the Government in the same manner as the advances for providing food. On the 17th of August 326 hospitals and dispensaries had been authorized, with accommodation for more than 23,000 patients, with medical officers, nurses, &c., &c. The additional expense incurred under this Act was £119,055, the whole of which was made a free grant to the Unions in aid of rates." In addition to this amount "£4,479 was expended in providing proper medical inspection and superintendence in localities in which great sickness prevailed, and £60,000 was advanced for the enlargement of the workhouses, principally by the erection of fever-wards."	*The Irish Crisis.*	1847. Fever was introduced into South Wales by the Irish. "On landing they advance in groups to the Relieving Officer of the Newport Union to get tickets for a night's lodging in the refuge; from this unventilated retreat six, seven, or ten would be forwarded the following morning to the temporary fever hospital, as many more issued from the crowded lodging houses, tottering with famine fever;" between May and November 6,000 Irish received advice, yet the barn was full, the places of the dead were quickly taken; very few English or Welsh caught the fever, but the Irish who were resident (some so long as twenty years), suffered from it.—T. MASSY, *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.*
"	Fever, of a most malignant character, appeared at Armagh during January. "Dysentery and diarrhœa prevailed to such an extent as to be almost universal; also some cases of measles and cynanche of various kinds; catarrh was extremely common, very severe, and often fatal." In February all these diseases continued, and, in addition,	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
DROPSY.	anasarca, or general dropsy, was very common in all ages and sexes, apparently arising, in many cases, from bad or insufficient diet. The mortality in the Cork workhouse is greatly increased. The accounts from Skibbereen far exceed all previous notices of the pestilence—the people, it is said, "fall in the streets through exhaustion." In Skull there was said to be, at one time, a person dead or dying in every house; and the mortality in Tralee and Fermoy was excessive. 26th.—Fearful spread of fever at Castlebar, in Sligo, and in the county Leitrim; fever and dysentery are so prevalent, that one-third of the inmates of the workhouses throughout the country are on the sick list. In Kilkenny, and also in Armagh, disease was alarmingly on the increase. March.—The people of Galway are suffering severely from low fever, dysentery, and dropsy; the scarcity of food increases. In and around Armagh the fever has become very general. In Castlerea workhouse, county of Roscommon, there were, in the first week of this month, 500 people in fever, and 200 in dysentery.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	The epidemic fever broke out in Carlow in March; young persons and females were those most frequently attacked. In the month of April, the epidemic commenced in the county Kilkenny, and also in some districts in the King's county, where dysentery, diarrhœa, and dropsy were also prevalent. In Dublin city "fever first began to be very prevalent in the month of February, 1847, yet cases were noticed to have occurred in the latter end of 1846, in a greater proportion than usual. Those first attacked were individuals who had been much reduced by bad diet or insufficiency of food;" young persons were those who suffered most. In the county Wicklow, the epidemic commenced early in the year, and prevailed extensively during spring. In the county Louth, disease commenced in May; and many were attacked with dysentery, who had previously suffered from want "or had experienced a total change of food." The population of the county Westmeath "had suffered very much from various diseases, especially dysentery and dropsical swellings of the extremities, previously to the breaking out of the epidemic." In Trim,	*Dublin Medical Press.* *Public Newspapers.* *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine.*	1847. In August scurvy prevailed in London owing to the want of potatoes.—*Report of Registrar-General.* 1847. Epidemic scurvy appeared in the garrison of Givet in France, in May.—*Edinburgh Monthly Journal.* 1847. "Scurvy is raging amongst the inmates of the Milbank Penitentiary, the prisoners of war in Porchester Castle and Norman Cross, and lastly in all parts of Ireland, as well as in very many places in Great Britain, with the most different dietaries both as to amount and quality, but all agreeing in the almost total exclusion of salt food of any kind."—CURRAN, *in Dublin Quarterly Journal.* 1847. In the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science* of this year, for May, we read—"A very singular epidemic of scurvy has broken out among the railway labourers in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. No less than ninety-two cases of the disease, in all its different stages, in the Royal Infirmary special wards,

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

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A.D. 1847.	county Meath, the disease commenced so early as January. In Longford, the disease was rife in May. "Young persons were chiefly attacked." "In the county of Limerick, fever broke out in April, the health of the population having been previously bad. The disease very frequently set in after recovery from the effects of starvation. It was not preceded by scurvy or purpura."		having been open for their reception." 1847. Scurvy appeared in the north of England, especially among the weavers and factory people, when food was deficient in quantity and variety, and also among the railway excavators, among whom food was abundant and consisted of great variety. Potatoes were not to be had, but the supply of milk was not deficient.—LONSDALE, *in Edinburgh Monthly Journal.* The disease also appeared at Exeter, as related by Dr. Shapter—see *Medical Gazette.* Scorbutus is also reported from the Hospital of Sulpetriere, at Paris, in the summer of this year, by Dr. Fauvel. It likewise appeared at York; the attack at which place was described by Dr. Laycock, in *London Medical Gazette.* See, also, Dr. Ritchie's contribution to the treatment of scorbutus, in the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science.* 1847. Dr. Christison dates the scurvy which prevailed epidemically in Edinburgh this year as far back as the middle of September, 1846. He attributes its occurrence to the want of the due proportion of meat diet and particularly to the deficiency in milk. "A complication by no means unusual has been the concurrence of continued fever with scurvy." Many of the persons affected with scurvy on the railroads were Irishmen. The disease was common to other parts of Scotland besides Edinburgh and its vicinity.—*Edinburgh Monthly Medical Journal.* 1847. May 14.—Land scurvy is very prevalent in the Isle of Skye, as well as in other parts of Scotland. Many of the poorer classes now suffering from it have been compelled to live entirely on *sea-weed.* The disease has shown itself in the West of England.—*Medical Gazette.*
"	In the week ending the 3rd of April, 2,706 deaths occurred in the workhouses of Ireland.—On the 19th, we read that "the number suffering from fever in Swineford is beyond calculation."—28th—Fever "is rapidly increasing in Belfast, making its ravages among all classes, and spreading to a great extent throughout the country." Some idea of the dreadful mortality now prevalent in Cork may be found from the fact, that on one day thirty-six bodies were interred in the same grave. The deaths in the workhouse there from the 27th of December, 1846, to last week, being less than four months, amounted to 2,130. In Ballina workhouse, from October to April, 750 persons died. During April the famine and pestilence was on the increase, especially in Belfast, Tullamore, Sligo, and Boyle; and also in the county of Clare, and throughout Mayo. At this period dropsy became universal. On the 16th, we read that there were upwards of 300 cases of fever in the Carrick-on-Shannon workhouse, and that the weekly deaths amounted to fifty. Fever and dysentery spread in Clonmel. "Every avenue leading to the plague-stricken town of Macroom has a fever hospital; persons of all ages are dropping dead in the streets. The state of Mallow is frightful in the extreme; at least 400 individuals are affected with fever and diarrhœa."	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Dublin Evening Mail.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	Dysentery spread in the neighbourhood of Markethill, county of Armagh, about the end of spring. "Persons previously weakened by other causes became a ready prey to this disease, and the want of hospital accommodation for some of the poor was desperately felt. Although food in deficient quantity, and of improper quality, must pre-dispose to this complaint, still its attacks have not been at all confined to that class amongst whom such causes operate."—*Lynn.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
"	May.—Fever continued to rage with unabated fury at Castlebar. "Sligo is a plague spot, disease in every street, and of the worst kind." Banagher "is in a most melancholy condition; the poor famine-stricken inhabitants are falling fast from fever and dysentery." On the 7th the number of patients in the Cork fever hospital was 725; and fever was committing fearful ravages in Ballindine, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, Westport, Ballina, Swineford, and Belmullet, all in the county of Mayo. 11th.—"The increase of fever in Roscommon is truly awful; our hospitals are full, and applicants are daily refused admission; no one can tell what becomes of these unhappy beings; they are brought away by their pauper friends, and no more is heard of them." "Seven bodies were found inside a hedge," in the parish of Kilglass; the dogs had the flesh almost eaten off. 17th.—Fever continues to spread; the higher classes of society are amongst its victims; dysentery is also still prevalent, owing to the use of raw Indian corn. 18th.—Small-pox, added to fever and dysentery, was prevalent at Middleton, county Cork; and near Bantry Abbey 900 bodies were interred in a plot of ground forty feet square. 19th.—Great increase of fever reported from Monaghan, Omagh, Miltown [Kerry], Tuam, Roscommon, Castleplunket, Loughrea, &c.; and on the 21st, in Dublin, Donaghadee, Cork, and Belfast. "The fever embraces various types—the simple, the petechial, the typhoid, and the purpuric, with or without hæmorrhage; there is great laxity of bowels—every thing taken runs off; much thirst; the patient does not get thin, he bloats and becomes dropsical; the face and feet anasarcous, the eyes bright and glassy; the skin becomes of a dirty tallow colour; the intellect continues unimpaired till he dies." 28th.—In Tullamore, fever, dysentery, and starvation were on the increase;—also in the vicinity of Ballybritt. 31st.—Continued increase of fever at Belfast, Naas, and Ballyshannon. From the commencement of last autumn to the present time, over 10,000 persons, exclusive of those from the workhouse, have been interred in Father Mathew's burial-ground, city of Cork—he has been obliged to close it. The present state of Sligo is truly awful; fever is spreading with the rapidity of wildfire. Dysentery, diarrhœa, and fever were reported from the neighbourhood of Thomastown, county of Kilkenny.	*Freeman's Journal.* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Freeman's Journal.*	
"	June 12th.—1,495 fever patients in Belfast hospitals; 748 in Cork hospitals. 25th.—Number in Belfast hospital was 1,840. Awful fever at Westport. Increase of disease at Whitehouse, Belfast,		

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	owing to the scarcity of food amongst the poorer classes of the population.		1847. "Dr. Baly, the physician to the Milbank Penitentiary, showed that scurvy was very prevalent in prisons from the dietaries of which potatoes were excluded; and did not exist where potatoes were used. The potato contains a small quantity of a vegetable acid, in combination with potash. It is certain that scurvy, which was formerly common, has almost disappeared since the potato entered largely into the food of the population. If now that the potato has grown scarce, this disease, characterized, among other symptoms by swollen bleeding gums, again become prevalent, its simple prophylactics should be had recourse to."—*Ninth Report of the Registrar-General, England.*
" SCURVY.	Dr. Cotter noticed land-scurvy at Cork in March; and Dr. French, of Ballygar, county of Galway, reported that, in addition to fever, dysentery, and scurvy, which prevailed during this and the latter end of the past year, "pulmonary diseases and dropsy have been on the increase."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	In the union of Ballinrobe, county Mayo, "Scurvy was very prevalent for some months, evidenced by the purple hue of the gums, with ulceration along their upper thin margins, bleeding on the slightest touch, and deep and sloughing ulcers of the inside of the fauces, with intolerable fœtor, which attacked both sexes indiscriminately, and the child as well as the adult, but unattended with purpuric spots, or other discolouration of the skin. Dysentery also prevailed to a great extent, which I attributed to their eating the diseased potato in the first instance, and then the sudden transition to the Indian meal, which they did not know how to cook; and many of them I have seen devouring it raw from hunger, not having tasted food for some days previous to their obtaining it. I have no doubt, also, but the diseased potato brought on the scurvy."—*Pemberton.*	"	
"	"Scurvy, which formerly was the very rarest of diseases in Ireland, has, within the last two years, been making its appearance in various towns and rural districts, and has latterly become exceedingly prevalent in all parts of the kingdom. By far the most frequent appearance was a blueish red, and dusky hue around the ankle joint; next in frequency similar discolourations over the tibia." One of the most remarkable features in this disease was the swelling and darkened colour of the legs, which, in some cases, became "tense and painful up to the knees, the surface being of a faint rose-red, but marbled all over with blackish lines." This peculiar appearance gave rise to the popular name of "Black Leg," a disease of the legs which was, it will be remembered, recorded under the year A.D.1015, page 65. In some cases the eruption on the lower extremities consisted of a number of black spots. In other cases, "the eruption resembled very thick-set rupia."—*Curran. See also Dr. Law's remarks at p.* 303.	"	
"	July 14th.—There were 800 fever patients in the town and neighbourhood of Drogheda. 22nd.—Land-scurvy has sprung up, and is becoming very prevalent at Armagh. Fever has increased in Galway and Loughrea; numbers may be seen lying on rags or straw in the streets, in the height of disease.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"At Arthurstown, county of Wexford," writes Dr. Long, "in the month of August, I first saw cases of that disease so long unknown in this country—'land-scurvy.' The lower extremities were marked with large patches of *purpura*; they were also the seat of intense pain, so as to render the slightest movement intolerable. The gums were spongy, covering the teeth, and bleeding profusely on the slightest touch; the breath was fœtid; the breathing short and oppressive; debility extreme. Meanwhile the appetite was good, tongue clean, and pulse seldom above 80, but undulating in a very marked manner. Singular to say, not one of those cases occurred amongst those persons who had been exposed in a degree to hunger and hardship."	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
"	August 11th.—Spread of fever at Cootehill, county Cavan. In Westport "numbers are lying in fever along the roads in temporary sheds of weeds; it prevails in Castlebar to an awful pitch." 26th.—Alarming spread of fever in Dublin; crowds lying on the ground at Glasnevin and in Cork-street, waiting for admission to hospital.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	In August, during the height of the disease in Dublin, and before adequate accommodation had been provided, Dr. Curran thus describes some scenes of horror probably never equalled in modern times in any capital city. At the gate, leading to the temporary fever hospital, erected near Kilmainham, were "men, women, and children, lying along the pathway, and in the gutter, awaiting their turn to be admitted. Some were stretched at full length, with their faces exposed to the full glare of the sun,—their mouths open, and their black and parched tongues, and encrusted teeth, visible even from a distance. Some women had children at the breast, who lay beside them in silence and apparent exhaustion—the fountain of their life being dried up,—whilst in the centre of the road stood a cart containing a whole family, who had been smitten down together by the terrible typhus, and had been brought there by the charity of a neighbour." Inside the hospital enclosure was a small open shed, in which were "thirty-five human beings, heaped indiscriminately on a little straw thrown on the ground. Several had been thus for	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	three days, drenched by rain," &c. Some were unconscious, others dying; two died during the night. "At the doors of all the fever hospitals [of Dublin] miserable wretches may be seen lying, hopelessly waiting for admission. I have recently counted more than a dozen cases of fever at a time, lying outside the gate at Glasnevin Temporary Hospital, and Cork-street Hospital, &c. The sick poor are everywhere dying for want of relief." The author mentions that, in France, "when, in 1832, the cholera made its appearance, the largest building in the capital—the government corn stores—was at once emptied, and filled with sick, whilst the Archbishop of Paris gave up to the same holy purpose the College of St. Sulpice and his own private villa."		
"	"The epidemic may be said to have existed as such chiefly amongst the poor [in Dublin city], for although a very considerable number of the middle classes were attacked, it could scarcely be said to constitute an epidemic amongst them. Wherever misery, in its widest sense, existed, but, above all, where overcrowding took place, there the fever prevailed. Amongst the poor it very constantly attacked the youngest members of the family first, then the girls and women, and lastly the men. The exceptions to this were very few. Of the extent of the epidemic in Dublin it would not be easy to give any very correct idea. The hospital accommodation of the city amounted to about 2,500 beds, a greater amount by 1,000, I believe, than were opened in any previous epidemic. It may give some idea of the vast amount of sickness to state that at the Cork-street Hospital, nearly 12,000 cases applied during a period of about ten months. At one period there were upwards of 400 outstanding tickets; and as many as eighty applications for admission have been made in one day. Still it may be safely stated that all this would give a very imperfect idea of the real amount, for all who had to go amongst the poor at their own houses, were well aware that vast numbers remained there, who either could not be accommodated in hospital, or who never thought of applying. It was quite common to find three, four, and even five ill, in a house, where application had been made but for one. I think the very lowest estimate which could be arrived at, cannot make the numbers who sickened in Dublin short of 40,000. The greatest pressure on the hospital took place in the month of June, from which time the fever gradually declined, till the month of February, 1848, when the epidemic may be said to have ceased. The same fact was observed in Edinburgh. At the time the epidemic commenced, the people had but too generally been suffering from the effects of want, and this predisposed them to take the fever, wherever they happened to come in contact with it. It is well worthy of remark, that a considerable number of cases came under my notice, of persons who were starving, and who yet had no fever on them; they were emaciated, very weak, and had an appearance about the eyes which seemed to be characteristic of want, but they had no fever on them. The fever itself was of an unusually mild character, in fact it bore an inverse ratio to the amount of starvation which had preceded it, and this may be stated generally not only of the late but of preceding epidemics. I saw many pass through the fever while they were literally walking about. This fever has been well called 'a relapsing fever,' that is, it was made up of two parts, crisis being very generally present at the termination of each. It was the same form of disease which prevailed in several of our previous epidemics, and has been so ably described by Drs. Rutty, O'Brien, Barker and Cheyne, and others. It was the same type of fever which seems also to have prevailed in Scotland at the same period. The relapses at first, were brought on by using food too soon; and indeed the cry-out for food surpassed what any one who had not seen it would have any idea of."—*H. Kennedy.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	The number of cases admitted into the temporary fever hospital at Kilmainham, from its opening on the 24th of June, 1847, till it was closed, on the 29th of July, 1848, was 6,874; the deaths, 686. The number of beds provided at the establishment was 990, besides 180 supported at the Cork-street Fever Hospital and some additional ones at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, both at the charge of the South Dublin Union. The greatest number of patients in the Kilmainham sheds at any one time was 852, upon the 12th of November, 1847; 676 were treated at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and 88 in Steevens' Hospital. In the Hardwicke Hospital, and the sheds attached thereto, 3,240 cases were treated in this year, and 297 deaths occurred. The sheds were opened upon the 22nd of April, and closed upon the 17th of November. At the House of	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	Recovery, Cork-street, including the tents and sheds erected there, the number of fever cases admitted from 1st of January, to 31st of December, 1847, was 4,874. Sheds were erected at Drumcondra, by the North Dublin Relief Committee, for 594 patients upon the 31st of May in this year, and closed on the 1st of July, 1848. The numbers treated there during that period were 6,121, of whom 474 died.	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	1847. April. Typhus fever is prevailing in Gulleyhim, in Flanders, in a very malignant form; out of 3,612 inhabitants 450 are labouring under the disease. "Asiatic cholera appeared in the caravan of pilgrims proceeding to Damascus. More than 30,000 perished."—*Gazette Medicale.*
"	In the union workhouses of Dublin, as soon as fever appeared, the patients were transferred to some of the neighbouring hospitals, or to the fever sheds. Dr. Kirkpatrick stated that fever appeared in the North Union Workhouse on the 3rd of March, and was at its height on the 18th of May; and that of 394 cases, 214 were children from seven to fifteen years of age. The disease gradually decreased from May to the 1st of August, when it again began to increase, and reached its maximum in December—72 cases having occurred in the week terminating the 1st of that month.	"	1847. May 14. Asiatic cholera broke out in a ship just arrived in London from India; before she left the Ganges, it carried off nine soldiers and five sailors. The disorder gradually abated as the ship advanced in the Indian Ocean.—*Medical Gazette.*
"	"The year 1847 will be memorable in the annals of Ireland, as a year of famine and pestilence, such as it is believed never before desolated the land. Dysentery and typhus prevailed everywhere, the unfailing attendants of famine. In Dublin, those diseases were preceded by an epidemic bronchitis, which appeared very generally throughout the city, under the name of Influenza, during the latter months of the preceding year, and was continued into the first quarter of 1848. [See also p. 304.] To this succeeded dysentery and typhus, advancing *pari passu*. In the month of January, additional accommodation for the daily increasing number of applicants became necessary. Tents were pitched for two hundred patients, and as few cases of dysentery as possible were placed in these, the patients in fever suffering less from the exposure to the weather, and indeed generally recovering equally as well in them as in the wards. All those arrangements, however, fell far short of the accommodation required by the city; crowds of applicants constantly beset the gates, and it was not until the poor law guardians had their sheds erected north and south of the city, and their staff organized at an immense expense to the citizens, that sufficient accommodation was provided. At this time still further accommodation at one hospital was provided by the Government; three very large sheds were built, containing beds for 180 patients, until at one time the number of 640 patients were inmates of the hospital." Relapses were the special characteristic of this epidemic;—"after one week of fever, the patients would consider themselves well, and would remain so for a week or ten days, or more, when suddenly the fever would re-appear, frequently with aggravated symptoms; this occurred so often, that it became advisable in every such case to require the patient to remain in bed, expecting the relapse. Purpura was a concomitant of typhus in many cases; in others it appeared sporadic, no doubt produced by an insufficiency of food, destitution, and that utter prostration of body and mind, such as few but medical men, whose public duty requires them to visit the habitations of the poor, can ever witness or adequately describe. The Dysentery that prevailed had nothing remarkable in its character." The receptions into Cork-street Fever Hospital 1st April, 1847, to 31st March, 1848, were, 5,875, and the deaths, 429—*Eustace.*	*Report of Cork-street Hospital.*	1847. June. "Bristol, in common with Newport and other places on the western coast, are now suffering from the ravages of the typhus fever imported from Ireland, in consequence of the great influx of Irish paupers."—*Times.*
"	At Navan, county Meath, writes Dr. Hudson, the number treated in the fever hospital amounted to 1,232. Temporary fever sheds were also erected in the neighbourhood. "Dysentery preceded the general outbreak of fever in the spring of 1847. On the character of the prevailing epidemic becoming decided, it was evident it had no features in common with infectious typhus, or with our epidemic typhoid fever; neither was it in this part of the country a perfectly new form of fever; in the year 1845, the same disease was pretty generally epidemic here. Its points of difference from our ordinary typhus are striking—sudden and severe in its invasion, short in its duration, abrupt in its termination, almost certain to return after an interval of four or eight days, in defiance of all precautions; presenting none of the cerebral disturbance of typhus, but attended frequently with vomiting, and presenting an appearance of skin not only characteristic of the other, but strikingly peculiar to itself. The late epidemic was a well-marked remittent; one of the most remarkable characteristics of the secondary fever was its tendency to turn into acute tuberculosis."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	"In one of the local papers, published about this time, I find the following observations:—"Fever has been slowly and steadily increasing in Cork for some months; and any man who calmly peruses the medical report on the state of the Cork workhouse, in February	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	last, will feel surprised, not that fever has spread with such fearful rapidity in Cork, but that the tempestuous sweep, which now appals its affrighted citizens, was so long stayed. In the workhouse the inmates were put three, and four, and five, in a bed; and, in the convalescent ward of the hospital, there were 45 beds for 120 persons! What result could be expected from such a state of things save that which followed?' It was so in Dublin, in Fermanagh, in Galway, in Limerick, in Waterford, &c. The Kilmallock workhouse, built for 800 inmates, contained, on the 27th of February, nearly 1,500 within its precincts. The consequence was that fever and dysentery became fearfully prevalent, and the inmates, struck with terror, began to leave the house, when the Poor Law Commissioners' sealed order, against further admissions, was received." *See also the Westminster Review for April*, 1847.	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	1847. "In the beginning of May, 1847, Lord Brougham presented a petition from Liverpool to the House of Lords, stating that 103,000 Irish paupers were accumulated in that town within the last six months; and soon after we find that the Irish typhus fever broke out there in all its virulence, causing very great mortality. Thus, according to the report of the Registrar-General of Mortality in England, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1847, we find that in Liverpool, in the district of St. Martin, the deaths were 661, being 200 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year—typhus and diarrhœa being the prevailing diseases.—GRAVES. *See also under "Emigration," page* 305.
	September 16th.—"The number of deaths occurring in Cork from dysentery indicates a malignancy in its features not usually inherent in it, and its progress is rapid to a fatal termination." 24th.—Fever broke out a second time at Castlebar, and is on the increase in Dublin—240 patients were refused admittance into Cork-street hospital. October 26th.—"Notwithstanding the setting in of cold weather, fever is on the increase in Galway, and is becoming of a more fatal type than that of summer."	*Freeman's Journal and Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"At an early period of the distress, fever and dysentry, the usual attendants of famine, had appeared, and continued very prevalent throughout the year. The fever was peculiarly fatal among the upper classes."	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
"	"Fever and dysentery are everywhere prevalent, and the means of relief by medical care very insufficient. The extent of sickness was so great that hospital accommodation could not be provided for all; and in some of the worst parts where disease was most prevalent, the hasty establishment of a temporary hospital, which must have been very inadequate to the wants of the district, might even have increased the suffering it was intended to relieve, as many would probably be brought to it who could not obtain admission, and would be left exposed to the weather in the ditches near the hospital waiting until they could get in. Yet still the mortality from fever among the poor has not been large in proportion to the great number of cases. Among the higher classes it has been different. The want of clothing is everywhere greatly felt."	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	
"	Dr. Lynch, of Loughrea, county Galway, says, "the present epidemic first showed itself in the spring of 1843. About that time maculated fever suddenly disappeared from amongst the poor. The disease was of a highly contagious nature. The short *Relapse Fever* which prevailed amongst the lower and some of the middle classes was very different from the maculated typhus, or any other form of continued fever which I had myself personally observed. Dysentery frequently preceded and accompanied fever."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	In Tuam, county Galway, fever commenced in spring, and arrived at its height in the beginning of July. "Purpura was a late symptom, and not very frequent. The tendency to bedsores was very great in the relapse cases, and they were unmanageable and inclined to spread. In many cases *cancrum oris* suddenly set in and destroyed the lips."—*Turner.*	"	
"	One of the most severely afflicted districts in the west was the Ballinrobe Union, county Mayo, and of which a graphic and touching description has been furnished by the late Dr. Pemberton. The epidemic fever commenced in the Ballinrobe workhouse, in the latter end of February, and "spread rapidly among the inmates, who were fully prepared to receive the infection from the filthy state of the house, yards, and sewerage, and also from the number of human beings—men, women, and children—that were huddled together in the same rooms, (the probationary wards,) eating, drinking, cooking, and sleeping in the same apartment, in their clothes, without even straw to lie on or a blanket to cover them. All the officers of the establishment were simultaneously attacked by it in its most virulent form." It was of the most contagious character. The mortality among the upper classes in this district was very great.	"	
"	The state of the gaol of Castlebar, county Mayo, is thus described by Dr. Dillon. "In March our county gaol was crowded to more than double its capability, those committed being in a state of nudity, filth, and starvation." A bad form of typhus broke out in the prison hospital, and the local authorities refusing to supply additional hospital accommodation—"by the end of April we were in a state of actual pestilence. *Every* hospital servant was attacked, and,	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	from our wretched overcrowded state, the mortality was fearful—fully 40 per cent. At this period, and for months before, fever prevailed in all quarters of the country, and not a few of those committed were inmates of the fever wards a few hours after committal. The duration of the fever in the gaol was from eleven to twenty-one days. Relapses from the typhus, with petechiæ and cerebral disturbance, did not occur in more than three instances.		1847. The mortality during the months of September, October, and November this year, "particularly during November, attained a height never before equalled in Edinburgh. The excessive prevalence of fever among the lower classes and emigrant Irish has been the chief cause of the high mortality. The deaths from other causes were not greater than in former years; and had this epidemic not been prevalent, the mortality would have been at a minimum. Influenza, however, suddenly made its appearance, and, within a fortnight, attacked more than a half of the whole population. It is important to note that this disease suddenly attacked great masses of the population twice during the course of November—first on the 18th, and again on the 28th of the month—during keen frost and an excessively damp, thick fog, which came on rather suddenly. The second attack was the most severe and general, and rendered the schools and seminaries of education so deserted, that most of the large schools were obliged to be closed for a short period."—STARK, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	"The epidemic fever of the last year [1847] might, to a superficial observer, appear an argument in favour of the view [that such epidemics are consequent on great dearth of provisions and their unwholesome quality], and both immediately previous to and after its commencement, this doctrine of the connexion between dearth of provisions and fever has been strongly advocated by some; but this, like most epidemic visitations, may be traced to other and more immediate causes. That fever, in Ireland at least, depends on some general atmospheric change, which affects the whole island simultaneously, independent of situation, aspect, height above the level of the sea, dryness or moisture of the soil, or any other circumstance connected with mere locality, is proved by the fact that when typhus begins to increase notably in the Dublin hospitals, we may always rest assured that a nearly simultaneous increase of fever will be observed in Cork, Galway, Limerick, and Belfast, as I have on more than one occasion ascertained. The chief causes of the epidemic diffusion of fever in Ireland must be of a very general, and not of a local nature; for we find the most exact agreement between results observed in cities far asunder, and widely differing in aspect and position. It must have been an influence co-extensive with the island, and acting everywhere with a nearly equal degree of intensity, which brought about this coincidence, and made fever attain its maximum and minimum at the very same time in various places. * * Never, perhaps, in the history of the world, was such a fearful commentary on the effects of the *entassement* of individuals witnessed as in Ireland during the year 1847. The newspapers and periodicals of the day teemed with illustrations of the fact, that the Irish epidemic of 1847 had its origin in the congregating together large masses of people at public works, and at depôts for the distribution of food, and in the overcrowding the workhouses." Scarlatina was less fatal than in former years. *See under* A.D. 1834, *p.* 214.	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	
"	"Virulent small-pox committed great havoc, and then typhus prevailed in Ireland; the mortality among the medical profession was great, it being calculated that one-fifteenth of the entire medical community died there during that year."	*Bascome's Epidemics.*	1847. March. "Measles and small-pox are at present committing great ravages in some of the towns of Belgium. In Liege, during the month of January there were 300 deaths."—*Medical Gazette.*
"	In Cork, writes Dr. Callanan, "what has been called the epidemic fever of 1847, in truth commenced in this locality, and in many others, early in 1846, as is abundantly proved by workhouse and other returns throughout this district. From the commencement of 1847, however, *Fate* opened her book in good earnest here, and the full tide of death flowed on everywhere around us. During the first six months of that dark period, *one-third* of the daily population of our streets consisted of shadows and spectres, the impersonations of disease and famine, crowding in from the rural districts, and stalking along to the general doom—the grave—which appeared to await them but at the distance of a few steps, or a few short hours. And so in sad truth it was, for the obituary of our workhouse here, for the year 1847, gives the appalling return of 3,329 deaths!! Within the month of March of that year, 757 inmates of that dismal abode perished from famine and fever. Between these two fearful agents of death and desolation, it now matters little where the preponderance lay. No human foresight could have anticipated or arrested their influence, as far, at least, as their direct causes operated. But it perhaps remains for a wise and beneficent legislation to take a lesson from the past, and in its mercy and consideration to endeavour, as much as in it lies, by averting hunger and distress through the numerous and legitimate channels of creating employment for the labouring and agricultural classes, to prevent the perpetuation, and in future to avert the return of that state of suffering and wretchedness which has made the very name of this unhappy country a modern proverb for poverty, disease, and humiliation, in the eyes and on the tongues of the civilized world. Amongst the poorer classes, the fever of 1847 admits of no question as to its severity and its appalling mortality; but it should be recollected and admitted that this mainly arose and was derivable from an almost unprecedented state of privation, involving of necessity, in their issue, the very first rudiments and principles of fatal and intract-	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1847.	able disease—hunger, cold, impure air, deficient clothing—in short, *intense want*, in its most comprehensive and extended meaning, and in its most withering effects both on mind and body. In numerous instances, exposure to wet and cold in these periods produced the disease. Fear, and the depressing passions too, the '*animi pathemata*,' had a powerful and obvious influence."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	1847. Edinburgh.—"A very fatal complication in this species of fever was jaundice, which was not unfrequently associated with a true *purpurous* eruption over the body, produced, as this species of eruption always is, by a real ecchymosis or effusion of blood into the areolar tissue, and not, like the eruption of maculated typhus, removable at any stage by pressure." "Enlargement of the spleen was occasionally detected in this species of fever, both by the touch and by percussion, but it appeared to have no influence over the result. Anasarca of the lower extremities very often followed, and was accompanied by purpurous spots on the limbs and effusion into the knee-joints. Erysipelas frequently attacked the convalescents in this species also, and dysentery more rarely. Of 4,600 patients treated for fever in our hospital during the late epidemic, I find that in 1,496 suffering from *maculated typhus*, 940 were exposed directly to contagion." — HENDERSON, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.* 1847. April 9. An epidemic meningitis has recently shewn itself among the recruits in the Military Hospital of Strasburg. More than twenty-five are at present affected with this disease, which appears to be exceedingly fatal. The village of Badwillen, in Alsace, has been for some time ravaged by a fever of a most pestilential character. Typhus fever of an aggravated kind is prevailing at Nadaillac, and a peculiar form of contagious disease, of a pustular character, has appeared at Sidoure. —*London Medical Gazette.*
"	The statistical tables of the Cove, now Queenstown, Fever Hospital give "a summary of 1,239 cases, 631 males and 608 females, treated in that institution from September, 1846, to August, 1848, both inclusive, as well as the results of 200 cases in private practice. From these, taken together, it would appear that the average age of the patients was twenty-eight; the sexes being in the proportion of twenty-nine males to twenty-seven females. Of the entire number treated, seventy-five died, or 5·21 per cent.; but this mortality varied from 4·50 per cent. in the cases occurring in private practice, implying those chiefly in the middle and upper ranks of life, to 5·32 per cent. of those treated in hospital. Although an increase of fever showed itself early in 1846, it was only in January, 1847, that it exhibited a rapidly extending appearance. Want of wholesome and sufficient food appeared to have influenced the disease, fever following rapidly in those persons who had suffered from privation, while wholesome and sufficient food rendered others more capable of resisting its attacks. Purpura was frequently observed long before the fever became epidemic."—*Cronin.*	"	
"	In Cork city "the chief haunts of fever, all through the epidemic, were the cheap lodging-houses in the suburbs, which were always densely crowded by paupers flocking to the city, chiefly from the western district, *en route* for England. The number of patients admitted into the infirmary from 23rd February to 6th September, 1847, amounted to 1,602. The age most frequently attacked was from fifteen to twenty; the cases at this time of life being 334—over one-fifth of the whole. The next age in order of frequency was from twenty to twenty-five; of these 244 persons were admitted. The periods from ten to fifteen, and from twenty-five to thirty, were about equal, the numbers being 228 and 227. In the decennial periods from thirty to forty we had 258, and from forty to fifty there were 147. From birth to ten years, 97 cases were brought to hospital, and from fifty years upwards there were 89. The epidemic appeared to reach its culminating point in the month of July, beginning to decline in August, when, in the course of a fortnight, the type was suddenly converted to Dysentery. In comparing the degrees of severity of the epidemic, as it attacked various sections of the community, it was a subject of general observation that the disease was both more severe and more fatal in private than in hospital practice. The deaths in the higher circles were for a time quite appalling. In cases succeeding exhaustion from famine, the appearances were very peculiar—the fever assuming a low gastric type, indicated by a dry tongue, shrunk apparently to half its size, and brown in the centre; lips thin and bloodless, coated with sordes; skin discoloured and sodden; general appearance squalid in the extreme, and hunger-stricken. These symptoms, and a loathsome, putrid smell, emanating from their persons as if the decomposition of the vital organs had anticipated death, rendered these unhappy cases too often hopeless. They used to creep about the city while their strength allowed, and then would sink exhausted in some shed or door-way, and often be found dead. Profuse hemorrhage, in some instances, induced collapse, especially when it occurred from the intestines." In females who were pregnant, abortion commonly took place, and was not attended with as great hazard as in other epidemics, though always a grave complication. Relapse was a peculiar feature of the epidemic, taking place in at least one-sixth of the cases. It occurred mostly in the ages from fifteen to forty, being less frequent in children. Old age, however, did not prevent relapse; we had examples of it in women of sixty and seventy. The day on which it occurred was variable. It rarely set in before the eleventh or twelfth day from the date of the illness, an interval of a few days usually elapsing between convalescence and relapse. The secondary fever set in with a rigor, followed by vomiting of green matter, tenderness of abdomen, and sometimes syncope, and occurred more frequently after light fever, especially of the gastric type. It sometimes ushered in an attack of diarrhœa, dysentery, or cynanche tonsillaris. Females were more liable to it than males. Some few cases had two and even three relapses, the series becoming lighter, until the disease appeared to wear itself out. The mortality	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	among females was less than among males, in the proportion of 1 in $11\frac{1}{5}$ to 1 in $9\frac{3}{5}$. In the spring months the mortality was 1 in 9, while in the summer it was 1 in 12."—*Report on Fever cases in North Infirmary, Cork, by John Popham, M.D.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	1847. The Breslau Journals furnish sad details of the ravages of famine and typhus in Silesia. At Plassa it is calculated that no less than 3,000 children have been rendered orphans by the epidemic.—*Med. Belge.*
"	"I find on examining the register of the Belfast Hospital, that for several months previously to August, 1846, there had been a gradual diminution in the weekly average of admissions, until they had diminished to twelve in that month. It is evident that our recent epidemic extended itself precisely over a period of two years, and was one of unprecedented prevalence. To meet so rapid and general an increase of disease—our admissions in one week in July [1847] being the enormous number of 660—we had three hospitals in operation, and these being found insufficient to receive all who applied, tents capable of containing 700 convalescents, were erected in the neighbourhood of the town. It could not be said that scarcity of food, or want of employment, was the *originating* cause of our epidemic here, because our working classes were fully employed, and provisions unusually cheap, till the early part of the year 1847. The epidemic did not consist in the prevalence of one disease, but was composed of fever, dysentery, and small-pox."—*Seaton Reid.*	"	1847. Ship typhus fever in New Orleans derived from the European emigrants; "especially those from Ireland, who are miserably poor and dirty, and arrive with typhus generated on the voyage. On the 11th of February, 500 cases of ship fever were in the crowded wards of the charity hospital. Some permanent arrangements should be made to prevent this influx of disease. The next arrival from Europe may overflow the hospital and infect the city."—*American Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*
"	"Fever was epidemic in the spring of the year 1847, in the Strangford [county of Down] dispensary district, containing a population of about 5,000 souls. Dysentery had also been epidemic from the preceding year, and continued to prevail simultaneously with the fever; but the persons attacked by the latter disease were, for the most part, apparently in their ordinary state of health. Neither purpura nor scurvy was observed by me in any case; nor, except in one instance, was the fever complicated by the supervention of dysentery. As far as I could ascertain, there was no concurrent epizootic disease. On comparing the fever of 1847 with former epidemics, the points of difference that struck me, as far as the disease fell under my own immediate observation, were the shortness of its course in a few, and its comparative mildness in the generality of cases. Relapse, contrary to what so generally took place in many other districts, did not occur in a single instance. I believe the fever of 1847 was more fatal amongst the better classes, in proportion to the numbers affected."—*Knox.*		
"	A certain type of fever, like that of 1826, "prevailed until the cholera visited these countries in 1832. Up to this time, small-pox in persons vaccinated was so rare, that it was thought that the disease, when it did occur, must be due to the operation of vaccination not having been perfectly and carefully performed. The routine of disease was now [1845] interrupted by the appearance of a new malady in this country and Scotland, and partially in England; we allude to Purpura or Scurvy. This disease was evidently connected with the change that ensued on the failure of the potato. It in all respects resembled the disease met with among sailors, and, in most cases, yielded to exactly the same treatment. "There was a peculiarity that marked some cases of Fever that occurred at this time, which consisted in a group of symptoms pointing to an affection of the brain and spinal marrow, thence designated Cerebro-spinal Arachnitis. The prominent symptom of the disease was an overwhelming feeling of prostration of strength and depression of spirits. In this respect, the disease resembled aggravated influenza. The fever was essentially of an asthenic or adynamic type. The skin often presented a slightly jaundiced hue; the liver and spleen were much enlarged in size and congested. We never before witnessed any thing to equal the severity of the pains complained of in this epidemic. As in former epidemics, the fever seemed to be modified by the rank and condition of the patient. Those in better circumstances generally exhibited a worse type and character of disease. The striking peculiarities of this fever, as compared with preceding epidemics, seemed to us to consist in the complete absence of any complication, except where the bastard rheumatism indicated an affection of the spinal nerves, and which alone excited alarm when affecting the top of the spine and back of the head. Secondly.—In the extreme and overpowering sense of prostration of strength and depression of spirits, which imparted to it much of the character of aggravated influenza. Thirdly.—In exhibiting something like a crisis, but seldom complete, yet more of true crisis than the fever of recent date. Fourthly.—In the great tendency to relapse. Fifthly.—In the almost universal tolerance of stimulants. Sixthly.—In the absence of petechiæ. Seventhly.—In the absence of bed-sores. Eightly.—In the tolerance of any amount of local bleeding, and the intolerance of the smallest	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	amount of general bleeding. Ninthly.—In presenting some features of resemblance to ague, by involving the spleen, and, like it, not affecting the sensorium."—*Professor Law in Appendix to Report on Fever in Leinster.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	At Kilkenny, "with the setting in of the general and aggravated famine in last autumn, gastro-purpuric fever became considerably more prevalent and fatal, the eruption assumed a worse character and greater frequency, dangerous symptoms and complications, previously observed, grew more common, and new ones set in, amongst which was putrid diarrhœa. Gastro-purpuric fever was at its height, both as to malignancy and frequency, during the prevalence of cold and moist weather; and an increase of mortality and fever was invariably observed on the change of weather from dry and warm to moist and cold, and *vice versa*; in connexion with this point, the severity of last winter must not be forgotten. I think there is, at least, a strong presumption that foul air alone is capable of developing gastro-purpuric fever. The facts that have come under my notice have convinced me that it has been communicated and extended by contagion." This form of fever was not common to the wealthier classes, who enjoyed meat diet, and in whom maculated typhus was the form of the epidemic which presented itself. "Gastro-purpuric fever appeared as an epidemic for the first time shortly after the establishment of meal stores in districts previously pretty healthy; it would appear that the habitual use of animal diet has been more or less preventive of gastro-purpuric, but not of typhus fever."—*Lalor.*	"	1847. September—Cholera raged at Trebizond and at Bagdad. December—2795 cases of cholera in St. Petersburgh from its first appearance to this date, 1,419 of which were fatal. The deaths in London [from the Registrar General's Return], for the week ending 25th December, were 553 above the average for the last five years; chiefly from influenza and chest affections. — *Dublin Freeman's Journal.*
"	The receptions into the permanent and temporary Fever Hospitals of Ireland, which had risen to 37,604 in the year 1845, and had increased to 40,620 in 1846, rose during the present year to the enormous amount of one hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-four cases.	*Census Returns.*	
"	"In Skibbereen Union [April 20th, 1847] few houses can be said to be altogether free from either fever or dysentery. A new disease appears to have arisen here under the form of anasarcous swelling of the lower extremities, without previous fever or dysentery."—*Goodison.* In October, in Midleton Union, "dysentery prevails here to a great and fatal amount; in fact, it is more to be dreaded at the present time than fever." At Nohaval, Kinsale Union, "the usual duration of fever cases is from five to eleven days, with a peculiar tendency to repeated relapses; out of 250 cases 240 relapsed."—*Courtenay.*	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	1847. April. "Influenza prevailed extensively in a severe form at Munich during the winter."—*London Medical Gazette.* 1847. Influenza prevailed epidemically in Edinburgh, Paris, London, and other large towns at the end of this year. "On the first week of December, 2,454 persons died in London. On the week following 2,416. The deaths in the weeks ending Saturday, December 18, December 25, and January 1, were 1,946, 1,247, and 1,599; 11,339 persons died in six weeks, and altogether the epidemic carried off more than 5,000 souls over and above the mortality of the season. The epidemic attained the greatest intensity in the *second* week of its course; raged with nearly equal violence through the *third* week; declined on the *fourth*, and then partly subsided; but the temperature falling, the mortality remained high, not only through December but through the month of January. The epidemic was most fatal to adults and to the aged. Influenza attacked those labouring under all sorts of diseases as well as the healthy. The disease appeared in the British navy on foreign stations. The Grippe prevailed in Paris; and on January 11th, 1848, as many as 5,000 people in Madrid were in bed, suffering from influenza.—*Report of Registrar-General.*
"	Owing to the alarming progress of fever, memorials from Cork and other localities where the disease was raging, was pressed upon the authorities to postpone the circuits—"a course that was adopted in the year 1832, during the prevalence of the cholera."	*Medical Gazette.*	
"	"The mortality in the workhouses in April, 1847, had reached the weekly rate of twenty-five per 1,000 inmates; the deaths being 2,706 for the week ended 3rd April, and 2,613 in the following week, the fever patients being nearly 9,000, and the total sick exceeding 26,000, out of 104,455 inmates. The maximum number at any one time had been 116,321, on 27th February. The number now gradually declined from February to April, but the rate of mortality increased, notwithstanding that reduction. The subsequent returns show a gradual decline in the rate of mortality through May and June. The number of fever patients reached its maximum on the 1st of May, being 10,226, and continued to fluctuate between 10,000 and 9,000, until July."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
INFLUENZA.	The epidemic of Influenza, then so rife in London, prevailed in Dublin in the months of December, 1847, and January, 1848. It was very nearly similar to the influenza of 1837, "but the depression of the powers of life was much more marked, while the feverish symptoms were less than in 1837. Consonant with this observation, I remarked that death occurred with symptoms of *paralysis* of the lungs in all the cases which I saw that terminated fatally; this appeared to be the manner in which the particularly depressing influence of the epidemic was manifested."	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	
"	The Inspectors-General of Prisons, in their Report for the year 1846, account for the increase in committals in that year over those in 1845, in some instances amounting to 100 per cent., by the "heavy pressure of distress;" and state "that in a very great number of instances small crimes have been committed for the purpose of obtaining that support in prison which could not be procured elsewhere." In 1847 they write:—"The terrible catastrophe which has disorganized the whole framework of society in Ireland, fell with its full force upon the establishments under our charge. Disease and	*Reports of Inspectors-General of Prisons.*	1847. "These two causes, the scurvy during the first quarter, and the typhus fever during the second and third quarters, contributed to keep up the mortality (in Edinburgh and Leith) till the middle of November, when a new cause came into operation, viz.: the epidemic bronchitis or Influenza."—STARK.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D. 1847.	death increased to a degree that could never be contemplated by those acquainted with the usual orderly and healthy state of our gaols. The crowding together of 12,883 prisoners in gaols only calculated to contain 5,655, increased the deaths in the Irish prisons, in a single year, from 131 to 1,315; and raised the expenditure of these institutions from £75,657 in 1845 to £125,817 in 1847. The general distress of the country also vastly increased the number of pauper debtors.		1847. "The number of emigrants that left the British Isles for Canada in 1847 was three times greater than that in the season of 1846. The sickness and mortality among them has been very great. Up to the 1st of November one emigrant in every seven had died; and during November and December there have been many deaths in the different emigrant hospitals; so that it is understating the mortality, to say that one person in every five was dead by the end of the year. The number that died on the passage is 5,293."—STRATTEN, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	From the 13th of January to the 13th April, of this year 144,112, immigrants arrived at Liverpool from Ireland, viz.: 76,959 men 41,613 women, and 25,540 children. Upon several days during March and April, 3,000 poor Irish landed daily at that port.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	EMIGRATION.—In April emigration was reported from every part of the country; thousands were leaving in every direction.	*Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	Return of the deck passengers from Ireland into Glasgow, during the week ending August 10th:—"By steamers, 5,134; by railways, 741; total, 5,875; increase over the previous week, 3,509. Of that number 170 were quite unable to work from old age. From the 10th to the 17th August, the arrivals [at that port] were—by steam-boat, 6,085; by railway, 1,410; total, 7,495; increase on the previous week, 1,620. Of that number 134 were aged people, unfit for labour. The total number landed from Ireland from 15th of June to August 17th, has been 26,335." Out of 1,150 patients in Glasgow fever hospital at this period, 750 were Irish.—*Extract from Proceedings of Glasgow Parochial Board.*	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	1847. Typhus was carried in the emigrant ships to the shores of America, numbers died on the passage, and on landing at the American ports. At Quebec in particular, we read that "the mortality is appalling;" it was denominated the "Ship Fever."—*British American Journal.*
"	May 4. "It appears from official documents, that since the 15th of January there have arrived in Liverpool no less than 180,000 Irish paupers; some of these had emigrated to various parts of the country, but about 80,000 still remained, in addition to the ordinary population. The petition lately addressed to the House of Commons informs us that 'Some of the immigrants come over in a state of actual infectious disease, and a large number of them so predisposed to it that they fall sick shortly after their arrival, and so spread and propagate disease and death among an otherwise healthy population. The consequences are most disastrous and alarming to the people; dysentery, diarrhœa, small-pox, and typhus abound. In one month the interments have nearly equalled half the number they usually amount to in one whole year.' The partial remedy adopted by the Government consisted in assigning two ships, stationed in the Mersey, as lazarettoes! An officer is empowered to board every steamer or vessel arriving with deck passengers from Ireland; and if any be found suffering under disease, the yellow flag is hoisted, the vessel inspected by a medical officer, and those passengers who are labouring under fever are to be consigned to the hospital ships."	*Medical Gazette.*	1847. The severity of the weather and the extreme high price of provisions caused such a severe pressure upon the working classes in England as to prevent them from obtaining any thing like a sufficiency of food, which, with the absence of other comforts, operated materially in promoting epidemics and other diseases. The disastrous effect of the emigration of the Irish poor on the health of English towns were dwelt on by the Registrar-General, especially for the last quarter of the previous year and the first three months of the present. The returns from Liverpool, Manchester, Stockport, and Preston bear evidence to the general spread of fever introduced by the suffering Irish. From Liverpool we read that the Irish fever had been introduced by the emigrants, and that "many hundreds of them were suffering from diarrhœa and dysentery when they arrived, which will account for so many deaths from these causes. Everything which humanity could devise and money carry out for these cases has been adopted; but so many thousands of Irish are continually pouring in, and their habits are so disgustingly filthy, that little can be done, as yet, to stay the great mortality amongst them. Perhaps there is not a parallel case to that of Liverpool for the last two months in the history of the country.
"	"The pestilence broke out with increased virulence on board the emigrant ships. The deaths, on the voyage to Canada, increased from 5 in every 1,000 persons embarked, to about 60, or to twelve times their previous rate, and so many more arrived sick, that the proportion of deaths in quarantine, to the numbers embarked, increased from 1¼ to about 40 in the 1,000. The whole number of British emigrants embarked was 89,738: of whom there— Died on the passage, ... 5,293 " at the Quarantine Station, . . 3,452 " at the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, . 1,041 " at the Montreal ditto, . . . 3,579 " at Kingston and Toronto, . . 1,965 Total, ... 15,330 showing a mortality of rather more than 17 per cent. on the number embarked. One-third of those who arrived in Canada were received into hospital."	*The Irish Crisis.*	
"	The total number of Irish who emigrated this year from the United Kingdom amounted to 215,444, of whom 95,756 left from Irish ports, and 119,688 from seaports in Great Britain.	*Emigration Commission Returns.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The mortality in this year rose to a greater height than in any of the former or subsequent years of the pestilential period; the total number of deaths returned amounted to 249,335, viz., 135,236 males and 114,099 females, or in the proportion of 118·5 of the former to 100 of the latter. The class of Zymotic diseases presented the great bulk of this increased mortality, the death returns under that head being 116,365, or 1 in 1·92 of the entire specified causes. The number of deaths from fever, afforded by the Census Returns, was 57,095, or 1 in 2·04 of the entire class of epidemic diseases, and 1 in 3·90 of the total specified causes for this year.	*Census Returns.*	"Fifteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine deaths were registered in London during the first thirteen weeks of the year—a greater number than has been registered in any previous winter since the weekly tables commenced. The present epidemic is essentially a famine fever, imported into this country by a class reduced to the lowest condition consistent with the carrying on of the vital pro-

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1847.	The return of deaths from dysentery amounted to 25,757, and from diarrhœa to 10,717 ; there were likewise 5,246 deaths returned from dropsy ; and 6,058 instances of death by starvation, being by far the largest number returned from those causes for any year of the decennial period comprised between 1841 and 1851. The number of deaths which occurred in the workhouses this year amounted to 66,890, and those in hospitals and other sanitary institutions to 16,968.		cesses. In such a state of the system general derangement takes place, the body lives upon itself, furnishes its own materials for respiration, abnormal products are formed, partly retained and partly eliminated, producing diseases on the system which forms them, and communicating it by the eliminated matter to others.
A.D.1848.	WEATHER.—This, according to the recorded observations, was a year rather below the standard temperature. The mean of the thermometer was 47·9°. The highest point reached was 75·3°, on the 13th of May, and the lowest fall was to 19°, upon the 29th of January. The mean of the barometer was 29·65. The amount of rain which fell this year was 32·02 inches, being, with the exception of the years 1798, 1804, 1839, and 1852, the greatest amount recorded in the neighbourhood of Dublin, during the period over which tables calculated to obtain such results have extended, and was nearly 5 inches above the average for thirty-three years. The number of days upon which it rained was 250. The rainy months were February, June, August, and October. In February 3·62 inches fell on 22 days ; in June, 3·33 inches on 23 days—(that quantity of rain being the greatest recorded in this month, with the exception of the year 1852, for thirty-three years) ; in August, 4·25 inches of rain fell on 23 days—being about the same quantity as occurred in 1846 ;—and in October, 4·40 inches fell on 28 days. So that there fell in these four months, 15·60 inches of rain, being 6·48 inches beyond the average. The aurora borealis appeared frequently during this year, and two lunar rainbows were observed—one in March, the other in December.	*Ordnance Observations.*	"The year 1847 was, in many respects, a remarkable year. The marriages, from 145,664 in 1846, fell to 135,845 in 1847 ; the births, from 572,625 to 539,965 ; while the deaths rose from 390,315 to 423,304. These figures exhibit the results of great public prosperity and adversity in strong contrast. The returns which have, since 1842, been published, show the deterioration of the population in 1847—resulting from the scarcity and the ravages of influenza at the close of the year.—*Report of Registrar-General.*
"	The mean quantity of rain which fell in Dublin and its vicinity, as registered, according to Seasons in Table IV. of the Analysis following this section of the Report, was—in Spring, commencing with February, 5·21 inches, on 53 days ; in Summer 6·25 inches, on 51 days ; in Autumn, 7·62 inches on 58 days ; and in Winter, 7·67 inches on 58 days. We, however, find that in this year the amount of rain which fell during spring was 8·41 inches on 66 days ; in summer 7·10 inches on 51 days ; in autumn 11·40 inches on 69 days ; and in winter, including the January of 1849, 6·61 inches on 71 days.	*Weather Registries.*	1848. "It has been a general subject of remark, that the past year was [in England] remarkable for the large quantity of rain which fell. In the Registrar-General's return we find the following statement :—'1847. [Rainfall], 17·6 inches ; 1848, 31·9 inches.' It will thus be perceived that a remarkably wet year followed a remarkably dry one. The excess of the fall of rain in 1848 over the average for the preceding seven years (24·4 inches) was therefore 7·5 inches. The fall of rain during the year 1848, all over the country, was about one-third larger than the average fall ; and this excess fell during the first three quarters. The fall in the last quarter was about the average at most places."—*London Medical Gazette.*
"	The fall of rain in the city of Dublin, registered at the College of Surgeons, was 31·85 inches ; that near Richmond Prison, 31·08 inches ; and that at Trinity College, 34·11 inches. At Cork Institution, 60·39 inches fell ; at Markree, county of Sligo, 41·22 inches (on 287 days) ; at Armagh, 39·32 inches ; and at Athlone, 33·43 inches on 200 days.	"	
"	January 10th.—Floods in Lough Erne from the great rain. 18th.—Intense frost ; weather cold, dark, and damp. February 15th.—A great fall of rain in Mayo ; weather extremely variable. Galway was inundated, and the swell in the lake greater than before remembered. In March there were high winds and copious showers of rain. "It blew a perfect hurricane. During the gale, the bog, which for years had been accumulating in the centre of the lough, near Cork, city, commenced moving steadily, until it became connected with the Old Kinsale-road, in which position it remains, and presents rather a curious spectacle, being studded over with the nests of the baldcoot and other aquatic birds." The present is considered by farmers the wettest spring known for many years, and will materially delay the harvest, but the weather is generally mild. There was a sharp frost in the first week of May ; on the 17th, a great thunder-storm occurred at Glasslough, county of Monaghan, and on the 19th of June, one of the most terrific thunder-storms, within the recollection of any inhabitant, occurred at Cork, and in the counties of Tipperary and Mayo. "The rain which has fallen during the whole month of June, with scarcely an interval of a day, though it has not yet injured the crops, has given cause for alarm ; the cold is intense." July 12th.—The high and dry winds have given way to fine weather. 17th.—A thunder-storm at Londonderry. August 19th.—Great floods at Tralee, county Kerry ; the water four or five feet high in the streets, and at Blarney, county Cork, much injury was done by an extensive flood, the result of the heavy rains ; hay, oats, potatoes, &c., have been destroyed along the margins of the rivers in the counties of Meath, Louth, and Monaghan. In Louth, the flood rose to an unprecedented height along the valley of the Dee. September 8th.—A thunder-storm at Belfast and at Londonderry. October 30th.—A thunder-storm, attended with loss of life, near Bryansford, county of Down, and also at Londonderry. December 16th.—A violent storm in Dublin, Cork, and Waterford ; at Limerick the ground was so	*Freeman's Journal, and Saunders' News-Letter.* *Cork Examiner.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Cork Reporter.* *Dublin Evening Mail.* *Saunders' News-Letter.* *Freeman's Journal.*	1848. January 5th, the weather very mild ; gooseberry trees in blossom at Skercourt, and primroses at Lambton [Newcastle]. January 16, 17, 18, violent shocks of earthquake at Batavia, Island of Java. February, great earthquake at Sicily and Malta ; there were four smart shocks in 20 hours, and another on the 12th ; great fears are entertained that some of the towns of Sicily may have suffered. Great thunder-storm at Huddersfield, three men killed, and much damage done. June 5th, great thunder-storm in Lanarkshire, Dumfriesshire, and surrounding country ; and on the 16th, at Willisden, near Harrow. July 21st, great thunder-storm at Canterbury, attended with disastrous results. August 23rd, hurricane and loss of life on the east coast of Scotland. 30th, thunder-storm in Draw, Yorkshire. September 8th, thunderstorm at Crewe and Dover. 29th, Storm, with loss of life at Scarborough. October 20th, high tide in London, causing great damage to property. November 15th, shock of an earthquake felt in part of Scotland. Great earthquake in the Azores.—*Freeman's Journal.*

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848.	flooded from incessant rain, that seed could not be sown; in Athlone the river resembled a cauldron of boiling water.		
"	CROPS.—EXTENSIVE POTATO FAILURE.—"We have obtained from our Inspectors reports of the extent and condition of the several agricultural crops to the 25th April; and, if no signal calamity should again destroy the produce, the prospect presented is of the most cheering description. Exertions beyond all previous expectation have already been made, notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the season hitherto; inclining more especially to the early planting of potatoes, and this to such an extent as to restore that crop, in the generality of the districts to, at least, its usual breadth before the failure of 1845. In portions of the county of Mayo, more especially the baronies of Erris and Tirawley, occur the almost only melancholy exceptions to the general character of these reports; yet, even in those unfortunate districts, where much land is lying waste for want of tenantry and capital, the latest received accounts describe the appearance of renewed energies in the cultivation of the soil. At the close of July, and at the beginning of August, the usual appearance of blight in the potato crop was reported from many parts of the country; and although the blight was by no means so general as in 1846, it proved far worse than that of 1847, and there is no doubt that a large proportion of the crop relied on for food in this country was again destroyed. The price of sound potatoes had risen to 8*d.* per stone of 14 lbs. so early as October; at which price the ordinary wages of unskilled labour, where any wages for it can be obtained, would not enable an average family to live on this description of food. It was very soon apparent, therefore, that another and severer season of distress must be expected."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1848. The potato disease has re-appeared in Sussex and Yorkshire, and the tainted specimens are reported to be "as bad as any in 1845 and 1846." A disease almost universal has seized on the hot-house grapes, a description of fruit which Liebig and other naturalists considered free from disease of any kind [Brighton]. A blight has appeared on young larch trees in Perthshire.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.* 1848. Pembrokeshire, May 1.—Wheat has suffered much from the wet and cold weather. Beans and oats have come up well. The pastures have improved greatly during the last few days. South Devon, May 8th.—Everything is now showing by its luxuriant appearance, the benefit derived from the warm weather, and the young wheat is fast losing the yellow tinge, which it derived from the late heavy rains. Stirlingshire, May 6th.—The weather now having become both dry and warm, the land is looking as well as could be wished for, and all the crops are getting on astonishingly since the beginning of the week.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
"	In May wheat looked well; the oats backward, in consequence of the long drought, but there was not the slightest symptom of failure among the potatoes. In June the potato crop promised well, but the oats were not so prolific as expected. Up to the beginning of July the potato crop was reported healthy, "but now the disease appeared in patches in different localities, and by the continued rain of this month the progress of the disease appeared to be hastened." It was reported in the county of Kilkenny, also at Ashford, county of Wicklow; and in the counties of Mayo, Westmeath, Limerick, and "in many places heretofore quite free since the change of weather from dry to wet." Early in August there were several sharp frosts, after which the potatoes generally throughout the country appeared blackened, and the great bulk of the crop was lost. On the 2nd we read—The disease is spreading in all parts of the country, and especially in the west, but seemingly mitigated in character; on the 14th it appeared to have set in with extreme virulence; hail showers did much injury to the crops, and wheat in general was very thin. The potato-fields are all black, the leaves withered and decaying. The increase of blight is reported from the counties of Galway, Limerick, King's, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Kerry, Cork, Clare, Wexford, and Mayo. Near Ballinasloe, every field was injured. "The fatal potato blight, which for several weeks past has been slightly apparent through the neighbourhood of Belfast, within the last eight or ten days is now spreading like wildfire, and with all the usual fatal symptoms. The weather is wet and foggy, which seems to favour its progress." In Cork the potato-fields became black and the stalks decayed after a day of heavy rain; at Philipstown, King's County, the disease was spreading; in the county of Down the potatoes were all decomposing, and the stalks had turned quite black; at Moate, county Westmeath, the potatoes became diseased; where the wheat also was damaged with smut; and in the King's County by the worm. "The turnip crop in the north is a complete failure from the ravages of the fly. 22nd—Parsnip tops are showing signs of decay, having a blackened appearance similar to that of the potatoes; the blight is extending to a considerable extent;" the crop in Cork is reported to be nearly all gone, and in Derry one-half is destroyed. In September the potato disease was general, but we read "there is not the same tendency to putrefaction in the stalks as in 1846. Wheat will fall short, but there will be a good supply of oats."	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Freeman's Journal.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* *Dublin Evening Mail.* *Freeman's Journal, Saunders' News-Letter, and Dublin Evening Mail.* *Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	1848. "Rhubarb, cabbage, water-cresses, sorrel, horse-radish, turnips, all belong to the class of anti-scorbutics, and were taken extensively in the spring by our forefathers (who had few fresh vegetables, and little fresh meat during the winter), as 'purifiers of the blood.' The results of the deficiency in the potato crop will not appear only in the outbreak of palpable pupura or scorbutus. People are continually coming to us complaining of the premonitory symptoms, as lassitude, spongy gums, sore mouth, 'flying' muscular pains, and with a certain waxy pallor. They have also anorexia, and epigastric pain, with slight feverishness. In these cases it is almost invariably stated that potatoes have ceased to be an article of diet, and that bread is 'the staff of life.'"—LAYCOCK *in London Medical Gazette.*
"	The quantity of seeds sent for distribution among the poor people by the Central Relief Committee of Friends was 133,796lbs., with which 148,094 persons were supplied, and 32,446 acres were sown.	*Transactions of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
"	"The Clarendon Instructors [alluded to at page 291], to the number of thirty-five, having laboured in their vocation for five or six months, were recalled in the beginning of August. They were well	*Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848.	received by the landed proprietors and clergy; but the poor people, to whom they were sent, with bodies enfeebled by starvation, and minds wholly engrossed by the one consideration, how to prolong the miserable existence of themselves and families, were not in a condition to profit much by instructions as to draining their wet and deepening their shallow land; and the immunity of the potato from disease in 1847 having determined them to make a desperate effort to renew its cultivation, a less than ordinary amount of green crop was sown." The Reports of these Instructors afford most valuable information upon the state of agriculture at this time in the districts to which they refer.—*See also under A.D.* 1849, *p.* 316.		
"	The Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, this year, show a reduction in the number of farms of every class compared with those given in former returns, except those above thirty acres. The following is a summary of the total extent of land returned under crops in Ireland, and the produce, in this year, except for the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, and the Metropolitan district of Dublin—places in which the inquiry was altogether abandoned on account of the disturbed state of the country at that period, requiring "the whole time and energy of the constabulary, on their more arduous and obvious duties, in the preservation of peace and order."	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	

Description of Crops.	Extent of land under crops.	Quantity of Produce.
	Statute Acres.	Quarters.
Wheat,	565,746	1,555,500
Oats,	1,922,406	9,050,490
Barley	243,235	1,135,120
Bere,	53,058	263,415
Rye,	21,502	105,375
Beans and Peas,	50,749	172,508
		Barrels of 20 stones.
Potatoes,	742,899	23,046,512
		Tons.
Turnips,	255,058	3,643,074
Mangel Wurzel,	12,588	220,875
Carrots and Parsnips,	8,542	98,619
Cabbage,	24,114	325,763
		Stones.
Flax,	53,863	2,068,867
Hay—Meadow and Clover	1,154,302	Tons. 2,287 133

" In "the extent of land under crops a material decrease will be observed in the extent of leguminous [cereal] crop in every county, amounting on the whole to no less than 337.886 acres, while the increase of green crop appears to have been 382,190. The culture of the potato has again occupied the attention of the people—the increase of area under that crop having been 481,750 acres. The extent of flax has decreased 4,108 acres. But on the whole kingdom the increase of land under crops amounts to 302,464 acres. These facts tend to show that there was no falling off in the industry of the country in 1848; on the contrary, the success which attended the contracted culture of 1847 had evidently led to increased exertions, but, unfortunately, the results were not such as could have been desired—and the averaged results is a lamentable confirmation of the diminished produce of 1848. The following are the mean rates on the entire kingdom":—

Years.	Wheat, barrels (of 20 st.) per acre.	Oats, barrels (of 14 st.) per acre.	Barley, barrels (16 stns.) per acre.	Rye, barrels (20 stns.) per acre.	Beans, bushels (8 gals.) per acre.	Potatoes, barrels (20 stns.) per acre.	Turnips tons per acre.
1847	$6\frac{6}{10}$	$8\frac{4}{10}$	$8\frac{8}{10}$	$8\frac{9}{10}$	$8\frac{6}{10}$	$57\frac{7}{10}$	$15\frac{5}{10}$
1848	$4\frac{5}{10}$	$7\frac{4}{10}$	$8\frac{3}{10}$	8	$8\frac{9}{10}$	31	$14\frac{3}{10}$

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

<table>
<tr><th>Date.</th><th>Event and Circumstance.</th><th>Authority.</th><th>Coincident Phenomena.</th></tr>
<tr><td>A.D.1848.</td><td>"In the potato crop this indicates a reduction of nearly one-half; and there can be no doubt that a much smaller quantity, in fact, was realized, because many of the reports were sent in before the full extent of the decay became known, which, therefore, if made at a later period, would have given a much lower general average." Calculating the produce, however, even at this rate, the increase in the quantity of potatoes in 1848 over 1847 was only 725,521 tons, while the decrease in grain crops was 673,488 tons. This reduction in the grain crop was, no doubt, greatly brought about by the mere diminution of area so cultivated, and by the unfavourable nature of the season for such crop, from the low temperature and frequent rains. But another fact, and to which attention was directed in the return for 1847, was—that the extent of preparation crop in that year was only 661,011 acres; while the white crop of 1848 extended over 2,356,796 acres. At present there is a somewhat better prospect—the grain crop of 1848 bearing to the preparation crop the ratio of 2·7 acres to 1, whereas in 1847 it was 4·5 to 1."</td><td>Returns of Agricultural Produce.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>"</td><td>"The total number and value of live stock in Ireland this year (exclusive of the counties and district before mentioned), was as follows:—
<table>
<tr><th>Description of Stock.</th><th>Estimated Value of each.</th><th>Number.</th><th>Value.</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>£ s. d.</td><td></td><td>£</td></tr>
<tr><td>Horses and Mules, .</td><td>8 0 0</td><td>499,343</td><td>3,994,744</td></tr>
<tr><td>Asses, . . .</td><td>1 0 0</td><td>105,017</td><td>105,017</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cattle, . . .</td><td>6 10 0</td><td>2,481,501</td><td>16,129,757</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sheep, . . .</td><td>1 2 0</td><td>1,809,108</td><td>1,990,020</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pigs, . . .</td><td>1 5 0</td><td>549,583</td><td>686,979</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goats, . . .</td><td>0 7 6</td><td>156,709</td><td>58,766</td></tr>
<tr><td>Poultry, . . .</td><td>0 0 6</td><td>5,889,412</td><td>147,235</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total estimated value, . .</td><td>£23,112,518</td></tr>
</table></td><td>"</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>"</td><td>"Upon classifying the live stock according to holdings, there appeared a steady diminution in the capital of the smaller farmers; but not in so great a proportion as their numbers had been reduced, while the larger farmers exhibited an increase in stock beyond the increased numbers. The increase in the value of live stock was $2\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. in the year 1848 over that of 1847."</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>"</td><td>The Agricultural Report for the last quarter of this year states that, "judging from the price of wheat, which is lower at present than it has been since the appearance of the unfortunate potato failure in 1845, the reports that prevailed in harvest as to the badness of that crop would appear to have been somewhat exaggerated. Potatoes which were left in the ground, and stored in small clamps, appear to have kept well." Swedish turnips produced a good return, as also mangel wurzel and carrots, all of which were largely used as food by the people. "Parsnips, in many instances, were affected on the exterior of the tuber with a rot very similar to that of the potato; it, however, seldom penetrated deep; but, unfortunately, the extent to which any, or rather all these crops were cultivated this year, owing to the blind determination on the part of farmers, large and small, to restore the potato to its former position, and to the exclusion of all other green crops, was very inconsiderable."</td><td>Agricultural and Industrial Journal.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>"</td><td>DISTRESS.—"If we review the consequences of the late famine," writes Dr. Lalor, from Kilkenny, "we will find that it reduced the physical and moral energies of our people to the lowest standard, engendering unwonted habits of filth and vagrancy, which scattered in all directions the seeds of disease; whilst the measures adopted for the alleviation of famine congregated the people in the open air in a most inclement season in large masses. Famine also drove [during the years 1846, 1847, and 1848,] crowds of half-famished people into our large and more wealthy towns and cities, where the means of procuring food were more abundant; and the wretched and overcrowded lodging-houses in which this class of persons found shelter, became the foci of contagion and of the worst forms of fever. The foulness of the atmosphere was augmented by the accumulation of filth, and heaps of manure, and human ordure in our lanes and alleys, to an enormous and most pernicious extent, [see also the state of</td><td>Dublin Quarterly Journal.</td><td></td></tr>
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TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848.	Kilkenny, as under A.D. 1604], partly owing to the prevalence of bowel complaints, partly to the dearness and dearth of food, which absorbed all the time and means of our people in providing for present subsistence; and partly to the inability or unwillingness of the farmers to expend money in purchasing this manure for the cultivation of a crop so precarious as potatoes."		
"	January.—Frightful destitution reported from Tullamore, Cloghjordan, and Athlone; and deaths from starvation in Mayo, Limerick, Cork, Athlone, Galway, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Kerry. In February, the distress in Nenagh was very great, and in the counties of Roscommon and Tipperary horses and asses were used for food.	*Saunders' News-Letter, and*	
	April.—A man being sentenced for sheep-stealing at Galway, it was stated to the bench by the resident magistrate "that the prisoner and his family were starving; one of his children died, and he was credibly informed that the mother ate part of its legs and feet. After its death he had the body exhumed, and found that nothing but the bones remained of the legs and feet." 20th.—A man was seen on the seashore, county of Mayo, searching for food, and in the course of the same day was found dead on the road-side with "a portion of the grass and turf on which he lay masticated in his mouth." The vice-guardians of the Kilrush Union, county Clare, had to remain up night after night admitting paupers; hundreds had to take shelter in the market-house there, without food or covering; there were 62 deaths in that workhouse last week. Eight members of one family died of starvation in Ballinasloe, and the survivors have endeavoured to live on nettles and watercresses. May.—In Mayo hundreds are dying of starvation. June.—Continued destitution and deaths reported from starvation in Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, and Waterford. December.—Great destitution in Mayo and Clare, and many deaths from starvation and scarlatina.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"The condition of the farmer is improving, but the mere labourer is the only one whose advancement is not evident. His condition is worse now than it was sixty years ago. The number in distress has greatly increased."	*Pim's Condition and Prospects of Ireland.*	
"	"From the 4th September, 1847, the numbers in the workhouses steadily increased until the 12th February, 1848, when they reached the maximum, 135,467," including 23,009 sick, of which 6,575 were from fever.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	The number relieved in March averaged daily 703,762 out-door poor, and 140,536 inmates, of workhouses. "Including, therefore, the large number of inmates, we may state that more than 800,000 persons are daily relieved at the charge of the poor-rates, consisting chiefly of the most helpless part of the most indigent classes in Ireland; and we cannot doubt that of this number a very large proportion are by this means alone daily preserved from death through want of food."	"	
	94 workhouse officers died, chiefly from fever, from the 22nd of April, 1847, to April, 1848; while 297 inquests were reported by the constabulary officers, from the 30th of September, 1847, to the end of December, 1848, in which the verdict alleges death from want of some of the necessaries of life.	"	
"	The grants to distressed unions and to children, in food and clothing, from the British Relief Association, from October, 1847, till April, 1848, amounted to "£118,003, out of which sum £41,349 has been allocated to Mayo. The maximum number of children participating in the daily food was 201,427, and 21,621,881 rations of bread had been distributed since November last [1847] at a cost of one halfpenny per ration." Including this relief, the entire number of persons provided with daily sustenance, amounted to 1,000,000. "The issues made from the funds of the British Association ceased in July, 1848; the total amount administered in aid of the poor-rates from that source having been £145,253 1*s.* 8*d.* From that time to the close of the year all the assistance given in aid of the local rates was derived from Treasury grants, the whole extent of these grants during the year was £114,968 6*s.* 10*d.*"	"	
"	"About the end of October the out-relief lists which had been reduced from more than 830,000 in July, to less than 200,000 on the 1st of October, again began to increase, and early in November the workhouses showed a very large accession of inmates with an increased rate of mortality. By the 30th December the number on out-relief was nearly 400,000, and the number in the workhouses was nearly 200,000, with a rate of mortality of nearly 6½ per 1,000 weekly," the number of sick being 21,123, including 4,465 cases of fever.	"	
"	The number who received Poor Law relief in Ireland this year was 2,043,505 persons, being 610,463 in the workhouses, and 1,433,042 who got out-door relief.	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848.	The condition of the county Galway gaol is thus described, under date of 8th February, 1848:—"It presented the appearance, not only of a prison, but that of a poorhouse and an infirmary. The prisoners were, in general, the most wretched class of human beings I ever beheld—badly clothed, and emaciated from the destitution to which they had been exposed, and from which many sought refuge in the gaol by asking alms and by the commission of petty crimes. Fever and dysentery are prevalent amongst the prisoners, and some die before they can be brought to the hospital, which is filled with the sick and dying. Clad in miserable rags, crowded together during the day, and heaped together during the night, contagious disease has taken root within the prison walls; and an extensive mortality was apprehended as the speedy and inevitable result." 888 inmates were confined in it, of whom more than 120 were suffering from fever and dysentery.	*Report of Inspectors-General of Prisons.*	1848. A form of small-pox appeared among sheep near Windsor. It was believed to have been introduced through some Spanish sheep. It commenced in 1847, and spread into the present year.—SIMONDS *on Variola Ovina, or Small-Pox in Sheep.* 1848. September. A disease in England among sheep resembling small-pox.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*
"	The Report of the Inspectors-General shows an increase of committals to the Irish prisons in the year 1848 over those of 1847 of 34,105; in reference to which it is remarked:—"The calamitous visitation of the last few years, operating with no exclusive pressure—affecting the most opulent and the humblest poor alike—suspending employment, and staying the hand of charity—has sorely tried the integrity of our people. Larcenies have multiplied, because, ordinarily, men will steal food rather than die; but to such as have made criminal compliance with necessity must be added vast numbers who, without means of earning subsistence, and unable to procure charitable aid, notoriously appropriated articles of trifling value, that they might obtain the shelter of a prison, under the guise of a commitment for a criminal offence."	"	1848. An order was issued from the Board of Customs, similar to that which had appeared in 1845, acquainting the several Comptrollers of Customs with the circumstance of the prevalence of an infectious disorder among sheep on the Continent; and directing their officers to examine, carefully, all the sheep and cattle coming in from the Continent. Pleuro-pneumonia prevailed to an alarming extent in horned cattle in Great Britain. The Royal Agricultural Society offered a reward of £50 for the best essay upon it. The disease, which was thought to be on the wane in Europe, broke out with great violence among the horned cattle of Wallachia. Inspectors were appointed at the different ports to examine all cattle imported. Insurance offices were established. The subject of the importation of diseased cattle and of epizootics in general, engaged the attention of Parliament during this year. Inoculation for Pleuro-pneumonia having been found effective in some instances on the Continent, an endeavour was made to introduce the practice into England.—*The Veterinarian.*
"	The following remarks have been extracted from the Returns A furnished to this office:—County of Galway, Barony of Ballynahinch, Parish of Omey.—*Spring.*—Six persons died of starvation, viz., husband, two daughters, and three sons. Parish of Ballynakill.—*Summer.*—Townland of Moyard.—Four sons and one daughter "died of real destitution, and were interred in a garden at Dawrosmore." Winter.—"A man died at Dawros of real destitution, and was interred in unconsecrated ground—a garden."	*Census Returns.*	
"	EPIZOOTICS.—June.—The disease of pleuro-pneumonia appeared among cattle in Westmeath, and in September a great distemper raged amongst cattle in Cork.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	"An epidemic prevailed amongst cattle at the same time as that of fever in the human subject, and was more general than during the past year."	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	The epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia among horned cattle, writes Professor Skilling, "prevailed in the district west of Galway in 1848 and 1849; and continued until the present time, [1856], when it is especially malignant among some herds. Several owners have lost from forty to fifty per cent. The animals attacked are chiefly the common, inferior, middle-horned breed of the country—the ages from three years upwards. According to my experience, the disease is more common and virulent in spring, and during the prevalence of east winds. Since 1847 I have frequently heard, during the summer months, of pigs dying of some disease; in 1854, numbers died in this locality [Galway], but the disease was not confined to any particular breed. There are scarcely any of the old Irish breed here at present; the animal has been very much improved. All other domestic animals, such as poultry, have been quite healthy and free from epidemics."	*MS. Communications.*	
"	"The disease among pigs prevailed extensively in the county of Limerick this year, especially among the modern improved breed, and carried off nearly half the pigs in the country. The epidemic distemper among sheep did not commence in that locality until 1855, and was then very slight."—*Ryan.*	"	
"	Mr. Jeffries, of Blarney, county of Cork, states, "the pleuro-pneumonia was most fatal in the years 1847–1848. The proportional mortality was very different in different localities—an average, I should imagine, would reach 20 per cent., but in some districts 75 per cent."	"	
"	DISEASE.—January.—Great mortality from fever among the teachers and children attending the male school at Castlebar. In February 100 deaths took place in one week in the Galway hospitals and workhouses.	*Freeman's Journal.*	1848. August.—"The cholera has been raging at St. Petersburgh fearfully. The official accounts give 19,000 seized, and about 12,000 deaths in town, the real numbers most certainly amount to 25,000."—*London Medical Gazette.* 1848. January.—Influenza is now raging with such severity in Madrid and its environs, that the mortality produced is nearly as great as that caused by the Asiatic cholera.—*Medical Gazette.*
"	"The gaol of Galway was crowded with prisoners in the beginning of this year, forced indeed to receive nearly double the number it could contain, with due attention to the health of its inmates. As a consequence, fever broke out amongst those confined there, and is now spreading among the inhabitants of the town."	*Graves' Clinical Medicine.*	1848. September.—"The

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848. FEVER.	Dr Frazer, who observed the epidemic fever in the Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals in Dublin, during this and the previous year, says, the disease which was there presented "was peculiar and quite distinct from Typhus. The epidemic fever was attended in many cases with an eruption of small blood-spots; these were often mistaken for flea-bites—varying in size, from a mere point to that of a spangle, and a few as large as a fourpenny piece; they were usually of a vivid scarlet colour, but in some were of a dark purple, almost black. Many who had this epidemic had no eruption. Many were brought into hospital jaundiced; some deeply, and some very lightly—the hue varying from a pale sallow unhealthy colour, to the deepest jaundice of a dusky orange brown. The delirium was peculiar; it was rather an active dreaming, in which the persons affected seemed to themselves to take a part in the subject of the delirium, and neither raved loudly nor attempted to leave their beds. The relapse was a peculiar feature of the epidemic disease. The primary fever, after lasting from seven to nine days, came to an end; a period of four days now ensued of perfect health, to all appearance;" This interval, however, varied from four to as many as twelve days. "Then the fever would return, in most cases, more severely than at first, to last for four days, and then to end like the primary fever by a manifest crisis. The spleen was, in many cases, distinctly felt enlarged during life, and in the fatal cases after death was found of enormous size and gorged with blood. [*See the similar circumstance alluded to by Dr. Lees and Mr. Parr at page* 313.] The absence of the true maculæ of typhus in every case of the epidemic fever was also very distinctive. The occurrence of purpuric spots I am disposed to regard rather as an accidental occurrence than as distinctive of this fever, and due to the operation of causes which were felt by the entire population—I mean the deprivation of fresh vegetable food in sufficient quantity. During the same period, a great increase was visible in the number of those attacked with ordinary purpura hæmorrhagica, and hæmorrhagic discharges of every kind. True maculated typhus fever also prevailed to a great extent, and towards the spring of 1848 altogether supplanted the less dangerous form of epidemic [relapsing] fever. I may also mention, that the cases attended with blood spots diminished in frequency as the spring of 1848 advanced" Respecting the relapsing or remittent form of the disease, and the enlargement of the spleen, the author asks:—"Can it be that the epidemic, like ague, owed its origin to terrestrial miasms." The fever had nearly disappeared from Dublin in the November of this year.	*Frazer's Remarks on Epidemic Fever.*	cholera alone occupies the minds of the inhabitants of Alexandria; there is no business doing, and the greater part of the European residents have shut themselves up in their houses, hoping by this means to keep out the influence of the epidemic. At Alexandria, the number of deaths from cholera has been rather on the decrease, and from 310, the highest point attained, they are now about 100 daily. At Cairo, about 250 deaths were reported daily. A register is kept of the deaths only; the number of cases is not known, but the recoveries are said to be few. Since the first outbreak of Asiatic Cholera at Cairo, on the 16th of July, the deaths from the disease have been 19,473."—*Medical Gazette.* 1848. The number of deaths registered from cholera in England during this year was 1,934, of which 1,005 occurred during the months of October, November, and December.—*Farr's Report on Mortality of Cholera in England.* 1848. "The meteorological peculiarities of the year 1848, as compared with 1847, consist in a lower mean temperature and a lower mean range, combined with a greater annual range of temperature; a lower mean barometric pressure, combined with a greater range; an excess of atmospheric moisture, and a much greater fall of rain; a greatly increased prevalence of easterly and southerly winds, and a marked diminution of northerly winds." "The prevalence of typhus fever, of scarlet fever, and of cholera, signalize the year as one particularly obnoxious to epidemics." "All the English towns suffered a much smaller increase in their mortality during '48 above that of the standard year 1845 than any of the towns in Scotland." "The great increase in the mortality during 1847 arose from the prevalence and fatality of typhus fever among the immigrant Irish, and low population of the town, a disease which attained its height of severity and fatality on the outbreak of influenza in November of that year." "During the past year, the deaths from the zymotic class of diseases amounted, in Edinburgh, to 2,468, or formed 46·92 per cent. of the total mortality. In Leith, the deaths from the same class of diseases numbered 568, forming 46·86 per cent. of the total mortality." In 1846 the mortality from the zymotic diseases in Edinburgh and Leith was 24 per cent. of the total mortality; in 1847, in Edinburgh, 3[illegible] per cent.; and in Leith 29 per cent. of the total deaths, the result of prevailing typhus fever, scarlet fever, and cholera in both places. At the commencement of the year typhus fever was the only prevailing epidemic. From January the mortality from it slowly but steadily declined. Although the prevalence and fatality of ty-
"	"In the relapse fever which occurred in the autumn and winter months, the patients were attacked with rheumatic pains in the back and joints, chiefly the ankle joints, of an intense character, causing them to cry out whenever they had occasion to stir in bed."—*Pemberton.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	The number of applications to the Board of Health for the provision of temporary hospitals throughout Ireland in 1848 was one hundred and forty-eight.	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	
"	February 20th, 1848.—"Disease is extremely prevalent in the country, and the fever is of a peculiarly malignant character."—*R. D. Webb.*	*Report of Relief Committee of Friends.*	
" DYSENTERY.	The epidemics of diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever, spread to the islands on the western coast, and were especially rife in the islands of Arran, Innis-Boffin, and Innis shark. In the Arran islands relapses were very frequent, but purpuric spots uncommon. "Along the coast of Connemara, for near thirty miles, where the villages are very small and hundreds of cabins detached, sickness and death walked hand in hand, until they nearly depopulated the whole coast."—*Ormsby.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	
"	"In Boffin," writes Dr. Fry, "the epidemic fever appeared much later than in Dublin, or in any other places on the mainland. This was also the case when the pestilential cholera visited this country in 1832." The disease in these islands presented nearly the same character as that on the mainland.	"	
"	In 1848, dysentery prevailed to a great extent in the county of Mayo gaol; and, writes the medical officer, "with reference to the dysentery prevailing in this county for the last two years," it differed from the form of disease met with in warm climates, or even in this country previously, and appeared to be "produced by the quality of the Indian meal, all of which ground in this country contains a large proportion of the husk or skin—that prepared in America being closely sifted, and quite as pure as our best flour. In America, intestinal irritation from Indian corn-meal or flour is unknown."—*Dillon.*	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848.	Doctor Lees and Mr. Parr observed several cases in the Meath Hospital of enlargement of the spleen, among the phenomena of this fever, and, according to the latter authority, this state was accompanied with a peculiar murmur in the organ. Ascites and general dropsy were constant sequelæ in those who recovered from fever or dysentery, as well as of frequent occurrence among the poor who had not suffered from these maladies during the great famine period.	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	phus fever are fearfully aggravated by the presence of that peculiar condition of the air which gives rise to or attends the outbreak of influenza, the same disease does not appear to be at all influenced by the epidemic constitution of the air, which gives rise to or attends either scarlet fever or cholera."
"	The foregoing extracts from the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science, respecting the origin, progress, peculiar characters, and fatality of the great epidemics of fever and dysentery, in answer to a list of 44 queries issued in a circular to the medical profession of Ireland, afford but a brief outline of the great amount of information supplied to the Editor of that periodical. From every county in Ireland a record was then obtained of the history and antecedents of the epidemic, the character and symptoms of the disease, its duration, complications, the numbers attacked, the mortality, the sequelæ, and the treatment—embodying an amount of information which otherwise would have been lost to science, and would have left incomplete the history of the great famine and pestilence in Ireland in the middle of the nineteenth century. The foregoing extracts are but typical of the extent and character of the epidemic.	"	The first severe epidemic of typhus fever showed itself when a large number of Irish came to Edinburgh; the increase of fever keeping pretty nearly equal pace with the increase of Irish. In June scarlet fever began to assume the epidemic type, and became very prevalent. It attained its height in October, and from this it began to decline. The disease was, in proportion to the population, more prevalent and fatal in Leith than in Edinburgh. Cholera broke out in Newhaven on the 1st, and in Edinburgh on the 2nd October. At the beginning of the epidemic diarrhœa was prevalent in Edinburgh, but after a short time it ceased.—STARK *in Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour.*
"	The number of cases treated in the fever hospitals of Ireland, both permanent and temporary, this year amounted to 122,899, and the deaths numbered 12,635. The total deaths from fever in hospitals and public institutions being 18,608; and from dysentery, 10,505. The number of deaths which occurred in workhouses and auxiliary workhouses in Ireland during this year was 45,482—including 6,645 from fever, and 12,581 from diarrhœa and dysentery taken together.	*Census Returns.*	1843. Dr. John Davy has recorded an outbreak of yellow fever among the troops in the garrison of St. Anne, Barbadoes, and says, "The history of yellow fever in the West Indies seems to me to afford corroborative evidence that in every instance it has been of local origin, and neither contagious at its commencement nor in its progress.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
"	"From Dr. Cronin's carefully arranged tables (for Cove, county Cork), it would appear, that so many as ten per cent. per annum of the whole population were attacked with fever, even allowing for the ordinary increase of the people since the taking of the Census in 1841." A deficiency of food appeared to assist in progressing the disease.—*Report on Epidemic Fever.*	*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*	1848. In Glasgow, "from the 14th of November to the 31st of December, the burials from cholera amounted to 1,420, and from other diseases, to 1,436."—*Medical Gazette.*
" OPHTHALMIA.	Epidemic ophthalmia "broke out among the paupers in the Athlone Union Workhouse, in April 1848; instances being at the same time observed in the surrounding country parts, and in the town of Athlone." This was the first indication of that wide-spread epidemic of inflammation of the eyes, which formed a portion of the great "Epidemic Constitution" so marked in Ireland by the failure of the potato in 1845. Not only were the miserable peasantry, suffering from want, and exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather in their own wretched dwellings, and, also, the crowded masses of pauper children in workhouses and auxiliary workhouses—the recipients of this peculiar influence; but regiments of healthy and well-fed soldiers became infected upon visiting those localities where the disease already existed under an epidemic form.	*Wilde's Observations on Epidemic Ophthalmia.*	1848. At Glasgow, the interments in the various burying places during the year, amount to 13,179, being a decrease of 5,707, as compared with 1847, when the number was 18,816."—*Medical Gazette.*
" CHOLERA.	"Cholera having made its re-appearance in Europe in 1847, and continuing to advance, in 1848, towards this country," on the 4th of October of that year the Commissioners of Health were authorized to carry out the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act. Upon the 7th of December the directions and regulations for carrying out the Act were issued by the Board. Fifty-five cases of cholera were reported before the end of December.	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	1848. Deaths in London for the week ending the 15th January, were 1,457, or 350 above the average, including 99 of influenza and 121 from diseases of the lungs. May 22nd, Cholera is beginning to manifest itself in the Danubian Principalities. July, cholera at St. Petersburgh and its neighbourhood; "procession and prayers were offered to invoke the clemency of Heaven against this scourge which is desolating the capital." On the 4th the number of sick was 2,606, and on the 5th 2,983. August 5th.—Notwithstanding the quarantine regulations the cholera has penetrated into Sweden; in Finland and Oaland it has assumed a most virulent character. Appearance of cholera at Malta, and on the 16th at Berlin; on the 25th in Austria and all southern Russia. 30th, it is reported at Warsaw, in Silesia, and at Constantinople. October 1st—Asiatic cholera in Edinburgh, and scarlet fever prevalent in Liverpool. November 13.—Mortality at
"	On the 1st of November a case of Asiatic cholera occurred in the Lunatic Asylum of Belfast. A month afterwards the disease became epidemic throughout the town, and progressed during the spring and summer of the following year. The proportion of cases to the population was very much less than during the epidemic of 1832, but the mortality was much greater.	*History of Belfast Hospital.*	
"	According to the Report of the Commissioners of Health, of the towns containing 2,000 inhabitants, and upwards, only one in Connaught escaped. Of similarly situated towns in Munster, only six escaped. In Leinster, nine out of forty-one had an immunity. And in Ulster, seventeen—each containing above 2,000 inhabitants—were visited, and a like number escaped (*see Map in Report of Commissioners*). The Commissioners enunciated the opinion respecting the propagation of cholera by contagion, that "the weight of evidence is decidedly in favour of the opinion, that contagion has little, if any influence in its propagation."	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	
"	November 24th.—Appearance of cholera at Castlebar.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	December 20th.—Cholera has broken out at the Belfast workhouse.	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1848. SMALL-POX.	On September the 7th Dr. Hill reported from Skibbereen ;—"variola is very prevalent in this district at present ; during May, June, and July, 110 cases were treated in the temporary hospital," very few of which had been vaccinated.	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	Montrose greater than for the last forty years. Typhus fever, small-pox, measles, cholera, but especially scarlet fever, have proved most fatal. Cholera on Board a convict ship at Plymouth. November 30th.—Re-appearance of cholera at St. Petersburgh.—*Freeman's Journal.*
"	EMIGRATION.—The number of Irish who emigrated this year was 178,159, being 37,285 less than in 1847. Of these, 59,701 departed from Irish and 118,458 from English ports.	*Emigration Commissioners Return.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths this year was 208,252—112,198 males, and 96,054 females, or in the proportion of 116·8 males to 100 females—being a reduction of 41,083 as compared with the preceding year. 97,076 died of epidemic diseases, including 45,948 from fever, 18,430 from dysentery, and 7,264 from diarrhœa. The deaths from small-pox were 5,750 ; from cholera, 2,502 ; and from influenza, 1,729. There were 4,678 deaths returned from starvation, being a much smaller number than in 1847. Suicides were as many as 123, being the highest annual amount for any year of the entire period. Of the total number of deaths, 29,970 occurred in the civic districts, 116,780 in the rural, 45,482 in workhouses, and 16,020 in hospitals and other sanitary institutions.	*Census Returns.*	1848. "In the year 1848 the epidemic influenza had considerably subsided, yet it was one of the causes of the high mortality of the first quarter of that year. In the last quarter of the year, the great epidemic of Asiatic cholera first began, but it then produced little effect on the mortality, and appeared only to lay down the basis of its operations and ravages in 1849. Dysentery was more fatal than in previous years." The total deaths registered in England this year amounted to 399,831. The year was, according to Mr. Glaisher's observations, "distinguished by a large fall of rain, the amount collected being much above the average fall." The mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29·86; the mean temperature of the air at the level of the sea was 49·1°. The average number of days on which rain fell was 204. The mean amount of rain fallen in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 44·3 inches, and the amount over other parts of the country was 36 inches, being fully 5 inches above the average. The fall at Stoneyhurst was nearly 56 inches. The average from all stations was 37·8 inches."—*Report of Registrar-General.*
A.D.1849.	WEATHER.—Although there was no great rise of temperature this may be reckoned a warm year. The mean of the thermometer was 48·4°, being equal to the mean of the entire period of twenty-two years recorded at the Ordnance Survey office, Mountjoy barrack, near Dublin. The highest point to which the mercury rose was 74° on the 8th and 17th of August, and the lowest degree marked was 23° on the 31st of December. The spring-months were rather warm, except April, when the thermometer fell to 28°, and presented a mean of nearly 3° below the average. The range of the barometer was from 28·76 to 30·73, and the mean, 29·77. It rained this year 29·17 inches, being about the average of sixteen years, including the unusually wet ones of 1839 and 1852 ; but from 1840 to 1850, inclusive, when the mean would be 28·18, it will appear a wet year. The number of days upon which it rained was 279, being the highest number in any year but one—viz., 1852—for the entire series of observations made in or about the city of Dublin. January, April, and December were unusually wet. In August nearly four inches of rain fell on twenty-seven days, and in September it rained 3·57 inches on twenty-six days. The mean amount of wet for October, according to the gauge at the Ordnance Survey Observatory for sixteen years, was 2·98 inches, but in 1849, this month, similar to that in the foregoing year, was unusually wet, as much as 4·13 inches of rain having fallen upon twenty-eight days.—Only seven days occurred in the September and October of this year in which rain did not fall ; 7·7 inches fell in those two months.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	The distribution of moisture during this year was—in spring, 4·56 inches in sixty-six days ; in summer, 4·97 inches in fifty days—both seasons being below the average. The quantity of rain which fell in the autumn months was 11·62 inches, in eighty-one days, or even somewhat more than that of the preceding year. In winter there fell 7·84 inches of rain in seventy-seven days, being about the average.	*Weather Registries.*	1849. April 18, a heavy fall of snow in London.—*Dublin Evening Mail.* 1849. Great storm with loss of life and property on the east coast of Scotland. July 10th, "a shower of rain, red as blood, fell in parts of Scotland, and was so manifest that the earth was like raddle." "A very severe blight took place the same morning, which has left its marks on the potatoes, beans, and fruit-trees." 28th, a storm of rain, thunder, and lightning in London ; thunder-storm at Doncaster and Newcastle. September 19th, a violent whirlwind in Ayrshire.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*
"	The fall of rain registered at the College of Surgeons, in the city of Dublin was 29·23 inches ; by that, near Richmond Prison, 29·73 inches ; and that, at Trinity College, 24·18 inches. At the Cork Institution, 47·66 inches of rain fell ; at Markree, county of Sligo, 37·63 inches, where rain fell on 289 days. The fall of rain registered by Dr. Robinson at Armagh Observatory was 37·05 inches, where in the month of January 6·30 inches fell.	"	
"	June, according to the public accounts, was warm and genial, with heavy dews at night. August 9th.—A thunder storm in Tipperary and King's County. 15th.—Violent gales, with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning, in Galway and Mayo. "The Lammas floods were accompanied with great heat." 16th.—A thunder-storm in Kildare.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
	September 7th.—A great thunder-storm in Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Wexford, and King's County &c., accompanied by torrents of rain ; the quantity which it is said fell in Cork was 2·03 inches from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M., being the greatest quantity ever registered there within so few hours ; the storm was unusually severe at Athlone, and in the King's County, and also at Clonmel and Fethard.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	A remarkable meteor was observed in Dublin, and also at Balbriggan, upon the 2nd of November. "Its brightness was almost dazzling ; the colour was nearly that of gas-light. It was then round, the size of an immense star, the outline very clearly defined. Instantaneously it	*Proceedings Royal Irish Academy.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	increased in size, and changed into the form of a common paper kite. As it began to descend, the pointed part threw off small balls constituting a kind of tail."		
"	"Probably no one remembers a more propitious spring than the present. February and March have been uniformly dry, with occasional frosts, which assisted in pulverizing the land, and preparing it for the reception of the spring-grown grain crops."	*Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	
"	CROPS—SERIOUS POTATO FAILURE.—In May, the crops promised a fruitful return, and looked luxuriant and flourishing; the potato blight, however, appeared in Tipperary at the end of the month. In June the potato disease was reported at Skull and in the vicinity of Clonmel; wheat, barley, and oats promised well. July 10th.—The wheat near Gowran, county of Kilkenny, was blasted on one side of the ear (the north-east). Partial blight of the potato crop near Nenagh was reported; it was supposed to be from lightning and frost. 13th.—Symptoms of potato disease appeared in the county Mayo; and on August 9th, after a thunder-storm, it was observed in the counties of Tipperary, King's, and Galway. On the 15th it was reported as having appeared also near Belfast, and in the county of Down. 18th.—In the Mourne district of the latter county we read, "many fields are partially blighted; and in passing along the roads the heavy smell, a symptom of the fatal distemper, was perceived distinctly." September 14th.—"The potato blight has now become universal, changing, in one night's time, the green and healthy-looking appearances of the potato stalks to blackness and decay." October 1st.—The potatoes are bad everywhere; all the newspapers report the increase of the disease.	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Dublin Evening Mail.* *Freeman's Journal.*	1849. A correspondent writing from Kent on May 22nd, says, "I have had some ash-leaved kidney potatoes this year under a frame without heat. On the 21st April I took up a few, and I have dug some several times since, and have seen no cause, either in the root or in the haulm, to suppose that they were in any way touched with disease; but this evening, in digging up the remainder of them, I find about one-eighth part as bad as ever, thus verifying the fears expressed by your Brembley correspondent of the 13th inst.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.* 1849. May 31st, the potato disease has appeared in Nottingham.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*
"	The total extent of land under crops continues to increase, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of farms. The total increase in leguminous [cereal] crops was 56,535 acres, being an increase of nearly 2 per cent. on the preceding year. In green crops the increase was 16,687 acres, being nearly in the same proportion. Owing to the disturbed state of the country, the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and the city of Dublin, were not included in the returns for the year 1848. It was therefore necessary to deduct the numbers belonging to those districts from the general total of 1849 to obtain results comparable with 1848.	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	
"	The rates of produce in 1849 varied greatly in different districts. In some they were reported so low that additional inquiries were instituted, but these only tended to confirm the truth of the original returns. These very low rates of produce were not general, and the average on the entire kingdom, for 1849, was only in one instance below that of 1848; in every other case the rates of produce were either equal to, or above that of, the previous year.		
"	The following table shows the extent of land under crops, and quantity of produce in Ireland in the year 1849 :—		

Description of Crops.	Extent under Crops.	Quantity of Produce.	
	Statute Acres.	Barrels.	
Wheat,	687,646	3,641,198	
Oats,	2,061,185	15,738,073	
Barley,	290,690	2,441,176	
Bere,	60,819	496,037	
Rye,	20,168	164,877	
Beans and Peas,	53,916	1,436,202	Bshls.
Total Cereal Crops,	3,174,424	2,182,514	Tons.
Potatoes,	718,608	32,112,979	Brls.
Turnips,	360,069	5,805,848	Tons.
Mangel Wurzel,	18,758	346,595	
Carrots and Parsnips,	8,780	101,727	
Other Green Crops,	61,424	—	
Total Green Crops,	1,167,639	—	
Flax,	60,314	2,387,202	Sts.
Meadow and Clover,	1,141,371	2,287,134	Tons.
General Total,	5,543,748	—	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	The quantities of stock have undergone considerable changes between 1848 and 1849. The total number of cattle have increased 56,397, and pigs 136,202, whereas horses have decreased 13,363, and sheep 182,551. That a decrease in the number of horses should follow a reduction in the number of farms it is but reasonable to expect; but it is more difficult to assign a cause for the immense reduction in the number of sheep. The classes of farmers among which the changes most extensively prevail, is a matter of much interest. In estimating the value of live stock, horses have been taken at £8; asses, £1; cattle, £6 10*s.*; sheep, £1 2*s.*; pigs, £1 5*s.*; goats, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and poultry, 6*d.* each. The alterations in the value of stock on the several classes of holdings were as follow:—The increase in the value of stock on holdings not exceeding 1 acre amounted to £37,459; the decrease on farms from 1 to 30 acres to £207,040; and there was an increase on those above 30 of £397,837; giving an increase on the entire country of £228,256.	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	
,,	The following was the amount of the different descriptions of live stock in Ireland in 1847 and 1849; the year 1848 being incomplete, is unavoidably omitted from the comparison:—		

	No. of Horses and Mules.	No. of Asses.	No. of Cattle.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Pigs.	No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.	Total Value.
								£
1847, . .	557,917	126,355	2,591,415	2,186,177	622,459	164,043	5,691,055	24,220,547
1849, . .	548,288	117,939	2,771,139	1,777,111	795,463	182,988	6,328,001	25,692,617

,,	In consequence of the universal demand for green-crop seeds, and the difficulty of procuring them in remote and helpless districts in the south and west, "the Central General Relief Committee came to the resolution of applying a portion of their funds to that object; and large quantities of seeds were forwarded to these localities." And the Agricultural Society of Ireland state, in their Report for this year:—"It is almost incredible the eagerness with which the smallest quantity of these seeds was sought after by the poorer classes of occupiers."	*Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	
,,	The general testimony in favour of the system of Practical Agricultural Instructors appointed under Lord Clarendon's letter in 1848, induced the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland to continue the system during the present year, to aid which object his Excellency "was graciously pleased to place a further sum of one thousand pounds at the disposal of the council" of that body. Various districts in Ireland also paid a portion of the cost of these Instructors, and upon the present occasion most of these were applied for by local bodies. Each Instructor received at the rate of £7 per calendar month for his services. These men were sent out early in the year, and returned, from month to month, a large mass of evidence respecting the state of agriculture in the south and west, which has been published in the *Agricultural and Industrial Journal.* Writing from the Galway coast, in March, one Instructor states that having asked the people what they would do if the potato crop failed again this season, "the universal reply was, 'if the potatoes fail this year, we have nothing to do but to lie down and die.' I explained to them how they might have plenty of food, even in the absence of the potato, by cultivating peas, beans, parsnips, carrots, Swedish turnips, and cabbages. They were quite ignorant of any of those crops, except cabbages."—*Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	*Reports of Agricultural Instructors.*	
,,	One of the Agricultural Instructors, writing from Bantry, in the middle of February, gives the most lamentable description of the backward state of farming in that part of the country. "When a field has been broken up and once manured, they take as many corn crops out of it as it will grow, and then leave it to rest or grow weeds for four or five years, when it is broken up with a griffaun [a rude sort of hoe or mattock] for potatoes, and submitted to the same treatment again. They have no harrows, and the plough consists of a few pieces of sticks fastened together with wooden pins, with which they scratch the ground a few inches deep, and expect it to produce a crop. If they could be prevailed upon to cast away this relic of ancient barbarism, and betake themselves to the spade, and dig their lands, there might be some hope of them. There had been some draining done under Mr. Labouchere's letter, but in some places in so defective a manner, that the water is breaking up through the drains." From Belmullet we read, in February—"I found the land all along this part of the country completely saturated with water, and no effort made to work it, the people being likewise in a corres-	,,	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	ponding state of destitution. The people complain bitterly [of the immense poor rate]; they say it will be impossible for them to stand the payment of the taxes for another season. They likewise say that if they improve their farms, they know in their hearts they are doing so for other persons; yet, in the immediate neighbourhood, Counsellor Atkinson's mountain farm, which he has reclaimed, has grown turnips and carrots with great success, and has remunerated, him handsomely for all his trouble;" and he has also received, in the Westport market, the highest price for the oats grown thereon.	*Reports of Agricultural Instructors.*	1849. "In England the evil (of depending upon the potato as the sole food of the labouring classes.) has been arrested before it had reached its height, by that mysterious visitation which baffles the skill and eludes the science of man, and by which a wise and good Providence is working out his designs. In Ireland the change, though good will ultimately arise from it, is attended with intense present suffering, aggravated and prolonged by the desperate fidelity with which the population of all classes cling to that treacherous root. Here we are happy to observe, among the cottagers a greater disinclination for the potato culture this season, and a more extensive planting of beans and peas."—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
"	From Ennistimon Union, county Clare, the Instructor reported:—"The people are beginning to think that, by the adoption of a new system of tillage, the necessity of potato cultivation, except in its proper rotation, will be entirely superseded." At Kenmare, county Kerry, potato-planting in a most slovenly and imperfect manner was proceeding to an alarming extent, compared with the years of its most successful cultivation. A sort of desperation, a reckless fatuity, has impelled them to this dangerous career. Not unfrequently their existence is at issue with the successful result of this hazardous expedient. Some instances are to be found in which an inclination to try a turnip crop prevails, but these are few, indeed."		
"	Another Instructor, writing upon the state of the Electoral Divisions of Kiltormer, Eyrecourt, and Clonfert, in the east of Galway, says:—"In this part I find little or nothing has been ever done in the way of improving husbandry. I think it but just to remark here, that wherever I find property under the courts or absentee proprietors, there I find the greatest amount of misery and destitution. In the majority of cases on such properties—and I might include those of many resident also—those creatures called tenants cannot hold out much longer. They have nothing now left but the shell of a miserable cabin, and themselves and their land in a corresponding state of misery; though they are still clinging to their huts with the greatest tenacity, and seem better pleased to perish in the ruins than surrender what they call their last hope of existence."	"	
"	From Castlerea, county Roscommon, we learn—many instances were brought under the notice of the Practical Instructor, of parties having "sold their only cow to procure seed potatoes, and of persons having sold their beds for the same purpose. And all this with the melancholy experience before their eyes of the repeated failure of the potato having reduced them from a state of comparative comfort and independence to one of utter want and destitution. The only difference in this system is, that they have all planted them this year much earlier than ever they did before, in the expectation that, if the blight should come at the usual time (from the middle of July to the end of August), the crop would be partly matured before its appearance, and that they would, by this means, be able to save a considerable portion of it. Many have sown parsnips this year for the first time, and," the Instructor adds, "I am bound to state that the views of the Society have been everywhere well received by the people, and that there is a spirit of industry and self-reliance among many of the small landholders in this union." Large quantities of seeds, consisting of turnip, cabbage, parsnip, carrot, and mangel wurzel, were distributed in the Castlerea Union.	"	
"	[These Practical Instructors not only lectured to masses of the people, wherever they could be congregated, and afforded instruction to individual farmers, but also disseminated among the people cheap publications, relating to agriculture; and were likewise the medium through which were distributed the seeds of green crops, given gratuitously by several benevolent societies to the poor people at this period. Such were the endeavours made to provide food, on the one hand, and to introduce a better system of agriculture, on the other, that at one time Sir C. Trevelyan states there could not be found a single ounce of parsnip seed in all London.]		
"	In June, an Instructor writes again from Belmullet, county of Mayo: "The tenants are all busily employed planting potatoes, considerable breadths of which have been sown. Later in the season, the beneficial effect produced by the introduction of green crop seeds, was beginning to make itself manifest. In the neighbourhood of Ballina, one proprietor alone had sown one hundred acres of turnips by spade labour, thereby giving employment to a great number of men, and, consequently, training them to manage for themselves, besides presenting a model to the neighbourhood for imitation."	"	
"	From Spiddal, county Galway, the report on the 27th of August was: "Potatoes were pretty extensively sown this season, and much	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	earlier than usual; they grew most luxuriantly, and no disease appeared until about the 1st of this month; since then, however, the 'blight' has been gradually progressing, with all the bad symptoms of the last four years. The disease, although generally apparent on the leaves and stems, has yet done but little injury to the tubers."	*Reports of Agricultural Instructors.*	
"	From Glenties Union, county Donegal, it was reported: "In every instance, the green crops have succeeded, the early Swedes magnificently. It would be impossible to describe the change this part of the world has assumed. How cheering that the resolution has been formed and acted upon by the poor, no longer to place all confidence in the potato crop." The disease in that esculent "has made its appearance in each locality."	"	
"	In the Ballinrobe Union, county of Mayo, matters began to improve about the end of the month; very fine potatoes were sold at from 2½*d.* to 4*d.* per stone of 15 lbs., and notwithstanding the general rumour of the blight, there were but few diseased potatoes seen in Ballinrobe market, and "nothing can exceed the splendid crops of turnips we have. Turf was also in great plenty, and scarcely a man that has not a plot of cabbage seed tilled where he dug his early potatoes." Cheering reports respecting the green crops were also received from the county Cork; but on the 29th of August, one of the Practical Instructors, writing from Bantry, says: "The potato disease, which appeared to be held in abeyance by the dryness of the weather, has, during the late rains, assumed rather a threatening aspect. It first appeared near the Atlantic, and gradually extended inland. The leaves and stems are now seriously infected throughout the entire district; the tubers, up to the present, are comparatively soft, but few of them being diseased." Upon September 4th, we read: "Since the potato disease in Connemara is no longer a secret, but has set in with all the symptoms of the last four years, I find the people most attentive to the culture of their turnips, which, on the whole, are wonderfully good." "Throughout the length and breadth of Ballina Union," the blight has appeared on the stalks of the potatoes, without, as yet, however, affecting the tubers, except to an extent scarcely deserving notice. The leaves are all blackened and shrivelled; the skin of the stalk also partially blackened, but the disease has not penetrated far. The turnip crop promises very well. For extent and quality it would bear comparison with some of the most favoured districts of the north. At a more advanced period of the year—the end of September and beginning of October—failure of the potato crop was very generally alluded to in the returns of the Practical Instructors. From Donegal, we read: "The blight is general, and from its progressing daily, it would be impossible to come at what might be an average loss." In Skibbereen Union, county Cork, it was said, "The potato crop strongly indicates a general failure; the leaves and stalks are now quite diseased, and the tubers blackened and tainted. In some instances, one half of the entire crop is black; in other instances, to the extent of one-third, while a few have escaped by having only some odd one tainted. The worst feature in the present case is, that the tubers, although apparently healthy this day, get gradually worse after being kept a couple of days." The farmers and peasantry, "since the blight in the potato crop became so apparent, are listening more seriously to the instructions given, with a view of following out, as far as they are able, a different mode of cropping." In Sligo union, the potato blight became apparent in September, and the people, "naturally enough, panic-struck, now fully admit they must try other green crops in future, and must not depend so much on what has so often deceived them. The partial blight of the potato, this season, though a present calamity, will be productive of much good in the end, as had there been no appearance of blight this year, the people would not have put down any thing else. The turnip crop is doing very well, and every thing but the potato promises an abundant harvest." The turnip, and other similar crops, presented the most healthy appearance this year in every district where they had been planted. On October 10th, we read: "In the neighbourhood of Drumshanbo, county Leitrim, and along the foot of Slieve-a-nearin mountain—a district that the cultivation of turnips had been hitherto unknown in—now presents a cheering prospect, each poor man having a neat plot of turnips, well hoed and thinned out. The progress of the potato disease has been checked within the last ten or fifteen days." The estimated loss of the potatoes in that locality was about one-fifth of the entire crop.	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	"The potato crop progressed up to the beginning of August with extraordinary health and luxuriance; here and there indications of the impending disease might be observed. Early in June we detected the fungous plague, *Botrytis infestans*, on the leaves, and thenceforward it continued stealthily to progress. At present (September) the leaves and stalks in almost every field in the vicinity of Dublin are blasted, and the decomposition within the last few days has advanced with a rapidity greater than we have ever before observed."	*Agricultural and Industrial Journal.*	1849. September. — At Maldon, in England, "late crops promise well, and particularly those raised early from seeds. Exceptions there are in some damp localities, where a few tribes are slightly affected, and some of the leaves spotted. All those early kinds and early planted are secured, or at least matured, the haulm drying off with a healthy yellow hue. In other parts of England, however, it is otherwise: thunder-storms have been prevalent—consequently the potato disease also; in these districts the tubers are much finer, and sadly diseased in rich lands." —*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*
"	Great exertions were made, early in spring, to induce the people to plant parsnips as a substitute for the potato; it being proved that they contain more albumen, or flesh nutriment, and only four per cent. more water than the potato. Although so early as March the blight was reported from Wales, the Irish people continued potato-planting with as great ardour as ever. The wheat crop in March promised badly, for "the poor people in digging the fields over, and over again in search of stray potatoes; did a grievous injury to the soil, which injury was much increased by the wetness of the season."	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	"The potatoes have kept well through the winter; and this partial success has led the people to throw their whole venture on them, their hearts are set on them as firmly as ever." "The breadth of ground sown under this crop is fifteen per cent. above the quantity of last year." In March we read—"The disease has already been traced in the same form as last year's, the rusty symptoms have appeared. In April the canker became apparent; young potatoes showed plainly the disease, which seems to originate from the planted set, not from any external cause. In April accounts from the county Wexford state, that the entire crop seems unhealthy and cannot be depended on; the roots are attacked with a rusty brown stain, yet the weather, except for some early frosts, was universally favourable. The taint in the potatoes is reported in some localities, while in others, as Waterford, Cork, and throughout Ulster generally, they never appeared more healthy or promising.	"	
"	"The potatoes last year [1848] were almost universally blighted; and the late-sown crop never came to perfection at all. These wet and unripe potatoes, being unfit for food, were kept for seed; and the crop of this year resulting from them proved weak and unhealthy, and even in May exhibited the blight on the leaves, which broke into holes. Potatoes sown from selected seed, however, appear to be perfect; but throughout the country the general crop is languid, drooping, and leaf-worn. The agricultural report, in June, states the crop generally to be vigorous and luxuriant; but in Bantry (county Cork) the disease had appeared very fatally in the forward crop. In Mayo the stalks appear black; but the crop, generally, is uninjured. There has been a rapid growth of all crops, especially the potato; the weather is fine, dry, warm, and favourable. July, in the neighbourhood of Belfast, the potatoes never had a finer appearance; and on an examination of 100 fields near Wexford, not a single stalk was found blighted, though the foliage was slightly tainted. Through the country, generally, the harvest prospects were most promising, and the weather was beautiful; any blight that had appeared early in the season had disappeared. Should the crop fail, the country will be in a wretched condition, for the poor people have risked their all on the planting of potatoes this year." New potatoes sold at Tralee for 8*d.* a stone. 21st.—The weather is intensely warm, and the crops are most luxuriant. Some few instances of the potato disease have occurred; but the taint is limited to the leaves, the tubers remain quite sound. In some cases the disease appeared and re-appeared three times. Rain fell plentifully the last week, but did not affect the potato crop. The only crop severely damaged this season is the turnip, which has suffered from the ravages of the fly. August, the proportion of unsound potatoes is every day increasing. In the district of Castlerea, county of Roscommon, within the last few days, the tubers have become affected. Over a distance of twenty-five miles not a field was free from blight. In the county of Cork all fields are affected more or less. The agricultural report in this month is, the cases of potato disease are becoming more numerous; and the smell from the infected fields is very offensive. If the disease originates in the leaves, the virus seems to descend more slowly to the roots than in former years; but the crop is so large, that even if a third were lost, enough would still remain to fill the markets. In the county of Louth the disease seems almost universal. On the whole, there can be no doubt of the presence of the disease in several districts	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	still an abundant crop will be secured. Potatoes are selling from, 3½*d.* to 6*d.* a stone. About the middle of August, writes Mr. Niven, in his observations on the potato disease—"The leaves began to exhibit the ominous spot; from that the disease continued progressively. During the five years of the continuance of the potato epidemic it has presented precisely the same phases of character." A severe frost prevailed on the 5th September, next day an insufferable odour prevailed; and every field became black. The foliage disappeared, and only naked, withered stalks are now visible. Every field is blasted in the county of Antrim. October.—The rapid decay of the potato is confirmed from all quarters. Still, even if one-half were lost, the return would be an average crop, so great has been the produce.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	
"	EPIZOOTICS.—Dr. Suffield has reported the disease among pigs in the district of Connemara, especially in the years 1849 and 1850. It prevailed principally along the sea coast, where the animals fed upon seaweed, fish, &c. The mortality was very great, nearly all that were attacked having died. Some time subsequently the rot and scab proved very fatal to sheep in that locality; but its year of greatest fatality was 1855.	*MS. Communication.*	1849. "For some years past influenza has not been so extensively prevalent among horses as it was during the months of June and July of the present year. In the metropolis it set in with the month of June; in the provinces it appears to have been later in making its appearances. At the time we are writing [August 1], though diminished we believe in its numbers of sufferers, it still prevails." Pleuro-pneumonia continued to prevail among horned cattle in England. In some districts small-pox seized the pigs.—*The Veterinarian.*
"	In 1849-50 many horses were attacked by disease of the lungs in the neighbourhood of Castlecomer, County Kilkenny.—*J. Ryan.*	"	
"	In the year 1849, twenty per cent. of horned cattle were lost from the epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia in some districts in the county Roscommon.—*Glancy.*	"	
"	Dr. Lynch, of Loughrea, writes—The disease among pigs existed in this neighbourhood at various periods from 1840 to last year [1855], and was unusually fatal in 1849; the legs swelled, the animal seemed to be cramped, blotches appeared on the skin and ears, which latter sloughed off; it was very fatal—not more than 1 in 8 recovered; it attacked every description, but chiefly the highly bred.	"	1849. The vesicular epizootic which preceded the typhoid pneumonia, and first appeared in England in the early part of 1839, and which for some years afterwards committed extensive ravages, both there and in Ireland, "during the spring of the present year appears to have been more general than usual, and is reported to exist in many parts of Scotland, and to have spread extensively, both amongst cattle and sheep."—DUN, *in Transactions of Highland and Agricultural Society.*
"	DISTRESS.—"The earlier months of 1849 were marked by a greater degree of suffering in the western and south-western districts than any period since the fatal season of 1846-7. Exhaustion of resources, by the long continuance of adverse circumstances, caused a large accession to the ranks of the destitute. Clothing had been worn out, or parted with, to provide food or seed in seed-time; and the loss of cabins and small holdings of land, either by eviction or voluntary abandonment, rendered many thousands of families shelterless and destitute of fuel as well as food. The cabins of the country became crowded with ill-fed, ill-clothed, sickly people, and epidemic disease, whether induced by these or other causes, found large numbers predisposed to receive it, and to sink under its attacks. Thus a great proportion of those who died in the workhouses at this period were found to have suffered from fever and dysentery—the victims consisting chiefly of inmates recently admitted." In March cholera first made its appearance in those districts; and in some of the unions "the effects have been extensively fatal to the inmates of the workhouses as well as to the population outside." A large extent of additional workhouse accommodation has been provided throughout the country: "building after building has been hired; and the accommodation which was originally calculated for 100,000, and which, during the years 1847-8, was increased to 150,000, has been extended so as to contain more than 250,000 persons." The maximum inmates for this year amounted to 227,329 on the week ending the 16th of June; the greatest number of sick was on the 5th of May, being 29,793, of which 6,329 were fever cases; the maximum number on the out relief lists was 784,367 for the week ending the 7th of July. The number of inquests reported by the Constabulary, in which the verdict alleges death to have occurred from want of food, amounted, in January, to 49; February, 71; March, 91; April, 146; May, 74; June, 33; July, 11; August, 11; September, 2; October, 6; November, 8; December 24; total for the year, 526. The variation of the number of inquests held at different seasons may properly be looked to as an indication of the increase or abatement of distress. [According to the returns of coroners' inquests afforded to the Census Office in this year, the number of such deaths is only 431.]	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	January 9th.—Deaths from starvation were reported from Cong, county Mayo, from Lettermore, county Tipperary, and also from the county Clare. February 7th.—Starvation at Ashfield. Four deaths at Nenagh from severity of weather and great destitution. 23rd.—Deaths from starvation in the county Clare. March 1st.—Three deaths in Tipperary; 6th.—Four in Galway and Tipperary; 9th.—	*Freeman's Journal.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	Five in Queen's County, county Waterford, and Tipperary. 13th.—Five in Mayo. 17th.—Twenty-two cases of deaths from famine and destitution reported throughout the country. 29th.—One in Cork. April 19th.—A death in Louth. 22nd.—Twenty-two deaths recorded at this date. 24th.—Seven in Cork, Tipperary, and Galway. May 2nd.—One in Cork.	*Freeman's Journal.*	
"	One of the agricultural instructors, writing from Clifden, Connemara, early in March, says:—"The state of the country here, as in many other places, is utterly hopeless, and exhibits the most horrifying picture of poverty and destitution. The neglected state of the land—the death-like appearance of the people crawling from their roofless cabins—the piercing wailings of the children forsaken by their parents, and the parents in their turn forsaken by their children—the pitiful petitions of the desponding poor, craving that charity which the 'rate' of 23*s.* 1*d.* to the pound puts out of the power of humanity to bestow—some may conceive, but few can describe. It is not very likely, indeed, that any good can accrue to such people from my visits. 'We will not sow; for we cannot work without food,' is the general answer made to me by those patient sufferers; even the few who have 'a will and a way' are also desponding; for they apprehend that the crop will not be their own when perfected, after all their trouble."	*Reports of Agricultural Instructors.*	
"	An agricultural instructor located in the Ballinrobe Union, County Mayo, thus describes one of the villages in that district upon the 3rd of April:—"Any thing to equal the misery and starved appearance of the people here I have not yet seen; no more sign of tillage, or any preparation for it, than on the top of a barren mountain, though very fine land. I particularize this property because it is in Chancery; and I find invariably the inhabitants on properties so circumstanced far more miserable than anywhere else. I begged of them to prepare the land; their reply was, 'How can a hungry man work, sir; we are all nearly starved;' and really they had starvation in their worn faces. I find a great scarcity of stock every where; I do not meet as much in a long day's walk as would pay 2*d.* in the pound poor-rate of the district. I meet half-starved creatures in the fields every where, picking weeds and herbs to eat them. I have no hesitation in stating that five out of six of the really destitute will be dead on the 1st of July."	"	
"	Concerning the Ballynahinch Estate, Connemara, we read:—"At present the greater part of this property is perfectly waste, and none of it is cultivated except a few patches in the vicinity of each village. The whole of this tract of country presents the most wretched and frightful appearance of misery and destitution. Fever and dysentery, consequent on the most dreadful privations, prevail to an alarming extent. Deaths from starvation occur almost daily; but there is no coroner to record them; and the remains of hunger's victims are quietly laid in the ground unrecorded." In the neighbouring islands, which had quite run out of cultivation, the inhabitants were "either dead or supported by public relief, and by that system of petty theft which, unfortunately, pervades the country, as the food supplied is barely sufficient to enable the living skeletons to go in search of a further supply."	"	
"	May 11th.—The distress in the west of Ireland was very great; many died of want. Great destitution at Athlone; never were the poor in so deplorable a condition. 31st.—A family of six lived for one week upon the carcass of an ass, in the parish of Ballymackey, county of Tipperary. June 21st.—Continued destitution in Limerick and Wexford. July 24th.—Great distress in Ulster—people eating ass-flesh.	*Saunders' News-Letter, and Freeman's Journal.*	
"	The Incumbered Estates Court, established under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 77, was opened this year, and the first petition filed on the 25th of October, in which, during the six following years—to the 25th of October, 1855—property to the amount of £15,706,320 was sold, in 8,211 lots, consisting of about 2,500,000 acres, and as the result of 3,684 petitions. The number of conveyances executed amounted to 5,297.	*Public Records.*	
"	In the year 1845 there was deposited in the Irish Savings' Banks the sum of £2,921,581, by 96,422 depositors, the largest sum invested in any year in those institutions since their introduction into Ireland, in 1810. In 1846, the amount fell to £2,855,827; in 1847, to £2,410,720; in 1848, to £1,334,296; and in 1849, to £1,200,273, from 45,548 depositors; showing a falling-off of £1,721,308 between 1845 and 1849. Since this period the amount is yearly increasing.	*Thom's Irish Statistics.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	The number of committals to the gaols of Ireland in 1849 exceeded by 3,467 those of 1848, the numbers in the two years respectively being 38,522 and 41,989. The Inspectors-General of Prisons thus speak of the result of the famine since 1846, so far as crime was concerned:—"The evil thus produced is so enormous as to threaten the total demoralization of the lower orders, showing itself in the abolition of all distinction between right and wrong, and germinating a habit of committing crimes either for the sake of obtaining board and lodging in a gaol or else for the remoter advantages of superior diet in the convict prisons and the ultimate benefit of gratuitous emigration."	*Report of Inspectors-General of Prisons.*	
CHOLERA.	DISEASE.—January.—Cholera spread in the workhouses of Derry and Belfast; also in the towns of Donaghadee and Monaghan. 27th.—Thirteen fatal cases occurred on board a passenger ship in Lough Foyle. Fever and dysentery are prevailing in the county of Clare, and on the increase in the vicinity of Nenagh, and in the King's County. 28th.—Cholera progressing in Belfast and its vicinity; also in Newtownards and Newry. In March it appeared in Limerick, Kilkenny, Lisburn, and Clonmel. April 24th.—Cholera is increasing in Galway, and to a frightful extent in Ballymena. On the 28th it appeared in Dublin; and on May 7th, in Ballinasloe workhouse; also in Roscrea, and at Thurles. 12th.—The deaths in Ballinasloe workhouse in one week were stated to be 490. [According to the returns of the Health Commissioners the deaths from cholera in this town were 756, between 23rd April and 19th August.] July 24th.—An outbreak of cholera in Cork; and on August 7th, at Ballymote, county of Sligo. On the 14th it re-appeared in Ballinasloe. 16th.—In the northern parts of Mayo, in Ballina, Killala, and Crossmolina, the deaths were numerous, and filled the inhabitants with alarm.	*Freeman's Journal. Dublin Evening Mail.*	1849. "During the month of January there were no fewer than 3,100 burials within the various cemeteries of Glasgow, of which there were 1,780 from cholera. In spite of the existence of the then prevailing typhus or famine fever in 1848, the burials in January, 1849, were 1,426 more than in January 1848. No previous month in the whole history of Glasgow ever exhibited so high a figure of mortality as January, 1849; for, assuming the same rate to have continued throughout the whole year, it would have shown an annual mortality for Glasgow of about 36,900, and which, to the estimated population, would have been as one out of every seven."—*Medical Gazette.*
"	April 20th.—"Cholera and fever were raging fearfully in town and country [Union of Ballinrobe]; it was really dangerous to travel about here. Our committee ceased meeting—all business was suspended;" but about the 20th of May this outbreak of disease had subsided.	*Reports of Agricultural Instructors.*	
"	Seventy workhouse officers died from May, 1848, to July, 1849—sixteen of cholera, and fifty-four of fever.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1849. January.—Cholera at Kensington, thirty attacked in two days.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*
"	County Kerry.—"In several parts of this county, particularly Tralee and Dingle, cholera has been very fatal—many persons in the higher walk of life having fallen victims to it."	*Dublin Medical Press.*	1849. June.—Cholera has appeared in England, Wales, and Scotland.—*Saunders' News-Letter.*
"	Cholera was considerably on the increase in Dublin in the early part of June.	"	1849. Great increase of cholera in Glasgow, Hamilton, and Holborne workhouse. July 11th.—Glamorganshire assizes postponed on account of the cholera at Cardiff. August 8th.—Severe visitation of cholera in London and surrounding country. 13th.—In Devonport.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*
"	The number of applications to the Board of Health for the provision of Temporary Hospitals this year was eighty-five.	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	
"	From January the number of cases of cholera continued rapidly to increase. In March, 1849, they reached 3,292, and in May amounted to 11,129; from which date the number of cases declined. In August, 1850, there was but one case reported. In 1849, 44,333 cases of cholera were returned to the Board of Health, and in 1850, 1,310. The mortality on the whole number of cases was 19,325, or 42⅓ per cent.; [but, according to the Census Returns, the deaths from cholera this year amounted to 30,156.] This visitation was remarkable for the large number of children attacked. Of the total cases reported, the number of children under seven years of age was 4,506, or 1 in 10·14. In this epidemic, the first, or diarrhœal stage of the disease was not as distinctly marked as formerly. Of the total number of cases, 31,162 were preceded by a premonitory stage of diarrhœa of varying duration; while in 14,536 cases, or nearly one-third of the whole, the disease showed itself in the stage of collapse without any premonitory symptoms.	"	1849. "A writer in the French Journal, *L'Union Medicale*, asserts that of the last four years of our epoch, each has been remarkable for some universal calamity:—1846, the potato disease; 1847, general famine; 1848, revolutions throughout Europe; 1849, cholera morbus."—*Medical Gazette.*
"	Cholera suddenly broke out in the Hibernian School, Phœnix Park, on the night of the 12th of September, and continued until three o'clock on the 14th, "when a perfect cessation seemed to take place." During this time, 69 children were attacked, and 21 died. There was only one additional death up to the 9th of October, when the disease disappeared. At the outbreak of the disorder, there were in the school, 303 boys and 43 girls—the deaths were, 21 boys and 1 girl. At the village of Castleknock, about one mile from the Hibernian School, and also "in a healthy, high, and dry locality, the disease suddenly broke out at two o'clock, P.M., on the 25th August; and between that hour and two o'clock A.M., on the 27th, a period of 36 hours, 25 deaths occurred" in a population of about 200; "occasional cases appeared up to the 19th of September, when the disease totally disappeared."	"	1849. April.—"A new epidemic of a most formidable kind has manifested itself in the mountainous district of Guipuscon, in Spain. It destroys life so rapidly that the name Clegnotte (frim clèr d'œil) has been given to it."—*Gazette Medicale.*
"	On the 7th of April a strong wind set in from the north-east, of a keenly piercing nature; it blew in a direct line to Armagh from Belfast,	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	where cholera was then prevalent; and on that evening a girl, who had been for two months an inmate of the Armagh workhouse, was suddenly attacked with malignant cholera, which proved fatal in fourteen hours. The disease continued to increase in the institution until the shifting of the wind towards the west.—*Reeves.*	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	1849. "Typhus fever is raging with unusual severity at Roubaix, in the department of the North [France]. The town presents a most melancholy appearance; nothing is to be seen but hearses conveying the victims of the prevailing epidemic to their place of rest."—*Medical Gazette.*
"	According to the returns of the Board of Health, the number of cases of cholera, and the number of deaths in the principal towns in Ireland during 1849, is as follows:—In Dublin, 1,664 deaths out of 3,813 cases; in Cork, 3,176 cases, and 1,329 deaths; in Limerick city, 746 deaths out of 1,500 cases; in Belfast, 2,705 cases, and 969 deaths; and in Waterford city, 294 deaths, and 522 cases. Galway, 897 cases; 426 deaths. The proportions per cent. of deaths to cases are given—as in Waterford city, 56·3; Limerick city, 49·7; Galway town, 47·4; Dublin city, 43·6; Cork city, 41·8; and Belfast town, 35·8.	"	1849. In May Dr. Stratten, when sailing up the St. Lawrence, was informed that in the sickly season of 1847, many pilots avoided emigrant ships as much as possible. Generally, they could tell them at a distance, being dirty, and from the crowd on deck. One vessel, the 'Erin's Queen,' had had 493 passengers, of whom 136 died. The scenes of misery on board of this vessel could hardly have been surpassed in a crowded and sickly slaver on the African coast. It appears that the 'Avon,' in 552 passengers had 246 deaths; and the 'Virginius,' in 476, had 267 deaths. In 1847, the earliest arrival of an emigrant ship at Quebec, was on the 8th of May, and the latest on the 8th of November. The shortest passage was twenty-two days, and the longest was eighty-seven days; the average passage being forty days. The deaths on the passage were 5,282, and in quarantine they were 3,389. The number of emigrants landed at Quebec was 90,150; deaths previous to arrival, 8,671; births on the passage, 172; total, 98,993. This number of persons crossed in 442 ships, being at the average of 223 passengers for each ship. The great mortality among the Cork emigrants, and in those sailing from Liverpool, and who were chiefly Irish, is very striking, compared with that among those from the Continent and from Scotland."—STRATTEN *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
SCARLATINA.	"Scarlatina has been continually prevalent during the year, at times mild, at others most virulent and fatal [in the district of Arthurstown, county Wexford.] During the months of July and August several cases were seen in which the disease ran to a fatal termination within forty-eight hours."—*Long.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
SMALL-POX.	"Small-pox prevailed to a considerable degree during the year. The returns show a total of 7,319 cases; but this scarcely approximates to the real number; for (as observed by some of the Medical Officers), 'relief is not applied for except in very dangerous cases; and the number stated is but a small proportion of the cases that were in the district.' Again, it is only where there is immediate danger of life that a medical man is called in, lest he might be obliged to prosecute the inoculator. The people in the provinces are generally steadfast in the old practice of inoculation of small-pox." The accounts of the Medical Officers agree in representing the disease as having generally presented a "confluent character and malignant type." Of 376 cases of small-pox admitted into Cork-street Hospital Dublin, from 1840 to 1850, seventy-seven had been previously vaccinated; 299 had not undergone this operation. Eighty died, or 1 in 4·7; of these, thirty died in the year 1849, out of 105 admissions. Out of the 428 patients admitted for this disease into the Hardwicke Fever Hospital from 9th September, 1841, to the end of 1850, 123 died, or 1 in 3·48—of 106 cases, forty-six died in that hospital in this year.	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	
FEVER.	The Commissioners of Health, in November, finding the mortality, in many of the temporary hospitals, "to amount to 15, and even as high as 29 per cent." on the admissions, issued a circular, "with a view to ascertain whether such high rates of mortality could be traced to any particular causes;" and the following is the substance of some of the replies to these inquiries. Dr. Butler assigns as the cause of the high mortality in the Carrownacregg hospital, Ballinasloe, county of Galway, viz., 29$\frac{15}{16}$ per cent., to the fact, of so many of the patients being attacked with fever, dysentery, and cholera, consecutively;" and also to the reduced state of the patients from starvation prior to their illness. Dr. Waters says, the fever patients in Parsonstown hospital were "also attacked by diarrhœa, and unable to resist such from their constitutions having been debilitated by want." The high rate of mortality in Eyrecourt, West Skull, Nenagh, Rathcormack, Miltownmalbay, Killaloe, Youghal, Ahascragh, Abbeystrowry, Gort, and other places, are attributed to the same cause as that at Parsonstown; Dr. Barry, of Rathcormack, Fermoy, in addition to the foregoing, adds, "Very many cases of fever being complicated with gastric symptoms."	"	1849. Intermittent fever was particularly prevalent in New Orleans during this year.—FENNER, *in Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*
OPHTHALMIA.	Epidemic ophthalmia prevailed in several of the workhouses in the south and west, but more particularly in the unions of Limerick, Macroom, Tipperary, Athlone, and Loughrea; it also existed to a considerable extent in the rural districts outside the workhouses in these localities, and spread through some of the large towns. During this and the three following years, as many as 118,835 cases occurred in the workhouses, and auxiliary workhouses, of Ireland.—*See the Introduction to* 1845, *page* 252. *See also under A.D.* 1850, *page* 329.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1849. The total deaths registered in England this year were 440,339. The deaths in London were 27,109, and exceeded the births by 9,885. No death from hydrophobia had been recorded there during the last five summer quarters. "Hydrophobia disappears when the dogs which are liable to become mad, or to be bitten every summer, are removed by police regulations; so will the other zymotic diseases give way when that putrid, decaying, noisome atmosphere exhaled by churchyards, slaughter-houses, tanks of dirty water, companies cess-pools, sewers, crowded dwellings, is purified and dissipated. The sewers and cess-pools now under our houses will inflict more pains and destroy more living than ten thousand mad dogs let loose in the streets; they may as certainly be removed, and yet it is to be feared that many years will elapse before any thing
"	EMIGRATION.—The emigration of orphan girls from the workhouses, from spring, 1848, to July, 1849, amounted to 2,219. The number of Irish who emigrated this year from ports in the United Kingdom amounted to 214,425; of which number 176,643 passed to the United States, and 30,735 sailed for British America.	*Emigration Commissioners' Return.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths returned to the Census Commissioners as having occurred in 1849 was 240,797, in the proportion of 114·5 males to 100 females; being the greatest amount	*Census Returns.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1849.	recorded for any one year in the decennial period included between 1841 and 1851, except 1847; thus showing a decrease of 8,538 on that year, but an increase of 32,545 as compared with 1848. The deaths from zymotic diseases amounted to 123,386, being 7,021 more than in 1847, and 26,310 than in 1848; and 1 in 1·79 of the entire specified deaths for the year. Of these deaths, 39,316 were from fever, 20,667 from dysentery, 8,779 from diarrhœa, and 30,156 from cholera. 6,436 deaths were returned from small-pox (being the greatest number for any one year), and 4,717 persons were stated to have died from starvation. Of the total deaths, 36,557 occurred in civic districts, 115,920 in rural districts, 64,440 in workhouses, and 23,880 in hospitals and sanitary institutions.		effectual is done, or any such satisfactory result can be recorded as the extinction of another disease in this great city."—FARR, *in Report of Registrar-General.*
A.D.1850.	WEATHER.—The mean temperature this year was 48·7°; the highest point to which the mercury rose was 73·4°, on the 23rd of June; and the lowest to which it fell 13·8°, on the 17th of January, when a severe frost occurred. This is the lowest record of the thermometer for sixty-one years (with the exception of February, 1847, when it fell to 12·5°). The mean of the barometer was 29·77. The amount of rain which fell at Mountjoy Barrack was but 25·92 inches, being 1·25 inches below the average, although the days upon which it rained amounted to 275. April was more than usually wet, 3·69 inches having fallen upon 23 days, being the greatest amount of moisture at Dublin in that month for sixteen years—with the exception of 1846, when 5·51 inches of rain fell. The rain-fall, according to seasons, did not differ much from the standard in spring or summer; but in autumn it was below, and in winter above the average amount of moisture in or near Dublin.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	The fall of rain registered at the College of Surgeons, in the city of Dublin, was 22·65 inches; that by Mr. Yeates, near Richmond Prison, 25·29 inches; and by Professor Lloyd, at Trinity College, 24·18 inches. At Cork Institution, 48·63 inches were recorded; and by Mr. Cooper, at Markree, County of Sligo, 37·12 inches; where rain fell on 274 days. The rain which fell at Armagh was 35·3 inches.	*Weather Registries.*	
"	Professor Lloyd in his "Notes on the Meteorology of Ireland," observes:—"It is desirable that in every country observations should be provided for by the government, and placed under the direction of one of its official departments; and there can be no doubt of the services which meteorology, properly studied, may be made to contribute to those interests which it is the duty of every government to promote. The health of man, the operations of agriculture, by which he procures his food, and many of his natural interests, are dependent upon climatological relations, which must be known and studied before they can be applied. Impressed with the conviction that it was the duty of each country to take its part in these labours and, especially, in the investigation of its own climatology, the Council of the Royal Irish Academy directed their attention early in the year 1850, to the object of organizing a uniform system of meteorological observations in Ireland," and the peculiarity of the climate of this island, perhaps, more than balances the smallness of its extent in giving an interest to the investigation. Situated as it is at the north-western extremity of Europe, and exposed to the full influence of the northern branch of the gulf stream which sweeps its western shores, its winter temperature is as high as that of the southern shores of the Euxine; while, on the other hand, the great precipitation of vapour, due to the same cause, gives it a summer heat as low as parts of Finland. Instruments were provided, and a series of observations instituted at sixteen stations. Among other questions whose solutions were arrived at by this measure was, "the phenomena and law of storms, whether revolving or otherwise." The following well-marked instances of aerial rotation occurred in the course of these observations:—October 6, 7.—Cyclone and storm moving from S.W. to S.E., with a velocity of about 290 geographical miles per diem, the diameter of the vortex was about 200 geographical miles. November 18, 19.—A cyclone with violent storm crossing the island from W. S.W. to E. N.E., its velocity about 320 miles per diem. On October the 6th, there was rain throughout the island; on November 18, 19, continued rain throughout the island, and on December the 14th, thunder and lightning throughout the island.	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	February 8th.—A thunder-storm in Limerick, Wexford, Cork, and Derry, caused great damage. The weather was very inclement; very severe gales occurred. March and April, it is stated, were very fine; being the best spring for the last twenty years. "It is a long time since we were favoured with such a series of fine weather."	*Saunders' News-Letter. Dublin Evening Mail.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1850.	Upon the 18th of April, between the hours of three and four, p.m., Dublin was visited by one of the most terrible hail-storms ever remembered. It was attended with great thunder and lightning. The hailstones were an inch in diameter. All the sky-lights, and most of the windows in certain exposed situations in Dublin, were broken. During the continuance of the storm, many trees in the city and its vicinity were uprooted. There never was a hurricane so peculiar in its effects, or so tropical and violent while it lasted—upwards of half an hour. "The quantity of rain that fell, within half an hour, was enormous; flooding the streets, and closing the sewers, so that in many localities the water rose three feet in the kitchens. The hailstones, which were generally as large as marbles, contained an inner sphere of solid ice. The quantity of glass destroyed was enormous; those places especially which faced the west and north, had not a whole pane left in the windows." There was not sufficient glass in Dublin for a long time afterwards to repair the damage. The hurricane was almost confined within the municipal boundary. By a police return, afforded a few days after, it appeared that the number of panes broken in the houses of the city, exclusive of lamps, were 388,635, and the estimated value was upwards of £26,000.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	"This appears to have been a true whirlwind; and first sprung up from the S.E., driving the hail before it impetuously. It then, suddenly and apparently, shifted in an instant to the point of the compass diametrically opposite, and blew with increased violence from the N.W. The noise about this time of the shifting of the wind was terrific, and arose (as is conjectured respecting similar tropical phenomena), from the confused conflict of hail in the air. The size of the hailstones, as well as the vehemence of the gale, appeared to be greater during the second phase of the storm than the first. These masses, many of which were as large as a pigeon's egg, were formed of a nucleus of snow or sleet, surrounded by transparent ice, and this again was succeeded by an opaque white layer, followed by a second coating of ice. In some of them I counted five alternations. In less than ten minutes the tornado had passed. The centre of the vortex passed over the College Park. We are informed by the newspapers, that a similar storm, though not so severe, took place at Mullingar, about an hour and a-half previously. There seemed to be a disturbance of electrical equilibrium, accompanied by rain in many remote parts of Ireland, on the same day."—*Professor Lloyd.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	On May 7th, the Dublin mountains were white with snow, and there was much hail and sleet in the neighbourhood of the city. On the 24th, a destructive thunder-storm at Limerick; Castleconnell church-steeple was struck by lightning. June.—"The long dry season since March, has given place to gentle showers and genial breezes. The parched earth drank up the rain with avidity; which is copious and seasonable." July.—"There has been a good deal of rain; the weather is very unsettled." 31st.—A thunder-storm and great inundations in the county of Kerry; bridges carried away, and much of the crops destroyed. On the 13th of August, a violent storm and great rain at Limerick; the tide seemed to flow a mile beyond its usual reach; the Shannon rose to the level of the quays. Several acres of crops have been overflowed. 16th.—Much high wind and rain. Heavy showers of hail; the weather has been unusually severe. 26th.—Constant rain, and the temperature exceedingly low. The weather more resembles October than August.	*Saunders' News-Letter.* *Dublin Evening Mail.*	
"	CROPS.—SLIGHT AND PARTIAL POTATO FAILURE.—February.—A large portion of the population have been existing on the turnip for the last four months. In the absence of the potato it has proved a great blessing which the people can never forget. In Kerry the people are preparing for an early sowing of potatoes, as it is found the distemper entirely destroys the late-sown crop.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	1850. July.—The potato disease has made its appearance near Baldford, Dorset, and also in Renfrewshire, much about the same time and manner as it did last year. Should the present fine dry weather continue, it may not increase for some time; but the first dull wet weather will, it is feared, tell the farmers a mournful tale of their beautiful potato fields, as the disease is making rapid progress in all directions, and for many miles round Winchester, the appearance is truly miserable, not a green leaf to be seen. It is quickly increasing in virulence, and the worst fears with regard to the crop must be entertained.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
"	April.—Potato-planting is in full operation, and the disease which has ravaged the crop for five successive seasons, is so far abated as to justify confidence in the planters. The abundant yield of 1849 has held out to the present day, and for four years the public have not been so well supplied; but disease, to a certain extent, has been found in many stores. Many evil effects are feared from the long, protracted, harsh, ungenial weather. The cold and frost have nipped the young shoots of the potato plant.	"	
"	June.—The weather has been beautiful since the recent thunder-storms. The crops look well, and the appearance of the potato is perfectly satisfactory. A partial failure of the potato was observed in the County Cork, but not to an alarming extent. The	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1850.	people are sowing turnips in the vacant patches on the potato ridges, where the sets failed. The earnestness of the people in cultivating turnips proves their conviction of the value of this crop. In the county of Mayo, the potato has partially failed, and the people are putting turnip-seed wherever there is a blank in the ridge. In the county Kerry, the potato crop is reported to be abundant and luxuriant; a few failures have occurred, but if even a fourth were lost, the crop would still be sufficient. 29th—New potatoes are now in every market, and can be had as low as 1½*d.* a lb.; the crop exhibits a high degree of health and luxuriance, and no taint, or trace of disease on either the tuber or stalk. Throughout Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, and King's County, the crop has no appearance of disease. In a few counties, black spots were observed on the leaves and stems, but the general crop may be considered as perfectly sound.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	Since July 17th the weather has proved unsettled, with thunder and sultry heat. Previously, the potato plant was flourishing, but within the last week the desolation has been spreading rapidly, without regard to soil or situation. So sudden has been the attack that it is to be feared the disease will be this year more serious than last. Thousands of tons of premature growth are unnecessarily glutting our markets, and thus a sad sacrifice of food and land is the consequence.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
,,	July.—There has not been such promise for the last twenty years. Potatoes are selling at 1*d.* per lb. The supply pouring into the Dublin markets has seldom been equalled. They are now selling to the factors at 5¼*d.* a stone. The flax crop was never seen in a better condition.	,,	August.—The potato disease has attacked the gardens situated in the vale of Blackmoor, in Dorsetshire. The tubers are most seriously affected, and are rotting very fast. It has made its appearance in its worst form in Wilts and Somerset, and is also showing itself in Essex. In this neighbourhood [Rotherfield] potatoes are going rapidly with the blight.
,,	August.—The potato blight has appeared in several counties, the leaves and stalks have become black and withered, but the tubers are not affected, and potatoes are selling at 4*d.* a stone; but a disease which has been so virulent for a period of four or five years cannot be expected to disappear suddenly. Later in the month we are informed, that in the county Down the potato disease is progressing slowly on its march of destruction; one-fourth of the crop is infected there, and the markets, in consequence, are thronged with them selling at 2½*d.* to 3*d.* per stone, and parties are selling at a loss. There has been a blasting north-west gale, with hail and rain which, it is feared, will injure the potatoes. Whole fields are black and burned, but the tubers are still safe.	,,	Sept. 3.—"It is gratifying to know that, although the potato disease prevails to some extent, yet its prevalence is far less than it has been for some years past. We ought not to be alarmed by the black and withered appearance that the potato tops present just now, as this is to be attributed more to the late high winds than to the effects of the potato disease."—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
,,	The spring of this year presented a most cheering aspect of fertility. In May vegetation was rapid, and there was every promise of a glorious harvest; and the effects of the frost in this month on the potatoes was rapidly disappearing. In June the potato crop was stated to be "in a most favourable condition, and equal to any year before the blight; since the first appearance of the disease in 1845 they have not put forth so healthful a promise." Early in July, all reports speak favourably; the blight had not shown itself to any extent, and they were as forward as if it were August. But on the 19th, we read, the "rot" has appeared in the vicinity of Tralee, of "a formidable character." And at Bannow, county of Wexford, "the potatoes are all gone; they were looking green and well; but in the last three days are wofully changed; all the gardens are black, and you can smell the rotting stalks along the road." 24th.—The blight was reported to be very virulent in Limerick; "the rains have done some injury; but it is hoped the crops will recover." In August it was stated, "the disease was spreading; there is no doubt the potato is gone in Wexford." "It is hoped two-thirds of the crop will be fit for the food of man;" the people are selling them at 2*d.* and 4*d.* a stone, to get rid of them before the rot increases. On the 14th we read that, "the panic is diminishing, as it is found the stalks and leaves, not the root, are most affected. We think that the disease is wearing out by degrees; and in a few years the potato will be restored to its pristine vigour. The first year the tubers were nearly extirpated; the following season the disease appeared at the base of the stalk, and the tubers partially escaped; on the third year it appeared higher up, and there was a sounder yield; this year the leaves only are attacked." 16th—"It is fully expected that a large portion of the potato crop will be lost; but the mild nature of the blight compared to the last four seasons is obvious." 26th.—"The disease is extending its ravages; and a small yellow fly has appeared in immense numbers on the leaves of the plants." September.—"The weather throughout has not been unfavourable to the crops." In October, "when the digging of the potatoes had fairly commenced, the hopes of the blight being only partial, have not been realized; one-half of the potatoes, called lumpers, are useless even for pigs."	*Dublin Evening Mail.* *Wexford Independent.* *Dublin Evening Mail.*	1850. Oct.—A very astonishing yield of potatoes was grown on an estate at Balliparinga, South Australia.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*
,,	"The decrease in the number of holdings, noticed in previous reports, has continued during 1850, but with abated force, the total reduction in the number being 22,923; whereas, between 1848 and 1849 it was 46,041. The reduction does not seem to be confined to any one part of the country more than another: the decrease in the province of Leinster being equal to 3 per cent.; Munster, 5; Ulster,	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1850.	$2\frac{1}{2}$; and Connaught, 4 per cent. The total reduction between 1849 and 1850 was equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	
"	"The total extent of land under crops in 1849 was 5,543,748 acres, and in 1850 it was 5,758,292 acres; showing an increase between 1849 and 1850 of 214,544 acres. This increase was by no means general throughout each description of crop, some having materially diminished. The changes will be seen in the following summary:—	"	

	Increase. Statute Acres.	Decrease. Statute Acres.
Wheat,	—	82,779
Oats,	81,411	—
Barley,	—	27,340
Bere,	—	3,008
Rye,	—	1,826
Beans and Peas,	8,674	—
Total,	90,085	114,953
Potatoes,	156,749	—
Turnips,	—	12,738
Mangel Wurzel,	1,632	—
Carrots and Parsnips,	—	1,492
Cabbage,	—	2,293
Vetches,	5,231	—
Other Green Crops,	2,844	—
Total Green Crops,	166,456	16,523
Flax,	30,726	—
Meadow and Clover,	58,753	—
General Total,	346,020	131,476

Net Increase, 214,544 acres.

"	"These figures indicate a decided disposition on the part of the farmers to fall back upon the classes of crops best adapted to the soil and climate, giving the preference to oats and flax. In the rates of produce a material reduction is observable in wheat and potatoes, whereas oats and barley exhibit a slight improvement."	"	
"	The total extent of land returned under cereal crops for 1847 amounted to 3,313,579 acres, producing 16,248,934 quarters. In 1850, the number of acres was 3,149,556, being a reduction of 164,023; and the produce 13,787,561 quarters, or 2,461,373 quarters less than in 1847. 1,924,996 acres were, in 1847, under roots, tubers, and other green crops; whereas in 1850, 2,608,736 acres were devoted to the same purpose.	"	
"	"The quantity of live stock has considerably increased since 1849; the combined value of all descriptions, in money, taking them at the same rates as heretofore, shows the increase to be equal to £1,259,343, extending itself into every class."	"	
"	The following is the increase of numbers and value of live stock which took place between 1849 and 1850:—	"	

Description of stock.	Estimated value of each. £ s. d.	Increase. Number.	Increase. Value. £
Number of Horses and Mules,	8 0 0	431	3,448
" Asses,	1 0 0	5,473	5,473
" Cattle,	6 10 0	146,810	954,265
" Sheep,	1 2 0	98,985	108,883
" Pigs,	1 5 0	132,039	165,049
" Goats,	0 7 6	18,124	6,796
" Poultry,	0 0 6	617,145	15,429
Estimated increase in value,			£1,259,343

"	On an analysis of the class of farmers who had increased or decreased their amount of live stock, it was found that the figures showed a concentration of stock on the largest class of farms (viz., farms above thirty acres in extent).	"	
"	The total value of all descriptions of live stock, taking them at the same rates as above mentioned, was £24,820,547 in the year 1847; £25,692,616 in 1849; and £26,951,959 in this year; thus showing an increase of £2,131,412 since 1847.	"	
"	The foregoing figures "exhibit extensive changes in the agricultural condition of the country, which have attended a period of painful transition, and have to a great extent resulted from it. They	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1850.	indicate, by the increase of large farms, the increasing investment of capital in agriculture, and the abandonment of that unskilled husbandry which attended minute subdivision of the land without capital."	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	
"	EPIZOOTICS.—By a communication received from Henry Stokes, Esq., we learn that the epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia commenced in the northern part of the county of Kerry, in 1850, and continued until 1855; that all classes, breeds, and ages, were alike affected; and that in those parts of the country, southward of the river Mayne, the cattle distemper made little or no progress; and in the mountains it was almost unknown. The strangles, in a peculiar form, appeared to a great extent among horses. The disease among pigs broke out several times after the cholera in 1832, until the year 1852, when it was very violent. It was most prevalent in summer, and most fatal along the sea coast. "The animals were suddenly attacked, and as suddenly died, turning blue immediately after death. All breeds suffered alike. About twenty per cent. were lost in some years."	*MS. Communications.*	1850. In July, this year, "we hear from all quarters of influenza fearfully raging again. It nowise seems to differ in its type and tendency from similar visitations in former years."—*The Veterenarian.* 1850. "Within the last few years we have become more familiar with epizootics than in former years; and this is due, I believe, to the importation of the diseases with foreign cattle. During several months past there had been an epizootic prevalent in this neighbourhood [York], affecting horses and cattle. In the latter, the mouth and throat are so inflamed that they cannot eat. Looking generally at the phenomena, which our furuncular epidemic presents [see page 329], I think we can see in it a family likeness to this epizootic group." — LAYCOCK, *in Medical Gazette.* 1850. Pleuro-pneumonia continued to prevail, both in England and Scotland. The Highland Agricultural Society awarded a gold medal to Mr. Dun for his prize essay on the subject. He believed the disease to be highly contagious.—DUN, *on the Prevailing Epizootic in Cattle.*
"	The epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia was particularly rife in Dublin and its vicinity in this year.—*Doyle.*	"	
"	Mr. Blackwell, of Ennistimon, county Clare, says the disease of pleuro-pneumonia among horned cattle prevailed in that neighbourhood in 1850. It raged principally in summer; and about 15 per cent. was lost. Young and well-foddered cattle suffered most.	"	
"	DISTRESS.—The following were the average prices of wheat, oats, oatmeal, and potatoes, in the Dublin markets in each of the years 1845 to 1850, reduced from a table showing their prices in the January, April, July, and October of those years, viz.:—	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850	
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
Wheat,	26 8	30 6	39 3	28 6	23 1	21 4	per barrel, 20 stone.
Oats,	11 10	14 3	18 1	11 6	11 2	9 10	per barrel, 14 stone.
Oatmeal,	12 4	16 10	21 3	12 11	11 9	10 5	per cwt.
Potatoes,	2 2	4 10	8 4	7 0	6 11	4 4	per cwt.

"	"It is impossible not to be struck with the coincidence between the scarcity and consequent high price of potatoes and the prevalence of fever. In 1846 the scarcity was first felt, and fever began to show itself; and, as prices still continued to rise in the winter of 1846 and spring of 1847, the effects of want of food were seen in an alarming increase of fever; and during the years 1847 and 1848, and greater part of 1849, the prices continued so high as to deprive the poor of their accustomed food, and, notwithstanding all the long-continued and benevolent exertions of Government and individuals, an epidemic of unparalleled severity and extent continued its ravages. The high price of potatoes was counteracted to a very considerable degree by the cheapness of oatmeal, which fell in the autumn of 1849 to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and averaged during 1850 only 10*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. We are of opinion that even had a full supply of grain food been obtainable instead of the potato there would still have followed a considerable amount of disease." The potato, "although affording an inferior nutriment in proportion to the bulk consumed, from its consisting of about three-fourths water, it, nevertheless, contains in its composition nearly all those elements of nutrition that exist separately in most other vegetables and grain, and are therefore only to be obtained from most other articles of food by combining together different kinds; hence, the potato can be used singly for support and nutrition, while in using other vegetable products there is required a combination of various kinds to furnish the varied elements that are necessary for the growth and support of the human body. In ignorance of this, rich and poor alike fell into error in attempting to substitute some *one* article or other of food as a sufficient equivalent in itself for the potato. Rice was one of the main articles which presented itself; and the popular, but erroneous idea, that it furnished the sole article of food for whole nations, led to an attempt to make it a substitute for the potato. Even among tradesmen and labourers on railways, who earned sufficient wages to buy good food, the result of the loss of the potato was seen in the production of scurvy or purpura. Their diet was most frequently white bread and coffee, with sometimes animal food; but yet, these	"	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A D.1850.	articles not containing sufficient variety of elements scurvy was the result. The same effect was seen in some public schools from similar causes."		
"	February 9th.—Destitution very great in Wexford.	*Saunders' News-Letter.*	
"	The maximum number in workhouses this year was 264,048, on the week ending the 22nd June ; the greatest number on out-door relief was 148,909, on the 23rd of February ; the maximum of sick was 32,619, including 6,229 cases of fever. The workhouse accommodation was increased this year to 289,931. The total number relieved this year in all the workhouses was 805,702 ; the total number receiving out-door relief was 368,565.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	The number of inquests in which the verdict alleges death from want, reported by the constabulary, was—in January, 29 ; February, 61 ; March, 34 ; April, 54 ; May, 30 ; June, 15 ; July, 10 ; August, 7 ; September, 2 ; October, 8 ; November, 3 ; and December, 13—total 266 ; being only about one-half the number of those comprised in the same periods of the preceding year.	"	
"	"The unions situate in the county of Clare still present a degree of destitution which has no parallel in Ireland at the present time. In this county, which has still 30,000 on out-door relief, the rate of mortality in the workhouses and the number of inquests attest the indigent and suffering state of a great part of the population. The extent of workhouse accommodation is now nearly 12,000, and is still inadequate to the wants of the population."	"	
"	DISEASE.—According to the returns made to the Census Commissioners the admissions to fever hospitals in Ireland were as follow:—in 1845, 37,604 ; in 1846, 40,620 ; in 1847, 156,824 ; in 1848, 122,899 ; in 1849, 109,719 ; and in 1850, 61,365.—*See Table of Admissions to Fever Hospitals.*	*Census Returns.*	1850. Dr. Laycock, of York, noticed a peculiar epidemic exanthema, consisting of boils upon different parts of the body, conjointly with an ecthymatous condition of the skin, which, towards the end of the year, had "spread over a great portion of England," but especially prevailed through Shropshire and Yorkshire. — *Medical Gazette.*
" FEVER.	"The experience of the late and of former epidemics shows that it is hopeless to expect that fever, once having made its appearance as an epidemic, can by any sanitary precautions be limited to any particular district. It will, therefore, be found most economical, should a similar visitation again take place, at once to provide hospital accommodation which will be available for large districts, and can be contracted or enlarged, according to necessity. The multiplied and unnecessary expenses attendant on the maintaining numerous small hospitals would be thus obviated. This epidemic, like all former similar visitations, assumed a contagious character, and the mortality was great among the upper classes—clergymen, members of relief committees, inspectors, and medical officers, whose duty or whose benevolence exposed them to contagion. Of 473 medical officers appointed under the temporary fever acts thirty-six died during the epidemic. Emigrants from Ireland carried the disease to Liverpool and to several parts in North America, where it was exceedingly fatal. The type of disease at different periods of the epidemic, which, with its complications, principally of dysentery, purpura, diarrhœa, and small-pox, has been, perhaps, unparalleled for duration and severity."	*Report of Commissioners of Health.*	1850. The epidemic of cholera terminated in 1849. The temperature of 1850, after considerable depression in January and March, intercepted by a warm February, rose and terminated high. The temperature of the year was one degree above the average. The prices of provisions were moderate, and the working classes easily met with employment. Zymotic disease was fatal to 4 in every 1,000 of the population. The leprosy and other diseases which were so fatal in the middle ages, and which were the result of uncleanliness of skin, have now almost disappeared from the list of causes of death. Carbuncle and boil, which has continued to prevail extensively, though rarely fatal, has almost assumed an epidemic form in 1850. The deaths from "privation of food," which were as high as 219 in 1847, and 112 in 1848, and 122 in 1849, decreased this year in England to 73. The total deaths in England in this year amounted to 368,612. The year differed, as the extracts from the quarterly tables show, from the previous year in salubrity.—FARR *in Report of Registrar-General.*
"	"In the early part of the year scarlatina and small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent at Cork."—*Armstrong.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
"	At the conclusion of the year 1849 there was, writes Dr. Brady, of Dublin, "nothing unusual either in the extent or character of the febrile disease existing among the poor of this city, with the exception of the prevalence of small-pox ; indeed it appeared that the amount of febrile sickness during that period was even less than the average of the same season in former years. About the end of the second week in January, however, an increase began to take place in the daily number of applicants for admission to the Fever Hospital [of Cork-street.] My attention was soon arrested by the number of strangers from different parts of the country, especially Mayo, Galway, and other western counties whom I found in fever ; while, at the same time, I perceived that the relapse or epidemic fever of 1847, had re-appeared, and was prevailing to a considerable extent, in Dublin."	"	
" OPHTHALMIA.	"The prevalence of sore eyes and appearance of a very severe type of ophthalmia has been a source of much anxiety to us." In 1849 as many as 13,812 patients were treated for inflammatory diseases of the eyes ; and in 1850 there were 27,200 similarly affected. We engaged the professional services of Drs. Jacob and Wilde, who visited the Athlone and Tipperary workhouses, and advised with the medical officers on the general treatment of the ophthalmic patients. "The visits and suggestions of these gentlemen were followed by very useful results ; and neither at Athlone nor at Tipperary is ophthalmia now prevailing to any serious degree."—*See introductory matter at page* 252.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	The marriages and the births in 1850, exceeded the numbers registered in any previous year ; the mortality, on the contrary, was below the average, at the rate of 2·07 per cent., the lowest that has been observed ; while in 1849, the year of the cholera epidemic, the mortality was at the rate of 2·512 per cent.

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1850.	EMIGRATION.—The total number of persons who emigrated from Irish and other ports in the United Kingdom, for this year—compiled on the assumption that nine-tenths of the emigration from Liverpool to North America consisted of Irish—was 209,054 persons ; of whom, 180,542 left for the United States of America, 24,465 proceeded to British North America, and 4,045 went to the Australian colonies.	*Report of Emigration Commissioners.*	1850. The country, which, after the failure of the potato in 1846, was covered with funerals—in the train of a multitude of diseases and of two great epidemics—the fatal influenza of 1847-8, and the more deadly cholera of 1849—is now in health again. This improvement may be ascribed to various causes. The spring season was natural, January and March were cold, February warm, the three months were dry and bracing. The great epidemics subsided in 1849. Cholera was fatal in only a few cases during the quarter.
"	The total number of emigrant orphan girls sent from the workhouses in Ireland, since July, 1849, up to April 20th, 1850, was 1,956 ; and from August, 1849, to April, 1850, 871 emigrants, were sent out under arrangements made with the Emigration Commissioners.	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The deaths this year, according to the returns received by the Census Commissioners, were 164,093, viz. :—86,036 males, and 78,057 females—or in the proportion of 100 females to 110·2 males. The returns of this year, we have reason to suppose, are the most correct of any in the decennial period since 1841, especially as regards those deaths returned to us on the "A, or family Forms ;" whereas, those of other years are more or less defective, owing to the fact that, from 1841 up to this period, a vast number of families, from whom alone the necessary information could have been obtained, had been swept away by emigration, famine, and pestilence, or were dispersed through the workhouses; and from these we could not receive returns of deaths in 1851, when the Census was taken. This year, nevertheless, shows a very large reduction in numbers, actually and presumptively, on the last three years; but there is still an increase of 41,204 on those of 1846, although a decrease of 85,242 on the deaths of 1847; of 44,159 on 1848, and of 76,704 on those of 1849.	*Census Returns.*	The appearance of scurvy in 1847, and the experience of the Navy, prove that esculent roots, fruit and vegetables, cannot be foregone without impairing the public health ; and it will be a great and dangerous mistake to forget that the potato is at present an essential article of food, which can only be partially replaced by bread and meat.
"	Of the entire number of deaths, 63,139 were from zymotic or epidemic diseases, or 1 in 2·34 of the specified causes, showing a reduction in this class of 53,226, as compared with 1847, 33,937 with 1848, and 60,247 with 1849—the decrease between 1850 and 1849 being chiefly in fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and also cholera. The deaths from fever, this year, were 23,545 ; dysentery, 13,675 ; diarrhœa, 5,549 ; and from small-pox, 4,634, being from that disease 1,802 less than in 1849. There were 2,392 deaths recorded from starvation, being about one-half the number returned the preceding year. Of the entire 164,093 deaths, 24,957 occurred in the civic district, 83,890 in the rural, 46,721 in workhouses, and 8,525 in hospitals and sanitary institutions.	"	The most fatal diseases of the zymotic class were typhus and scarlatina. Cholera was fatal to 886 persons, and diarrhœa to 12,354. In 1849, 71,104 persons died of these diseases.
A.D. 1845–50.	The meteorological observations made at the Ordnance Observatory for the five-year period included between the 1st of January, 1846, and the 31st of December, 1850, show as follows :—The mean of the barometer was 29·72. The mean of the thermometer for this period was 48·7°. The most exalted temperature observed was 80°, on the 19th of June, 1846, being the highest reading of the thermometer at the Observatory from the commencement of the year 1831 to the termination of 1852. The mean of that year was also 1·4° above the average means of these observations, being only exceeded in the twenty-two years by that of 1834, when it was 1·5° more than the usual mean temperature. The lowest degrees marked by the self-registering thermometer were 12·5° on the 13th of February, 1847, and 13·8° on the 17th of January, 1850 ; being likewise the two lowest temperatures observed since 1831, and respectively 9·7° and 8.4° below the average.	*Ordnance Observations.*	The mortality of males during the year 1850, was at the rate of 2·147 ; of females, 2·014 per cent. The mortality has not been so low in any of the corresponding quarters of the year since 1837, except in the quarter ending June, 1844.—*Report of Registrar-General.*
"	The quantity of rain which fell during this period was 141·23 inches, and the number of rainy days were 1,280 ; giving a mean annual fall of 28·25 inches, and a yearly average of 256 rainy days.	"	
A.D.1851.	As the Census of 1851 was taken on the 30th of March, we do not possess any record of the deaths of that year beyond those of the first quarter ; the year is therefore imperfect as a whole.		
"	WEATHER.—The mean of the thermometer this year was 48·4°, being the average mean of the period over which these observations extend ; the highest was 75·9° on the 29th of June, and the lowest 24·5° on the 29th of November. It was an average warm year, and much drier than usual ; for although rain fell upon 271 days, only 24·33 inches of rain fell at the Ordnance Observatory, being nearly five inches less than the average of sixteen years. The three first months of the year, with which this table more particularly deals, were unmarked by any extremes of cold or moisture, with the exception of January, when 4·24 inches of rain fell in twenty-eight days. The mean of the barometer this year was 29·79.	*Ordnance Observations.*	
"	"The temperature in the months of January, February, and October, was higher than the average temperature, while, in November it was considerably lower. The mean temperature of the entire year was only 0·3° above the average."—*Lloyd.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1851.	The fall of rain registered at the College of Surgeons in the city of Dublin, was 25·25 inches; that by Mr. Yeates, near Richmond Prison, 23·13 inches; and by Professor Lloyd, at Trinity College, 26·40 inches. At Cork Institution, 42·06 inches fell; and at Markree, county of Sligo, 40·25 inches, where rain fell on 289 days. The amount of rain at Armagh was 33·15 inches.	*Weather Registries.*	
"	January 1st.—"A gale from the S.W. and S. over the island, except the north-western extremity. 12th and 13th.—A storm from the S. and S.W., chiefly along the western coast. 15th and 16th.—A remarkable case of double cyclone with storm. 30th and 31st.—Another cyclone traversing the western portion of the island."—*Lloyd.*	*Transactions Royal Irish Academy.*	
"	A very remarkable thunder-shower was observed at Markree Castle, county of Sligo, on the 30th of June, this year. After the first flash of lightning a strong breeze arose, followed almost immediately and instantaneously by a most extraordinary shower of rain, with hail. In five minutes the road was a sheet of water. The quantity was so great that it penetrated through the ceilings of two stories of the house. It lasted for fifteen minutes, and during this time there fell one and a-half inch depth of rain!! This singular phenomenon moved in a direction nearly at right-angles to the magnetic meridian from south-west towards north-east. This sudden fall of rain was at the rate of twelve feet per diem! "I think that this shower may have enabled us to form some idea of the deluge, for had it lasted forty days and nights, the depth of water would have been 480 feet! without the breaking up of the waters of the great deep."—*Cooper.*	"	
"	The heaviest fall of rain ever observed by Dr. Robinson in Armagh—a part of Ireland almost in the same latitude as Markree; was eight-tenths of an inch in forty-five minutes. "The observatory of Mr. Cooper was situated in the rainiest part of Ireland, which received currents from the Atlantic, charged with moisture, and was surrounded with hills. The annual average fall of rain at Markree was 42 inches, while at Armagh, a distance of seventy miles eastward, it was only 23 inches. The ranges of mountains intervening between those places accounted for the difference. There were more rainy days in Ireland than in the sister country, but a smaller quantity fell at a time in the former. In no part of Ireland did the falls of rain equal those which occurred at Whitehaven, and amongst the Cumberland mountains. There were falls of 100 and sometimes 120 inches in the year at Whitehaven, and of 70 inches at Keswick."	"	
"	A meteoric phenomenon similar to an aurora borealis was observed at Kingstown, county Dublin, on the 22nd of June.	"	
"	In January, great floods occurred at Cork, Belfast, and along the Shannon; and in February, at Killarney, where the furniture was carried out of the houses by the flood, and floated down the streets. In August, there were great floods at Limerick, and also in Belfast and Newry. On the 6th of October, a terrific and destructive whirlwind in Limerick, did much damage.	*Saunders' News Letter.*	
"	CROPS.—SLIGHT POTATO FAILURE.—The potato was said to be more promising in the early summer of this year, than in any year since the famine. In July we read, "this is the first season since the blight that the potato emitted its natural sweet and genuine smell;" but upon the 16th, it is stated "the storms of the last few days have done much damage, and the plague-spot has appeared on the potatoes in a few fields." Later in the season the blight extended, but was chiefly confined to the stalks and leaves; the tubers remaining comparatively healthy. In August the disease was almost universal, but was neither so virulent nor so prevalent as in former years, and was observed only in the leaves. Later in the season the potato blight had spread so extensively, that a field without some appearance of it was the exception, not the rule. The great bulk of the crop, however, was saved. In August, also, the Brassica Aphis, or turnip caterpillar, became a universal plague, and the ravages of this insect were of a more destructive character than ever before known in Ireland. Whole fields were completely covered with them—the crop of Swedish turnips was almost entirely destroyed.	*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*	1851. November.—The potato disease has been pretty general in Perthshire and Stirlingshire. There are complaints that the potatoes are decaying in the pits.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.* 1851. The grape blight which the year before had appeared in several of the vine countries of Europe, continued to spread this year, especially in Italy, where the failure of the vintage would be as seriously felt as the destruction of the potato crop in Ireland.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*
"	In August, the potato disease made its appearance near Belfast and Strabane, and later in the season in several other parts of Ireland.	*Public Newspapers.*	
"	The Commissioners of Health, in their report, give the following extract from a communication of one of the Inspectors of Drainage:—"As to potatoes, they are quite too expensive for ordinary food at present [February]; even farmers who have large quantities of them, prefer (through, however, motives of economy only) selling them, and living with their servants on oaten and Indian meal."	*Report of the Commissioners of Health.*	

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued*.

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1851.	The following table shows the extent of Crops in the years 1847 1850, and 1851, in acres, and the amount of produce:—	*Returns of Agricultural Produce.*	

Description of Crops.	1847.		1850.		1851.	
	Statute Acres.	Barrels.	Statute Acres.	Barrels.	Statute Acres.	Barrels.
Wheat,	743,871	4,916,599	604,867	2,604,164	504,248	2,508,963
Oats,	2,200,870	18,483,390	2,142,596	16,546,698	2,189,775	17,232,874
Barley,	283,587	2,489,330	263,350	2,346,374	282,617	2,482,992
Bere,	49,068	423,978	57,811	477,011	53,847	442,752
Rye,	12,415	102,273	18,342	143,142	19,697	157,537
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Beans and Peas,	23,768	675,649	62,590	1,591,669	49,717	1,283,610
Total,	3,313,579	—	3,149,556	—	3,099,401	—
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Potatoes,	284,116	2,048,195	875,257	3,945,990	868,501	4,411,022
Turnips,	370,344	5,760,616	347,331	5,439,005	383,548	6,081,326
Mangel Wurzel,	13,766	247,269	20,390	364,086	25,847	466,235
Other Green Crops,	59,512	—	74,494	—	94,710	—
Total,	727,738	—	1,317,572	—	1,372,606	—
		Stones.		Stones.		Stones.
Flax,	58,812	2,798,976	91,040	3,588,370	140,536	5,417,766
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Meadow,	1,138,946	2,190,317	1,200,124	2,453,259	1,246,408	2,518,977
General Total,	5,238,575	—	5,758,292	—	5,858,951	—

And the total amount of each description of Live Stock was as follows:

	1847.	1850.	1851
Horses and Mules,	557,917	548,719	543,312
Asses,	126,355	123,412	136,981
Cattle,	2,591,415	2,917,949	2,967,461
Sheep,	2,186,177	1,876,096	2,122,128
Pigs,	622,459	927,502	1,084,857
Goats,	164,043	201,112	235,313
Poultry,	5,691,055	6,945,146	7,470,694

" The increase in the value of stock between 1850 and 1851 amounted to £785,434, and between 1841 and 1851 it had increased to the extent of £6,631,585, even assuming the rates adopted by the Census Commissioners of 1841, viz., horses and mules, £8; cattle, £6 10*s.*; sheep, £1 2*s.*; pigs, £1 5*s.*; goats, 7*s.* 6*d.*; and poultry, 6*d.* each. There is every reason to think that were the inquiries upon this subject in this year repeated, horses and mules, cattle, sheep, and pigs, would be estimated at higher rates. | " | |

" EPIZOOTICS.—In February and March epidemic pneumonia was fatal among horses in the county of Cork, especially at Blarney and its vicinity.—*Jeffries.* | *MS. Communication.* | 1851. In France, a violent epidemic, like cholera, is said to be decimating the inferior animals.—*Medical Times.* |

" In the neighbourhood of Loughrea, county Galway, an epidemic prevailed among sheep, and was very fatal; it was characterized by the peeling of the skin off the feet. Subsequent to this period, disease appeared among poultry in this locality, especially among turkeys, Cochin, Spanish, and other domestic fowl.—*Lynch.* | " | 1851. "The return of spring has brought the usual influenza amongst horses earlier in the present than in former years, but it has not assumed any fresh features, nor has it proved by any means fatal in its character. Pleuro-pneumonia has not raged so frightfully this year as it did the last, but nevertheless it has been very prevalent. An epidemic amongst stock is prevailing in Sydney, similar to that known in France as the *maladie du sang*; the disease has spread rapidly from contagion, and is sudden and fatal."—*The Veterinarian.* |

" In June a fatal disease spread among pigs. | *Irish Farmer's Gazette.* | |

" DISTRESS.—The accommodation in the workhouses had now increased so as to contain 308,885. The number of inmates on the 29th of March, was 251,104, including 39,314 sick, of which 7,778 were fever cases. Seventy-seven Inquests were reported by the Constabulary, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March in this year, in which the verdict alleges "death from want." "In the unions of the county of Clare we have, in addition to increased mortality, a melancholy state of circumstances, arising mainly from the disproportion still existing between the great mass of destitution and the extent of workhouse accommodation, which, though being originally only for 2,800, has been increased to a capacity for 19,198 inmates, and there still appears a necessity for a further extension. Apart from the improved circumstances of the country, the chief cause to which the large decrease in the extent of panperism may be attributed, is the gradual extension of workhouse accommodation, which has at length enabled | *Report of Poor Law Commissioners.* | |

TABLE OF COSMICAL PHENOMENA, EPIZOOTICS, FAMINES, AND PESTILENCES, IN IRELAND—*continued.*

Date.	Event and Circumstance.	Authority.	Coincident Phenomena.
A.D.1851.	the administrators of relief, with few exceptions, to meet the actual destitution existing, without having recourse to out-door relief; and the aggregate extent of accommodation now available beyond the number relieved is 60,491. As regards the ratio of mortality in workhouses, an accumulation of chronic disease among persons who survived the famine has filled their hospitals and infirmaries with a great number of sick, whose enfeebled constitutions afford little hope of any other result than a permanent residence in the workhouses. The Guardians of Kilrush Union had last autumn vacancies for more than 1,000 inmates, but in January the suddenly increased pressure of the applications for relief caused the workhouse and auxiliary workhouses to be rapidly filled; and that this pressure arose from actual destitution was shown by the low physical condition of a great number of the applicants then admitted. At present there are 3,318 recipients of out-door relief, and 4,903 inmates in workhouses. The rate of mortality during spring has been extremely high, both there and in Ennistimon Union, mainly caused by the expectation of the resumption of out-door relief and the consequent unwillingness of persons actually destitute to enter the workhouses, until the effects of privation, during an inclement season of the year, were such that no degree of attention and care after admission could avail to preserve their lives."	*Report of Poor Law Commissioners.*	1851. The total deaths registered in England this year were 395,356. In the quarter ending the last day of March, the deaths registered in the entire of England amounted to 106,449. "This number is less by nearly 15,000 than was registered in the corresponding quarters of 1847 and 1848; and more by 7,000, than was registered in the March quarter of 1850. The country districts are enjoying more than their usual immunity, while the mortality in the town districts is scarcely reduced at all. The returns show that little impression has yet been made on the mortality of towns, which have practically been left unimproved. The drains, sewers, slaughter-houses, and church-yards, are much the same as they were, and their effects, therefore, are the same. In London, influenza was epidemic, and the mortality was raised during the weeks of March. The Epidemic has ceased, and has been slight compared to that of 1847–8. The mortality in Wales was generally below the average. No pains should be spared to deprive another outbreak [of cholera] of half its terrors, by sanitary measures. If the towns were supplied with pure water, the streets and houses drained, the slaughter-houses removed from the neighbourhood of dwellings, the dead buried in distant places, the progress of medical science and well-ordered medical organization would diminish the mortality, not only from cholera, but from all other epidemics. The year 1851 was a year of prosperity; the marriages and births exceeded, the deaths were less than the average numbers. The rate of marriage was 1·716; of birth, 3·425; of death, 2·199 to 100 of the population."—*Report of Registrar-General.*
"	DISEASE.—Fever prevailed during spring in Cork and its vicinity. At the Strand-road Dispensary "the ophthalmic applicants have been increasingly numerous. The disease which has prevailed in some union workhouses has also appeared amongst us; in a few instances so severely as to have attacked entire families."—*Armstrong.*	*Dublin Medical Press.*	
"	At the time of taking the Census, a return was collected of the number, locality, and condition of the diseased in Ireland upon a certain day, and the results thereof were published in the volume upon the "Status of Disease," in March, 1854. From that we learn that there were then in Ireland 5,180 deaf and dumb; 7,587 blind; 5,074 lunatic; 4,906 idiotic; and 4,375 lame and decrepit; 47,126 were sick in workhouses; 9,078 in hospitals, prisons, and asylums; and 48,291 at their own homes. This latter item is, however, defective, as stated in the Report. The total number of persons labouring under fever upon the 30th of March, was 13,777; those suffering from dysentery, 6,716; diarrhœa, 3,013; ophthalmia, 3,883; dropsy, 1,464; ulceration, 2,616; and purpura and scurvy, 149. 888 persons were at the moment in small-pox; of whom 516 were in workhouses.	*Census Returns.*	
"	EMIGRATION.—The total number of Irish who emigrated from the United Kingdom for the months of January, February, and March this year amounted to 44,871, assuming that nine-tenths of the emigrants from Liverpool to North America, and all the emigrants from Irish ports, were Irish. Of those, 43,091 went to the United States of America, 1,033 to British North America, and 747 to the Australian Colonies.	*Report of Emigration Commissioners.*	
"	MORTALITY.—The number of deaths returned to the Census Commissioners as having occurred for the three months of January, February, and March this year amounted to 46,261. The number of deaths from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, was 1,361,051—721,947 males, and 627,708 females, in the proportion of 115 males to 100 females; and 11,396, sexes unspecified, returned from the union workhouses of Castlereagh, Scarriff, Kanturk, Kinsale, and Listowel. The proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to the general total, during the period over which this inquiry extends, was 1 in every 2·5; from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 1 in 16; from diseases of the circulating organs, 1 in 157; the respiratory organs, 1 in 6·6; digestive organs, 1 in 11; and violent or sudden deaths, 1 in 27. The number of deaths from unspecified causes was 135,781, or 1 in every 10 of the number of deaths returned. The number of deaths which occurred in Workhouses and Hospitals was in the former, 283,765, and in the latter, 86,932; in the civic district, 217,535; and in the rural district, 772,819.	*Census Returns.*	

Section II.—Analysis of the foregoing Table of Cosmical Phenomena, Epiphitics, Epizootics, Famines, and Pestilences, &c.

The Analysis, &c.

In the introductory matter to this Report we described at length the different authorities made use of in the foregoing Table of Pestilences, and critically analyzed the value of such as were not generally known to the public. We have, also, prefaced each well-marked pestilential period, by an historic sketch of the time and circumstance, as well as grouped together the various authorities upon which our extracts were based; and to the great epidemic constitution of 1845-50, which forms the more immediate subject of this Report, we have (from page 235 to 256), prefixed an outline of the phenomena which occurred during that memorable period. It now, therefore, only remains for us in this section of our Report, to present in chronological order the several phenomena recorded in the foregoing table.

Owing to the lengthened period over which it extends, we can only give a brief and succinct analysis of its contents, bringing forward the most salient points, and reducing to tabular formulæ the most prominent and remarkable circumstances which it presents. With respect to the first item in the heading, we may observe, that there were difficulties as to the selection of a term sufficiently comprehensive to include all those astronomical, atmospheric, and terrestrial phenomena, included under the various heads of,—earthquakes and geological transitions, storms, snows, frosts, hail, rain, heat, or drought, with such like variations of temperature, either sudden or long-continued, together with lightnings, meteors, and electrical conditions of the atmosphere,—eclipses of the sun or moon, comets, showers of blood, coloured rain or the turning (so called) of water into blood; all of which were believed to have preceded such morbid states of the vegetable world as led directly or indirectly to famines and their consequences; or which preceded, accompanied, or produced epizootics in the lower animals, or pestilential diseases and increased mortality in the human race. We therefore adopted the term "Cosmical Phenomena" as including a greater number of the circumstances enumerated than any other which we could supply. The following epitome (which likewise serves as an index to the table of pestilence), shows in chronological succession the terrestrial commotions, the most remarkable instances of frosts and snows, and also of storms, with their effects; the most notable years of rain and also of drought, &c., that have occurred in Ireland; together with a tabular exhibition of an uninterrupted weather registry for sixty-one years, to which we have already adverted in the introductory matter of this Report, page 38. For the variation in the early dates we refer the reader to the description of the chronology of the historic annals at page 4.

Descriptions of astronomical, meteoric, and other phenomena of that nature, being only occasionally given in the foregoing table, and the phraseology of the early annalists, as in other countries at a like period, consisting simply of exaggerated expressions of wonder for appearances which science had not then accounted for, we have not thought it necessary to re-enumerate entries of that nature, more especially as complete lists of eclipses of the sun and moon and the appearance of comets, &c., are already in the hands of the learned.

EARTHQUAKES AND OTHER TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA.

Analysis of Terrestrial Phenomena.

A.M. 3503 to 3581. Eruptions of the principal lakes and rivers of Ireland.

A.D. 600. An earthquake in Bairchin, near the Mourne Mountains.

684. A great storm and earthquake; the island of Inisfida was rent into three parts.

706. Two earthquakes in the same week in December in the northern part of Ireland.

720. An earthquake in October.

729. An earthquake on the 6th of the ides of February.

758. Bennmuilt poured forth water with fishes.

768. An earthquake.

848. Lough Laeigh in Connaught migrated, and separated islands from their foundations.

867. A stream containing fish burst from Mount Cualann, in Wicklow.

984–91. A great whirlwind sunk the island of Loughkymie (now Lough Hackett, county of Galway).

1054. Loch Suidhe-Odhrain in Sliabh-Guairo (now Slieve Gorey in Cavan) migrated in the night of the festival of Michael, and passed into the Feabhaill, a tributary of the Boyne.

1178. The river at Galway was dried up for a day. It became dry a second time in 1190.

1246–47. An earthquake in Ireland, and over all the western world.

1269. An earthquake.

1350. A great earthquake and loss of people.

A.D. 1452. The river Liffey was dry for the space of two miles.
1462. The river of Galway ran dry.
1490. An earthquake at Sliabh Gamh (in Sligo) and a lake sprung up.
1534. An earthquake in Dublin.
1690. An earthquake in Dublin at 7¼, A.M., on the 7th October; it was also experienced at Kilkenny and in the county of Wicklow, and likewise at Chester.
1697. A movement of the bog of Cappanihane, county Limerick.
1745. A most violent and surprising rain in the neighbourhood of Dunmore, county of Galway, caused ten acres of bog to move from its original locality, and cover an adjoining meadow; and a neighbouring river formed a "lake of nearly fifty-five acres."
1755. The remarkable earthquake which destroyed a large portion of the city of Lisbon was sensibly felt at Cork, and in the south of Ireland, particularly along the Shannon, on Saturday, the 1st of November, the sea rose in an extraordinary manner in the bay of Kinsale, thirteen feet higher than usual. Great agitation of the sea at Portsmouth, and in the lakes of Holland, Sweden, and Norway.
1756. An eruption of water and an earthquake in the county of Monaghan; an earthquake at Lisbon.
1760. A slight shock of earthquake in January, was felt in Dublin, and also in the county of Wicklow.
1761. An earthquake at Cork on the 31st of March. The sea suddenly rose at Kinsale, The river Suir rose five feet in four minutes. The tide ebbed and flowed five times between 4 and 5, P.M., on the same day; and a slight shock was also felt at Madrid, Corunna, and Lisbon.
1762. March 6th.—At 6 o'clock, A.M., an earthquake was very sensibly felt at Wexford.
1767. A remarkable agitation in the Liffey, supposed to be the effect of a distant earthquake.
1788. A great fog in Dublin. In March this year the bog of Monabugh, county of Tipperary, was much agitated, after which the "surface gave way, overspreading and laying waste a very fine tract of country. Every thing that opposed its progress was buried in ruins; it reached the river Suir, and destroyed the fish therein."
1809. In September 20 acres of the bog of Rhine, county Longford, burst, by which, in a few hours, 170 acres of land were overflowed.
1819. An avalanche of bog, caused by the bursting of a mountain lake, overwhelmed a village in the valley of the Owenmore, in Erris, county of Mayo.
1821. Near Clara, in the King's County, on the 26th of June, the bog of Kilmalady gave way to the depth of twenty-five feet, and with a tremendous noise moved down the valley, with a front 200 yards wide and eight feet deep, overspreading rapidly hundreds of acres of valuable land. It flowed over three miles. "A mighty convulsion shook the country for many miles around, accompanied by a noise like the roaring of thunder." The bog moved for more than a month. The quantity in motion at one time was estimated at 2,500 acres.
" The Ferret-bog, about 16 miles N.E. of Kilmalady, was "strongly agitated, boiling up to a great height." In Joyce country, in the west of Ireland, in September, upwards of 100 acres, on which crops were growing and several families resided, moved towards the sea.
1824. December 22nd.—Nearly 100 acres of the bog of Ballywindelland, near Coleraine, gave way, and passed into an adjoining valley.
1840. In January, an earthquake at Buncrana, county of Donegal; another in November at Portstewart, at Coleraine, and all along the north side of the island; it was also felt in Perthshire.
1841. In Dublin Bay, on 26th May, the tide, when approaching high water, suddenly retired to low water, and then rapidly returning, rose two feet higher than high-water mark. In the Foyle the tide retired so suddenly, that an embankment suffered considerable damage.
" An extraordinary darkness at Bundoran and at Wexford, about 3 P.M., on the 19th September: at the latter place there was a recession of the tide for about five minutes during the flow.
1843. An earthquake at Belfast, Kilkeel, Liverpool, and the Isle of Man, in March; and also at Guernsey and on the coast of Scotland. An earthquake was also perceived at Antigua, and the West Indian Islands; more than 2,000 lives were lost. Earthquakes were likewise felt in Switzerland, Holland, and Van Dieman's Land, this year.
1848. During the gale which occurred in March a bog, which for years had been accumulating in the centre of the lough, near Cork, moved to the old Kinsale road, in which position it remains.

The last notable earthquake felt in Ireland was on the morning of the 9th November, 1852.

Analysis of Terrestrial Phenomena.

STORMS, HAIL, THUNDER, AND LIGHTNING.

A.M. 4169. King Roithechtach was killed by lightning.
A.D. 428. Dathi was killed by lightning,
458, 462. Leaghaire died in Kildare, by the effects of the sun and the wind.
503. Lughaidh, killed by lightning at Achadh-farcha, county of Meath.
563. A great wind on the 3rd of the calends of January.
604. A thunderbolt destroyed the army of Ulad.
676–77. Great tempests injured the fruits of the earth.

Analysis of Meteorological Phenomena.

Analysis of Meteorological Phenomena.

A.D. 682. An extreme great wind. (See Earthquakes under A.D. 684.)
699. A great wind upon the 16th of the calends of October.
720. A great storm at sea in October.
734–35. A huge serpent seen in the sky—followed by great thunder.
767. The first *Lamhchomart*—great thunder and lightning.
771. The *Lamhchomart* again.
776. Great rain and great wind.
778. A great wind the end of autumn.
782. Dreadful thunder and lightning in August. A mighty wind overthrew the monastery of Cluain Bronaigh.
785. A very great storm in January.
798–99. The *Lamhchomart* at Michaelmas.
801. "Horrible great thunder" on the 18th March.
803–4. Great wind in March.
815. "A great storm at the calends of November."
855. A tempestuous and severe year.
856. A great storm destroyed trees.
875-77-78. Great wind, thunder and lightning.
888. Great wind on the festival of St. Martin destroyed trees and houses.
891. A great storm in March, and on the festival of St. Martin.
921. A great storm.
932. Fire from heaven burnt the mountains of Connaught—the lakes and streams were dried up, and many people were burnt by the fire.
959–60. A bolt of fire passed through Leinster, killing numbers of men and cattle, and burning the houses of Dublin.
974. Great inclemency of weather.
981. A wind destroyed turrets and steeples.
991. A great whirlwind.
995–96. Great lightning in Armagh.
998. "A warring of mighty winds" in autumn, destroying woods, houses, &c.
1011. "A hurricane in the Irish sea did incredible damage."
1015. A great wind in the autumn.
1019. "All Kildare burned by a fire from heaven."
1022. A great shower of hail, the stones as big as crab apples. Great thunder and lightning which killed an infinite number of cattle.
1035. A great storm on the feast of St. Thomas, 21st December.
1050. Much inclement weather, carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish.
1056. Lightning killed people in the counties of Westmeath and Dublin.
1060. A great storm and destruction of crops in autumn.
1076. A great storm this year.
1087. A great wind destroyed houses and churches.
1089. The stormy Easter.
1094. "Great inclemency throughout all Ireland, of which grew a great dearth."
1107. Great wind and lightning destroyed men, cattle, houses, and woods.
1108. A storm in September.
1111. "Wild fyre [lightning] burned Dundalethglas."
1113. Thirty pilgrims killed on Croagh Patrick by lightning.
1121. A great storm on the 9th December.
1134. A great hail shower at Cashel.
1135. Much lightning. Lightning took the head off the steeple of Clonmacnoise.
1137. A great storm on the day preceding Rogation Sunday.
1146. A great wind storm on the 3rd of December.
A.D. 1147. A thunderbolt fell, which struck the round tower of Duleek.
1149. Thunder and lightning in January.
1151. "A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain."
1172. A tempestuous and stormy winter, so that scarcely any ship arrived in Ireland. Great thunder-storms in Ireland, England, and France, on Dec. 25.
1178. A violent storm causing great destruction.
1184–87. The castle on Lough Key, county Roscommon, was destroyed by fire from heaven.
1191. Great wind this year.
1218. This year was wet, windy, and boisterous, with great destruction of corn.
1220. There was a great storm this year, which broke down many houses, &c.
1223. A great wind on the day after the festival of St. Matthew [21st September].
1247. Winter was stormy, cold, and wet, until the 11th of July.
1251. There was a great wind in Ireland on the ides of January." Thunder and fire in the summer of this year killed many men and cattle.
1252. A great wind on the octave of the Epiphany.
1254. Great lightning this summer.
1286. A tempestuous spring this year.
1294. Lightning and meteors destroyed the blades of corn.
1316–17. The 15th November a great tempest threw down many houses, and the steeple of Christ Church, Dublin.
1324–25. "A great storm on the night of the Epiphany." *See also* A.D. 1478 *and* 1839.
1326–28. "Awful thunder and lightning this year, which destroyed the corn and produce of Erinn."
1330. Most violent storms.
1338. This year was very tempestuous.
1343. Tempestuous weather.
1355–58. A great shower of hail in Carbury.
1360. A great storm, January 15.
1363. A very great storm, destroying churches, houses, and ships.
1407. Very inclement weather.
1425–26. Very inclement weather from November 1st to May.
1443. A tempestuous year after May.
1450. A hard year with many storms.
1471. Showers of hailstones in May, with lightning and thunder.
1473. The town of Galway burned by lightning.
1477. A great storm on the night of the festival of St. John, 21st of June.
1478. A great tempest on the night of the Epiphany—a night of general destruction. *See also* A.D. 1324 *and* 1839.
1487. A great storm on the 6th of the calends of March.
1488. A whirlwind.
1491. A very great storm on the festival next after Christmas.
1500. Many tempests.
1506. Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.
1523–24. Great inclemency of the weather at the beginning of the year.
1528. A great wind the Friday before Christmas, knocked down many trees and buildings of stone and wood.
1554. Perpetual rain, hail, or tempest.
1568. A tempestuous year.

A.D. 1574. A shower of hail, which swept away good strong houses, and smothered whole flocks and herds.
1581. A ball of fire [lightning] fell upon the castle of Breassal-O'Kelly.
1581–82. Much tempestuous weather.
1600. The weather extremely tempestuous.
1601. "In December stormy and fowle weather."
1602. Tempestuous weather in May.
1666. A most violent storm in Limerick.
1670. A great storm, with much rain.
1687. A violent storm, December 4 and 5.
1697. On the 27th October, Athlone was visited by a most terrific storm, with thunder and lightning. The latter struck the castle and blew up the magazine.
1698. A great storm the 30th July, in Limerick, which stopped the current of the Shannon; another on 10th December, "caused such inundations as forced people to take refuge on the tops of houses."
1716. Great storms in March.
1719. July 17, notable thunder and lightning over Dublin did incredible mischief.
1724. Winter at first stormy.
1728. Spring more than commonly stormy. The oats destroyed by high winds in the county of Waterford.
1729. In April, "a constant series of easterly winds common to us in England and Holland."
1732. Great storms in February and April. A prodigious shower of hail on the 30th of May. Autumn remarkably stormy. Winter wet, windy, and stormy.
1733. A very stormy January.
1736. Winter open, wet, and windy.
1738. A great storm in Dublin, accompanied by hail, thunder, and lightning, on 27th February. Winter stormy.
1739. A violent storm on 13th January, common to Dublin and Edinburgh. Another storm on the 31st, and a third on the 3rd February. Similar disturbances occurred during the remainder of spring.
1740. April—Excessively cold, with hail. Great storms upon the 21st November and 21st December.
1741. In April a great whirlwind at Glasnevin. Winter variable and stormy. Great storms in the neighbourhood of Dublin.
1742. Upon the 26th August in Dublin, "a sudden and great shower of rain with lightning, which killed the fish of all sorts in the Liffey."
1743. Spring was memorable for great storms. In October and November several violent storms.
1744. The oats were "destroyed by high winds."
1751. Spring was stormy and cold.
1753. In November, very stormy weather.
1756. June 27th, a remarkable thunder storm at Claraghy, in Monaghan. Sept. 2nd, a remarkable high wind. Oct. 2nd and 7th, great storms on both the English and Irish coasts, "destructive to men and shipping."
1757. A great storm on March 23rd. A violent thunder-storm, with much lightning on the 10th November.
1760. Winter windy.
1762. Great storms in Dublin, Waterford, and Galway. A great hurricane in England.
1763. In August, a great hail-storm at Kinnegad. Violent storms in October and December, which did much damage, and were common to Europe and Great Britain.
1765. A stormy wet winter.
1766. August very stormy.
1768. A violent thunder-storm near Dublin on the 15th May; another in Dublin and Doneraile [co. Cork] on 25th July; during the latter the lightning proved very destructive to life.
1769. Winter very stormy.
1776. In June, at Clonegall, county Carlow, a great thunder shower and lightning, with an amazing fall of flakes of ice: also at Monart, county Wexford.
1778. Thunder-storms in the neighbourhoods of Tralee and Abbeyfeale, and also at Clonmel; "the hailstones were as large as musket balls." A great hail-storm in the vicinity of Paris; much thunder in Scotland.
1781. Dec. 29th, a violent storm at Dublin.
1784. A storm, followed by a heavy fall of snow, in Sligo.
1785. Arklow, Coolgraney, and Redcross, county Wicklow, were visited by a thunder-storm, "succeeded by a tremendous shower of hailstones, which killed a number of lambs and wounded many persons." Thunder-storms frequent this year.
1787. A violent storm, did much damage in England and Ireland.
„ A most violent hail-storm in Dublin.
1789. The end of the year was characterized by violent storms.
1790. Jan. 11th, a storm from the S.W.
1792. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, hailstones fell of uncommon dimensions, with awful claps of thunder.
1793. August 19th, "a most violent thunder storm tore up several trees by the roots," at Cork.
1794. A storm near Portaferry, and a dreadful gale off Dungarvan.
1797. A dreadful gale in the channel.
1798. February 1st, at night, a tremendous storm from the N.W.; it lasted some days.
1799. A tremendous storm on the 1st of February; a violent storm on the 4th April.
1801. January 3rd, a violent gale of wind.
1802. Jan. 20th, a tremendous hurricane in Dublin; storms frequent.
1803. Violent storms, with much thunder and lightning, in Cork and Dublin, in January. Great loss of shipping in the channel, and on the eastern coast. Great storms in December, especially at Cork and Limerick.
1806. A stormy January and tempestuous spring; autumn also was characterized by storms. July 30th, at Kilkenny, a most tremendous thunder storm. August 4th, a great whirlwind in the county Limerick, where cattle were killed by lightning. At Portglenone, great lightning, and tremendous thunder. Great hail showers in Dublin, on the 9th and 21st August. Violent storms in England, in January and in Autumn.
1807. Violent thunder-storms in Dublin, on the 23rd July, and 1st August.

Analysis of Meteorological Phenomena.

A.D. 1807. In November, a tremendous gale forced the channel fleet from their stations. The "Rochdale" transport, and "Prince of Wales" packet were lost in Dublin Bay. A great storm in Dublin on the 28th Dec., attended with great loss of life.

1808. Storms at Dublin in Jan. and Feb.; and also in Nov. "a most tremendous storm, with snow and rain."

1809. A thunder-storm in September.

1811. August 3, a storm of rain and hail destroyed crops in the county of Leitrim. Enniskillen and its neighbourhood was visited by a violent thunder-storm in October, which did much damage, and destroyed some cattle. The latter part of the year was memorable for storms.

1814. Severe gales of wind towards the close of the year. On the 16th Dec. a desperate hurricane in Dublin, and several parts of Ireland. "The Shannon swelled to an unprecedented height, and overflowed the country to an extent never before witnessed. There was no trace of the highest banks upon the river;" great damage done to public and private property.

1816. A great thunder-storm over the county Down, in March. Great thunder-storms in July. Violent storms about the middle of November. Great thunder-storms general in England.

1817. Great thunder-storms in spring. A hurricane, with heavy hail, and lightning, and thunder the 27th of February; several storms in the end of August.

1818. March was characterized by unusual hurricanes, and violent thunder-storms; in June and July, great thunder-storms in some of the inland parts.

1819. A great thunder and hail-storm in the county of Kilkenny, in September, greatly injured the potatoes and corn.

1820. Violent storms both in the north and south.

1821. December—A violent storm, especially near Dublin.

1822. A severe storm about the 17th Nov., particularly in the south. A great storm upon the 5th of December, spread terror and dismay in all parts of Dublin; stacks of chimneys were blown down, and many inhabitants killed. At Howth and Kingstown, several vessels were blown to sea. This hurricane also swept over England. Numerous and violent storms visited Europe this month.

1824. A boisterous spring. In August a great hail-storm in the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford; destroyed crops;—numbers of small birds were found dead. Great storms in October all through the British isles; Lloyds report 100 vessels lost in the great snow-storm of the 11th Oct. A great storm in Belfast on the 23rd Dec. In July, a great thunder and hail storm in London and its vicinity.

1825. On 10th July, Londonderry was visited by a dreadful storm of hail. A great storm upon the 21st of May.

A.D. 1825. In July, 1827, a great hail in France injured the vines and wheat.

1828. A severe storm on the 6th and 7th December, caused great destruction; at Carlow it was accompanied by much lightning, and destroyed a steeple. At Limerick the Shannon rose to a great height. Waterford was visited with a terrific storm; it was severely felt at Cork, and along the coast of Kerry.

1830. July was exceedingly unnatural, with hail, rain, and storm. The gales, about the equinox, continued longer than usual; great storms at the end of November.

1831. Storms in May. On the 4th of August a remarkable thunder-storm over Glenflesk, county of Kerry; and was also felt at Skibbereen, Cork, Wexford, and along the southern coast.

1832. August 18th, heavy hail in the county Londonderry did much damage to crops, and killed small birds.

1833. Severe storms at the end of the year.

1834. August—Heavy thunder-storms, and great rains this month. Nov. 10th, a great storm at Drogheda, and throughout the south-west, did much damage.

1835. The spring was severe. Great storms at the conclusion of the year.

1836. Early in October, violent gales, and several shipwrecks. About the middle of the month, Dublin was visited by a violent storm. A great storm in Dublin Bay about Christmas, some vessels lost. In December, a violent storm in London, and along the English coast.

1837. A great thunder-storm in Dublin, on the 14th July. On the 30th, a most violent shower of hail, accompanied by loud thunder.

1838. "The most severe snow for many years past commenced on the 8th January, and continued with frost of unparalleled intensity for nearly the remainder of the month. Another snow-storm on the night of the 16th Feb. On the 20th March a great gale uprooted much timber near Dublin. A storm on the 7th and 8th April; on the 18th, a great hurricane on the north coast, with much hail and snow. Nov. 16th, great damage done in the city of Cork. Carlow never experienced such a fearful storm since 1825. Violent storms visited Dublin at the end of November.

1839. A storm, surpassing in violence duration, and extent of damage, any thing within the memory of the generation, either before or since, occurred on the night of the Epiphany, Sunday, the 6th January; it swept completely across the island. It was impossible to estimate the amount of timber destroyed and the damage done generally. Dublin resembled a sacked city. This hurricane was severely felt in England. *See* A.D. 1324 and 1478.

1840. Upon the 22nd of January the British isles suffered severely from the winter storm. It commenced on the 22nd, and raged incessantly

A.D. 1840. for several days. It was severely felt at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and also in the United States, and in Canada. A most tempestuous season; much damage done by lightning. February 12th, "There was another hurricane as violent, from the S.W., as in 1839." The conclusion of the year was again stormy.

1841. January 3rd, a tremendous gale of wind. May 1st, a terrific hurricane at Ballyshannon. 28th, a thunder-storm at Limerick and other parts. This storm seems to have been general over England, and extended to France.

1842. January 26th, a great storm throughout Ireland, especially at Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and the western coast of Connemara. "In many places the damage done exceeds that of the storm of 1839." The gale was also felt at Bristol, Portsmouth, and Aberystwyth. February 27th, a tremendous storm at Belfast. June 12th, an awful thunder-storm in Limerick and Kerry. August 19th and 20th, great thunder-storms at Limerick, Cork, and Newry.

1843. January 13th and 14th, a hurricane in Dublin; it visited Limerick, Galway, Cork, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Donegal, and Wexford. Much damage done; seventy-four fishermen were lost off the coast of Down, and nineteen off that of Donegal. The "Earl of Roden" steamer was lost off Ballycotton in a gale in March. May 8th, a great thunder-storm at Raphoe; June 18th, another at Castlebar. November 6th, a severe gale in Dublin. On the 21st, a terrific gale.

" In January, a severe storm in London, and other parts of England; a great number of ships lost.

1844. March—During this month terrific storms in various parts of the country; thunder and lightning; some people killed near Cappoquin. 16th, a dreadful storm for four days at Wexford; much damage done to shipping. A number of ærolites fell in the neighbourhood of Killeter, county Londonderry.

" A tremendous snow-storm all over Scotland.

1845. At Belfast, on Jan. 25th and 26th, the most violent storm since that of Jan., 1839; it was also severely felt at Liverpool, and along the English coast. A cold stormy spring. May—Hail showers of more than ordinary weight. 9th June, a good deal of thunder and lightning. High winds in July. Thunder and lightning in Limerick. October, stormy. December 22nd, a dreadful hurricane at Waterford and along the coast. 29th, a great storm in Dublin. January 21st, a sudden storm at Calais. 31st, a fearful storm and loss along the English coast.

1846. January—A continuance of tempestuous weather. March—Great storms in Dublin, Killarney, Antrim, and Down. Great hail on the 18th at Waterford. June 18th, great thunder-storms at Ballymote, Ballyshannon, and Enniskillen; and on the 19th at Armagh, Londonderry, and Limerick, with much hail on the 24th. A severe thunder-storm in Dublin on the 16th July, on the 17th and 18th at Kilkenny and Portrush, and on the 24th at Carlow. August 8, a fearful thunder-storm at Westport, at Athlone, and also at Belfast, where some people were killed. October 23rd, a great storm in and around Cork. Nov. 19th, a storm at Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the 21st, in Dublin. Great snow storms in Scotland and France. Many thunder-storms in England.

1847. January 24th, a tremendous gale at Galway. May 4th, much thunder and lightning in Tipperary during the past week. 29th, a great thunder-storm in Dublin. During four months there were ten thunder-storms in Ireland. December 8th, a great storm on the west coast, and in Dublin Bay—it was also felt along the coasts of England and Ireland, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month.

1848. January—"It blew a perfect hurricane." May 17th, a great thunder-storm at Glasslough, county Monaghan. On the 19th of June, a terrific thunder-storm at Cork, and in the counties of Tipperary and Mayo. September 8th, a thunder-storm at Belfast and Londonderry. Oct. 30th, a thunder-storm, with loss of life, near Bryansford, co Down, and also at Londonderry. Dec. 16th, a violent storm in Dublin, Cork, and Waterford. Great thunder-storms in England and Scotland, with loss of life in the former.

1849. August 9th, a thunder-storm in Tipperary and the King's county. 15th, violent gales, with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning, in Galway and Mayo. 16th, a thunder-storm in Kildare. Sept. 7th, a great thunder-storm in Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Wexford, King's county, &c. Great storm, with loss of life, on the east coast of Scotland. July—A thunder-storm in London, and at Doncaster. Sept. 19th, a violent whirlwind in Ayrshire.

1850. February 8th, a thunder-storm in Limerick, Wexford, Cork, and Derry; great damage done. April 18th, Dublin was visited by one of the most terrible hail storms ever remembered, attended with great thunder and lightning. The hailstones were each an inch in diameter. "This appears to have been a true whirlwind." A similar storm passed over Mullingar, about an hour and a-half previously. May 24th, a thunder-storm at Limerick; Castleconnell church was struck by lightning. July 31st, a thunder-storm in the county of Kerry. August 13th, a violent storm at Limerick. Much hail and sleet in the neighbourhood of the city.

Analysis of Frosts and Snow-Falls.

FROSTS AND SNOW-FALLS.

A.M. 3942. A great snow blackened the grass, and was called "The Wine Snow."
4177. It rained snow continually this year. A great snow, with the taste of wine, fell.
A.D. 582. Great snow.
587. A great snow.
588. A great snow; also much frost and wind.
638. "A great snow killed many in the plain of Breagh," in Meath.
669. "A great snow, and great scarcity."
670. "Snow destroyed much cattle."
684, 695. The sea between Ireland and Scotland, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland, frozen. "The people of Ireland and Scotland paid reciprocal visits over the ice."
744, 47, 48. Snow, "of wonderful greatness," destroyed nearly all the cattle.
759. A great snow on the nones of February.
761, 62. Great snow.
763, 64. A great snow for almost three months.
766. Snow beyond measure.
779. A great snow in April.
788. Great snow on the 3rd of the calends of May.
798. Great snow, in which much people and cattle perished.
815, 17. Unusual ice and great snow from Christmas to Shrovetide.
819, 21, 22. Seas, lakes, and rivers frozen; so also on the Continent in 822.
847. Great snow in the calends of February.
854. Snow as high as men's girdles on the 9th of the calends of May.
855, 56. Great frost and snow.
894. Great snow.
916, 18. "Great snow, cold, and unusual frost," and consequent destruction of cattle, birds, and salmon.
934, 39. 940, 944. Unusual frost, so that the lakes and rivers were passable.
955. Great frost and snow, destructive to cattle.
960. "Snow and diseases."
1008. Great frost and snow from the ides of January to Easter.
1011. Great snow in Lent, during three days and three nights.
1022. "There fell a great and wonderful snow."
1029. Great snow from 1st February to 17th March.
1047. Great snow from 8th December to 17th March, "with a destruction of men, cattle, and of the wild animals of the sea, and birds;" also in England.
1075. Great frost and snow in the end of this and beginning of the next year.
1078. "Snow and great frost."
1088. "Great snow in this year."
1092, 93. "Great frost and ice in these years, and great snow afterwards."
1095. Great snow on the Wednesday after Easter, destroyed people, birds, and cattle. A severe frost.
1098. "A great snow this year."
1107. A snow for a day and a night, brought a slaughter upon the cattle of Erinn.
1111. "Extreme ill weather, frost, and snow, in which both tame and wild beasts perished." A severe winter in England also.
1115. Great frost and snow, produced dearth of food.
A.D. 1156. "Great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, by which most of the birds of Ireland perished;" also in Italy and England.
1179. "Snow-storms."
1192. "A great snow between the two Easters [Low Sunday] this year."
1205. "A great frost and snow from the calends of January to Patrickmas this year."
1234, 35. A great frost and snow between the two Christmasses [25th December and Twelfth day] in both of these years.
1245, 47. The poisonous snow [*Snechta na nemhe*], on the 6th of December; those who walked on it lost their heels and toes.
1279. "Great snow and frost from Christmas to February this year."
1282. A great snow from Christmas to February.
1285–86. "Great snow this year, from Christmas to St. Bridget's day," and in 1284 great snow in England.
1315. "A great snow this year," and in summer "ugly and foul weather."
1318. Such quantities of snow as had not fallen for many years.
1335. A great snow, fatal to most of the small birds of Ireland.
1336. "A great plague of snow and of frost."
1338. "Intense frost, with very deep snow."
1339. A great plague from frost and snow.
1433, 34, 35. An unusual frost, men and laden horses passed over the lakes of Ireland.
1462. A great frost that slaughtered many flocks of birds.
1465. An exceeding great frost and snow.
1517. Great frosts in Ireland and England. Vehicles and horses crossed the Thames and the rivers of Ireland.
1541. Great inclemency of weather, both frost and snow.
1600–1. "A hard frost at the end of these years."
1635. Great snow.
1641. Most bitter cold and frost.
1683. A most severe frost. The Thames was frozen over below Gravesend.
1691. A great frost in January and February.
1693. Some days of very hard frost.
1708. Ireland felt little of the frost which prevailed over England and the Continent.
1715–16. Frequent frosts in March. That of 1716 was common to England, and all Europe.
1719. A frosty winter.
1720. A wet, cold winter, with frost and sleet.
1726. January, a month of the hardest weather for snow, &c.
1728. "The 23rd of June, ice was found on the river Liffey." In December "frost and snow more severe, and of longer duration here and in England, than for many years past."
1739–40. The severe frost which "entirely destroyed the potatoes," commenced the 26th of December, lasted nine weeks, and was called "The Hard Frost," and from the unusual dark appearance of the ice, "The Black Frost." In January (1740), the thermometer was 7·9° colder than

A.D.1739–40. ever known. April was excessively cold, with hail and snow.
„ A great snow and frost in England. Great snow in Spain and Portugal. The Zooder Zee was frozen over. The frost was common to all Europe, except Spain.
1741. A second frosty winter.
1744. The northern part of Ireland was covered with snow for weeks.
1745. A great fall of snow, that smothered numbers of cattle and sheep.
1749. A hoar frost in June; snow and ice in England.
1750. A memorable fall of snow on the 23rd of October.
1758. January and February were frosty; a great fall of snow in the latter month.
1766. "A frosty spring." The greatest fall of snow ever remembered: in some places it was more than fifteen feet deep; numbers of sheep and several travellers were lost. It was common to England.
1767. Intense, but short, frost, attended by a great fall of snow.
1768. Severe frost; "people walked on the river Liffey."
1771. From the 3rd January to the 18th April, almost a continued frost, with snow, and an easterly wind.
1783–4. The Liffey, Thames, and also all the rivers in the interior of Holland, were "covered with solid ice."
1784. A heavy fall of snow was congealed by a severe frost. On February 7th, the lakes and rivers were frozen over. Excessive cold, snow from fifteen to twenty feet deep.
1786. The frost uncommonly severe.
1788. A severe frost set in on the 29th of December.
1789. Great frost and snow in Dublin, and the south of Ireland; also in Great Britain.
1798. Great snow.
1799. A severe frost, succeeded at the end of January, by a heavy fall of snow. Another fall in April, continued from Thursday night to Saturday morning.
1801–2. Intense frosts. Severe frosts in May.
1803. January 12th, an intense frost commenced. At the end of February, a considerable fall of snow.
1807. Great snow in January; the roads in the north and east impassable. The snow ten feet deep in the neighbourhood of Dublin in the middle of November. Winter intensely cold.
1809. Intercourse between Dublin and the country arrested by a great fall of snow early in January. Great snow in London in April.
1812. Much snow in March.
1813. A severe frost, accompanied with much snow, from Christmas till the end of March, 1814.
1814. The snow was five feet deep in Dublin, and much deeper in the country; Londonderry bridge was carried away by the ice. Intense cold, and a heavy fall of snow, in England.
1815. In the end of November, "the frost set in unusually steady." The Clyde was frozen over. January was very cold and frosty in London.
1819. In October great snow in Dublin,
A.D. 1819. the same not observed so early for eighteen years previously. An early frost in November.
1820. A great fall of snow, early in January, accumulated and drifted so much, that the roads were impassable. "Since 1814 we have not experienced any thing like the severity of this winter." Great snow and frost in Scotland. Several persons frozen to death in England. France also suffered from this snow.
1821. A severe frost early in the year. The navigation of the canals suspended, and intercourse with the metropolis, both by land and water, interrupted. Toward the end of May, "the thermometer often fell to zero." The navigation of the Thames interrupted by frost; snow in London eight feet deep. The same kind of weather in Scotland.
1823. January a most severe month, immense quantities of snow fell. Great frost. The mails unable to travel. The navigation of the canals interrupted. Great snow in England and Scotland.
1825. Great snow in Dublin in October.
1826. The winter set in early, and was marked with unusual severity. Frost on the 8th of November.
1827. In January a heavy fall of snow, followed by frost.
1829. A cold spring, with N. and N.W. winds; summer also cold; winter inclement beyond the average. Frost in December.
1830. June as cold and nipping as March. In December much snow and severe frost. Some roads blocked up for weeks.
„ The spring on the Continent was remarkably cold. The Arno was frozen, and at Naples a heavy fall of snow. At Madrid several sentinels were frozen to death.
1833. Much snow on the Dublin and Wicklow mountains in March, and again on the 15th of October.
1834. Severe weather both in England and Ireland in January; it continued till after the first week in April.
1835. The spring very severe.
1836. Weather bleak, raw, and cold. On the 7th of November, several hills were covered with snow.
1837. Great snow in January, common to Ireland and Great Britain.
„ At Lewes, in England, an avalanche of snow overwhelmed houses and their inmates.
1838. Snow-storms on the nights of the 16th and 18th of February; eight inches of snow fell at a time.
1840. Much snow.
1841. January, a heavy fall of snow; the canals frozen some inches thick. The Liffey frozen. It continued with slight thaws to the end of the month. A deep fall of snow in February.
1842. Great cold in Limerick. Much snow.
1843. Snow in January. A heavy snow about Dublin in April.
1844. April 18th, heavy showers of snow and hail, did much injury to fruit blossoms, and to vegetable gardens. Frosts occurred almost every night in May, and were reported to have injured the flax and potatoes.

Analysis of Frosts and Snow-Falls.

A.D. 1844. In March, a tremendous snow-storm all over Scotland.
1845. January 28th, a great snow-storm at Ballinrobe, Westport, and Tuam.
„ March 14th, a severe frost, "the river [Liffey] frozen over above King's-bridge." Snow on the Dublin mountains on the 9th of April. Frosts of unusual character, during some nights in August.
„ March 19th, a heavy snow-storm. Showers of sleet in the midst of the Dog-days, at Limerick.
„ February 21st, intense frost at Hamburgh.
A.D. 1846. March 3rd, a great snow-storm in Dublin and at Killarney.
„ April 8th, frost and snow at Belfast.
„ A great snow-storm in France; also at Newcastle.
1847. February 8th, a heavy fall of snow in Tipperary and Belfast; severe frost on the night of the 12th. Snow on the 30th of March.
„ February 8th and 9th, great snow-storms in England.
1848. A sharp frost the first week in May.
1850. May 7th, the Dublin mountains white with snow.

EXCESSIVE RAINS AND FLOODS.

Analysis of Rains and Floods.

A.D. 634. "Floods in Munster."
685. A great inundation of the sea.
693. Floods of rain in Leinster.
719–20. A rainy summer; a great overflowing of the sea.
758. A rainy summer.
776. A great fall of rain.
785. A flood in Darinis.
800. "A rainy summer."
857. A rainy autumn; very destructive to fruit.
899. A rainy year.
911–12. A rainy and dark year.
918. "A great flood."
942. A great flood in the Shannon.
1016. Excessive rains, producing cattle mortality.
1022. A great shower of hail in summer.
1027. "Great wetness this year."
1037. Great rain this summer.
1050. "Inclement weather" carried away corn, milch-cattle, and fruit.
1092. "Great rains, and inundations in summer and autumn."
1094. "Great inundations in all Ireland."
1098. "A wet, but fertile year."
1107. "Foul, wet weather destroyed all the corn."
1151. "A windy, stormy winter, with great rain."
1172. Great floods destroyed numbers of men.
1218. "This year was wet, windy, and boisterous, with great destruction of corn."
1224. "A frightful shower fell in Connaught, which injured the grass and herbage."
1236. "Heavy rains, harsh weather. Wet and inclement weather."
1247. Winter stormy, cold, and wet, and continued wild until July.
1251. A great shower on 29th June; a great inundation of the Shannon.
1308–9. "Great inclemency of weather."
1329. Wet weather; the corn remained unreaped until after Michaelmas.
1330–1. "From May to February, it was wet, very rainy, and stormy."
1343. Rainy and tempestuous weather.
1407. Very inclement weather.
1443. A rainy, tempestuous year, after May.
1444. A wet summer and harvest, all corn maltish.
1487. Great rain; summer was like an inclement winter.
1491. Great rain all summer and autumn, corn could not be saved.
„ This year was called the "dismal year," by reason of the continual fall of rain all the summer and autumn, which caused great scarcity.
A.D. 1500. Very wet and bad weather from the middle of September to end of winter.
1511. Great inundations, which overturned trees, houses, and bridges.
1519. A wet summer and autumn.
1523. Great inclemency of the weather in spring.
1521. By the wetness of harvest, corn was very scarce.
1554. Perpetual rain, hail, or tempest, from 21st December to end of spring.
1581–82. Constant rain.
1585–86. Much rain, corn unproductive.
1633. A prodigious flood in the river Lee.
1646. Some bridges over the Liffey carried away by a flood.
1680. An inundation near Londonderry.
1687. Excessive rains, December 4 and 5. Boats plied in the streets of Dublin. Essex bridge broken down.
1705. An inundation at Limerick. "Half of Limerick was drowned." Great inundations on the Continent.
1719. Winter wet.
1720, 1721. Summers wet.
1726. January—Great inundations all over Europe.
1728. About the vernal equinox great inundation; the spring uncommonly moist.
1729. Floods common to Ireland and England, in November
1730. Summer very wet.
1731. Winter wet and warm, spring dry and cold; so also in other parts of Europe.
1732. Autumn and winter wet.
1733. Autumn and winter wet; and so in England.
1734. Summer and winter wet.
1735. Summer wet, like winter; autumn wet.
1738. Summer, autumn, and winter wet.
1739. Summer very wet; great rains during September. Unparalleled moisture in November.
1740. Heavy rains caused inundations in the lower parts of Dublin, which injured the shipping. December 23rd, another great flood in the Liffey: lighters overturned, ships driven from their moorings.
1742. A great flood and inundation in Limerick.
1743. Spring memorable for great rain.
1744. Autumn uncommonly wet, much grain spoiled, from which it was termed "The Rot Year."
1745. Great inundations in Dublin did much damage; men and cattle were drowned; it tore away the

A.D. 1745. parapet of Island Bridge, and injured other bridges.
1746. A wet summer, except August.
1751. Summer wet; bad weather in July and August; also in England and Germany.
1752. Summer extremly wet.
1753. In spring, frost and snow, and great rain; summer wet. The inundations over the entire country were immense. A waterspout on Slievegallion, county of Derry, which destroyed some cattle, and tore up the surface of the earth like an impetuous torrent. The Rhine overflowed. Great floods near Utrecht. The roads in England were flooded.
1754. Great inundations in early spring; also in Scotland, Holland, and Germany.
1755. Summer wet and cold; winter wet.
1756. Summer very wet. A waterspout in the neighbourhood of Achill, county Mayo. Great floods in England, and on the Continent.
1758. Summer wet.
1760. One of the wettest autumns in the memory of man.
1761. Great floods in autumn and winter, especially at Cork and Dublin. Great rains in England, and in the south of Europe.
1762. October 21st, the North-wall, near Dublin, was overflown; bridges were broken down. A prodigious swell of the Thames. Great floods in England.
1763 Great inundations in several parts: "Above 200 persons perished on the river Nore." Rain and storms common to Europe and Great Britain.
1764. January—A vast fall of rain caused inundations in Dublin, Cork, and other parts.
1765. Great floods in January, especially at Bandon, Kilbarry, Kilmacow, Thomastown, Strongmills, Ovens, and Middleton, in the south of Ireland. The river Bann "rose eight feet four inches perpendicular." The wet was common to Europe and Great Britain.
1767. July cold and rainy.
1769. Spring wet, summer cold and rainy.
1773. Incredible torrents of water poured from the mountains.
1774. A flood in the Blackwater, which breached the bridge of Fermoy.
1775. Part of Ball's-bridge, Limerick, was carried away by a flood.
1776. Out of 122 days, to 20th October, seventy-five of rain occurred.
1777. A great flood in the Dodder and Poddle water-courses in Dublin: six feet of water in St. Patrick's cathedral and the neighbouring districts.
1782. A terrific fall of rain for fourteen hours in Dublin, on 16th August; Ringsend bridge was carried away.
1783. February 26th, "one of the most desperate wet days that any mortal ever beheld."
1784. Great floods in Dublin and its neighbourhood.
1786. Great floods in Dublin, consequent on rapid thaw.
1787. Unusually high floods in Kilkenny, Naas, and Limerick. In Dublin, the Liffey rose to an alarming height. Floods in the Liffey, the Suir, and the Barrow. The floods in the
A.D. 1787. Nore committed great havoc. A great inundation in Dublin, eight feet of water in St. Patrick's cathedral.
1788. St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, was flooded two feet deep.
1792. An inundation of the Liffey, between Sir John Rogerson's quay and Ringsend. "The effects of the flood in the river Bann were most dreadful."
1793–94. Summers and autumns wet.
1794. An inundation in several parts of Dublin and its environs. Boats plied in the Lower Castle Yard, Patrick-street, &c., Dublin city. Autumn was very wet.
1797. An uncommon quantity of rain fell in summer and autumn.
1798. February 6th—torrents of rain fell.
1800. A wet autumn.
1802. January—A flood inundated several parts of Dublin. "Boats plied in Patrick-street." February—A great storm passed over Limerick, "great loss of sheep and cattle." December—Great inundations particularly in Dublin; the flood rose to six feet in St. Patrick's cathedral. Ormond bridge was carried away, and the Liffey wall at Usher's Island fell in. Great inundations along the Boyne. Great destruction of shipping. Heavy inundations in England and southern Europe.
1803. Heavy floods after great storms.
1804. This was a very wet year.
1807. Great inundations in the neighbourhood of Dublin, in September.
1809. Great floods throughout the country.
1811. In the county of Wexford before the 15th of May, "six weeks excessive rain suspended every kind of agricultural labour, and it was found necessary to put corn and potatoes in the ground again." Similar accounts received from Sligo.
1812. A wet spring. Great inundations at Belfast.
1814. Towards the close of the year much rain. The Shannon overflowed its banks and did considerable damage.
1815. March was a continual series of rainy weather. Inundations in the south of Ireland in October.
1816. A destructive flood in Strabane in January. April 21st—An inundation at Londonderry, owing to the floods in Lough Swilly. Summer and autumn were excessively wet and cloudy. October—Inundations universal in Ireland; lakes and rivers everywhere overflowed. From "Ballinasloe to Moate the country was under water." Great inundations in England and Scotland in July. In Devonshire, out of fifty-two weeks, rain fell on fifty.
1817. There were fifty wet days in May, June, July, and August. Great rains in August and December.
1818. A wet and boisterous January. "In the first three months there was much heavy rain."
„ Great inundations; many bridges in the county of Londonderry were carried away. An extraordinary waterspout in Clare, several bridges destroyed, and in some places the

Analysis of Rains and Floods.

A.D. 1818. surface of the land was literally removed.

1819. Great floods in the north at the end of January. Parts of the north of Ireland suffered from inundations, owing to the sudden thaw in December.

1820. January—A thaw caused great inundations, and much destruction of property, especially at Cork.

1821. Heavy rain in the latter end of August, and through September. Serious inundations throughout the west, especially in Mayo and Galway. The floods not only carried off the hay, but literally swept away whole crops of potatoes. In October rain poured in torrents. In November "incessant rains." The mails interrupted. A flood of unusual height in the Shannon, laid miles of the country under water, and drove the inhabitants from their dwellings. On the 29th December, a great inundation of the Liffey, in Dublin. The weather in England resembled that in Ireland.

1822. Great floods in January—in the British isles generally. A great storm at Wexford on the 5th, caused extensive inundations. Inundations at Cork. In July inundations spread along the banks of the different rivers, over the fields of corn and potatoes. August—Great floods at Limerick, by which the hay crop was injured.

1822. Great floods in England. A terrible deluge at Havanna. Great floods at Geneva.

1823. Inclement weather in August; injured the wheat crop and the hay. A wet backward harvest. Great inundations in many places.

„ A wet summer and harvest in England and Scotland.

1824. An inundation at Belfast on the 23rd of December.

1825. Great inundations in the rivers Barrow and Burren committed devastations at Carlow. A portion of the bridge at Wexford was carried away.

1826. Heavy rain in the beginning of April retarded agriculture.

1827. March—Great inundations in the county of Londonderry, caused by a sudden thaw. August 20th, rain and extreme cold throughout the country, like March or December.

1828. The Shannon rose to a great height; portions of Cork city were inundated by the high tide.

1829. Great rain and storms in August. Great inundations in the counties of Clare, Wexford, and Cork. Lough Erne rose to an unusual height, and flooded the potato fields.

„ In autumn immense rain in England.

1830. Towards the end of August the rain poured in torrents. September—The late rains "have been almost incessant." This has been the wettest year remembered in the West. High floods early in December; several bridges were swept away. Great damage done in Galway.

„ Excessive rains in Scotland in October; and in November great floods in England.

A.D. 1831. A great flood in the Liffey on the 9th of February; the water rose thirteen feet above its usual height. Several waterspouts deluged the valley of Glenflesk, [county Kerry.] In August, houses, cattle, and agricultural produce were swept away. Nov. 21, a remarkable flood at Strabane rose six feet high in the houses.

1833. July—Heavy rains prostrated the wheat, and injured the potatoes.

1834. In Munster and Connaught extensive inundations injured the wheat crop, and suspended all agricultural labour.

„ A great waterspout at Gibraltar destroyed many lives. Long continuance of rain in England.

1836. A deluge of rain beat down the crops. In August, rains suspended all harvest work. A great inundation of the Dodder seriously injured the Dublin and Kingstown railway.

1837. Much rain in the beginning of September.

„ Floods in England caused by the thaw.

1838. Great rain in November. Inundations at Clonmel and other parts of the south.

1839. During the storm of the 6th, the Liffey rose many feet, and overflowed the quay. Incessant rains during the winter.

1840. Heavy rains and extensive floods rendered roads impassable. July 13th, "so wet a season as the present has not been observed. For the last three weeks, scarcely a dry day has occurred." In Donegal several bridges were carried away, and the mails interrupted. Violent rain in Cork caused the Lee and Blackwater to rise to a greater height than ever remembered.

1841. July 21st, it "rained without intermission for four days; it continued wet during the entire autumn. Excessive rains in August." In October rain destroyed unhoused corn crops.

„ Floods in England. Great inundations in France.

1842. In April great floods in Limerick. Summer unusually wet. A waterspout in the neighbourhoods of Mallow and Macroom.

1843. June, excessively wet; hundreds of acres of meadow and potato lands flooded along Lough Erne. A tremendous fall of rain in Cork. Inundations at Galway. Great rains in Worcestershire, accompanied by an incredible number of small frogs.

1844. Great floods in both the east and south of Ireland; some new bridges carried away. A great inundation in the Nore, at Kilkenny.

1845. In June there fell 3·30 inches of rain on sixteen days, being an unparalleled amount of moisture during that space of time, producing great floods; inundation in China, "along the shores of the Yellow Sea, the phenomenon took the character of a second deluge, whole provinces being submerged."

1846. April and August remarkably wet; 0·409 of an inch of rain fell at Markree in fourteen minutes; great and destructive floods in August.

A.D. 1847. In May a continued fall of rain in Mayo. Great rain in the Highlands of Scotland.
1848. An unusually wet year; in February, June, August, and October, 15·60 inches of rain fell, being 6·48 above the average; from the excessive rain, there were numerous floods, doing great damage to the crops.
1849. January, April, and December were unusually wet. Only seven days occurred in September and October in which rain did not fall, so that the autumn was unusually wet.
1850. April was more than usually wet, 3·69 inches having fallen on twenty-three days. Great inundations in the county of Kerry, bridges carried away, and much of the crops destroyed. August 13th, great rain at Limerick; the tide seemed to flow a mile beyond its usual reach. The Shannon rose to the level of the quays; crops were overflowed. Constant rain this month.
1851. A very remarkable shower occurred at Markree, county Sligo, in June. Great floods rose in the Shannon both in January and in August. The floods also committed great devastations in both the west and south in spring as well as autumn.

Analysis of Rains and Floods.

Division of the Seasons.

DROUGHTS AND HEATS, HOT SUMMERS AND MILD WINTERS.

Analysis of Droughts and Mild Seasons.

A.M. 3294. There was no rain in Ireland for ten years, notwithstanding there was abundance of grain and fruit.
A.D. 583. Intense heat in this year.
588–89. A scorching and dry summer.
592. Deficiency of heat for three years.
713. Great drought.
717. A dry summer.
720 "Was the year of Christ when the hot summer happened."
744. Great and unaccustomed drought in the world.
748. The world was parched with unusual dryness.
759. Exceeding great drought.
763–64. Drought beyond measure.
772. An unusual drought and heat of the sun.
1006. Great drought from little Christmas to May. Mild weather in this winter, so that the foliage and the wild garlic grew.
1009. A burning summer.
1076. Pestilential heat, so as to destroy very many.
1091. A year of good weather.
1129. A summer of great drought.
1252. Great heat and drought prevailed in this summer, destroying much cattle.
1262. A great drought this summer.
1263. An exceedingly hot summer.
1419. The year of the hot summer.
1471. A hot summer this year.
1492. So great a drought that many rivers were almost dried up, and much cattle died of thirst.
1539. Heat, and marvellous drought.
1575. Intense heat, and extreme drought in the summer.
1607–8. Summer very hot.
1643. Summer excessively hot in England.
1674–75. The winter unusually warm and mild.
1714–19. Six dry years here and in England.
1717. Summer hot and dry.
1718. Summer warm, fair, and pleasant. Winter mild. 1719 was one of the hottest summers remembered in England.
1721. A winter mild.
1723. The summer was so remarkable for drought that salt water flowed to the quay of Limerick.
1727. Winter mild and open.
1729. Summer mostly dry.
1731. Summer hot and dry.
1733. Spring very dry; early summer dry, but concluded wet; winter so mild that primroses and violets bloomed.
A.D. 1734. Spring very warm, and winter wet and mild.
1736. One of the hottest summers that has been remembered.
1737. Some days in summer excessively hot.
1740. April. Not three hours of continued rain since the beginning of November, 1739. Summer dry. Great scarcity of water; great difficulty getting corn ground.
1741. Spring excessively dry. Summer hot; much more so than of late years.
1744. December was memorable for the great height of the barometer, and a warmth unusual to the season.
1747. Summer hot and dry. Winter mild. In England, the hottest summer since 1719.
1748. January very mild. Summer warm and dry. In Paris the thermometer rose higher than for 100 years previously.
1750. Some days in June and July the hottest in the memory of man. Horses dropped down dead.
1752. Several plants flowered a second time in September.
1758. Winter open and mild; the mildness was common to us and Russia.
1759. Winter so mild and open that many indigenous flowers blossomed in the open field.
1760. July excessively hot. Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 78° on the 18th. In England a dry summer.
1761. Summer extraordinarily dry. The drought common to us, Italy, and Switzerland.
1762. Excessive drought, common to us, to parts of England and Europe, and to Virginia.
1764. Winter warm and moist.
1765. Extreme drought in summer. During eight years preceding this period the Fahrenheit thermometer only fell twice below the 33° of the scale.
1776. The weather so mild in December that poplar trees blossomed.
1778. Summer remarkably fine.
1780. December 19th—Continuance of thirty days of fair weather; an unparalleled phenomenon at this time of year.
1785. Summer remarkable for heat and drought.
1794. This country has not experienced so dry and warm a summer since 1733.
1800. Summer was unusually hot and dry.
1801. July—So great a degree of heat has seldom been observed in this climate.
1803. September 17—The country was

Analysis of Droughts and Mild Seasons.

A.D. 1803. nearly burned by the drought which prevailed since June. So much heat and such long continued drought occurred that springs and even rivulets were dried up.
1815. The months of June, July, and August were very hot.
1815-16. The winters remarkably mild and open.
1817. Unprecedented drought in June. The crops burned up.
1818. The hottest summer which has occurred for many years. Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, so that springs and rivers were dried up. Great mildness of the season in the latter part of the year, which continued on to the next. The weather extremely hot and dry all over Europe.
1819. January—An uncommonly mild season; anemonies and roses flowered. A uniformly hot summer.
1822. In June the weather became intensely warm in the south.
1824. Fever increased this year on account of warm, moist weather.
1825. The summer and autumn marked by extreme drought.
1826. The summer was remarkable for its uniform dryness and high temperature. Owing to the dry and intensely warm weather the harvest was nearly a month earlier than in other years. The weather continued dry, and the heat excessive from March to June. The corn was so stunted that it was plucked up, not reaped. Similar weather in England and Scotland.
1827. This was a warm year.
1831. Long continued drought checked vegetation.
1835. In August there was excessive heat.
A.D. 1836. Cereal crops defective from long continued drought.
1842. June.—The heat intense; for four days the thermometer stood at 105° in the sun, and 85° in the shade. At Limerick, before a thunder-storm, on the 12th, the thermometer was said to be 100° in the shade, and 130° in the sun. December was characterized by extreme mildness.
1843. June 19th—The hottest day for some years.
1844. Excessive drought in spring; the soil so parched that it required the pickaxe to break it. Most of the springs dried up. In July the streets of London were like huge ovens. The quantity of rain in the United States of America not quite two-thirds of the mean, and little more than one-half that of the five preceding summers.
1845. February and April were unusually dry months. Very little rain fell in March, and scarcely any in May.
1846. June unusually dry and warm, and in August the heat in London and Paris was intense. August 5th, the hottest day in Paris since 1825.
1847. The months of October, November, and December, were more than usually warm, and March, July, August, September, and October more than usually dry, so that the great dryness of the weather injured the turnips and other green crops.
1849. This may be reckoned a warm year. June was warm and genial.
1851. An average warm year, and much drier than usual; the temperatures of the months of January, February, and October were comparatively high.

Meteorology.

METEOROLOGY, WEATHER, AND SEASONS.

Weather Registries.

Having, in the introductory portion of this Report (see pages 36 and 37) described, in general terms, our sources of information and the materials employed in the compilation of the foregoing Table of Pestilences, &c., it now only remains to exhibit, in consecutive detail, and in tabular formulæ, the entries respecting temperature and moisture distributed over it. The foregoing records of frosts and snows, of storms and electrical phenomena, of great heats and droughts, with excessive rains and inundations, &c.—although more voluminous and extending farther back than those noticed in the early historic annals of any country in north-western Europe, would, of themselves, afford but an imperfect idea of the climate of Ireland, even when taken in connexion with the circumstances and details which surround them in their original form. Our knowledge of the subject only assumes a degree of exactness as we approach modern times.

Until within the last few years, the science of meteorology has not received in Ireland that attention which the institutions of other countries have bestowed on it, and which it is now generally acknowledged that the subject demands.* We trust, however, that in the large collection of meteorological data here presented, we have not only achieved the object intended by their introduction into the Table of Pestilences—that of showing the influence of the atmosphere upon both animal and vegetable life—but have also aided in establishing a position in this department of science which may be useful in further investigations.

To arrive at any general law respecting the temperature or the amount of rain in any country, a series of observations, long instituted, widely extended, and embracing a great variety of localities should have been established. Ireland has not as yet had the advantage of such an investigation, although much is at present doing in furtherance of that object. As might naturally be expected,

* See Professor Lloyd's observations on this subject, quoted at page 324, under A.D. 1850.

the earliest observations are usually made near the chief seats of science; and thus the temperature and rain-fall in and about the metropolis, presenting records for the longest successive period, are those which we have principally made use of. Meteorology.

As the barometric measurements do not affect the subjects under notice in the foregoing table, we have not thought it necessary to introduce a table relating to this department of meteorology.

The table occupying the two following pages shows in months, and by years, the maximum, minimum, and mean annual temperature, from the beginning of 1792 to the end of 1852—a period of sixty-one years. We have already commented on the value of the different authorities employed. Kirwan's observations, made in Cavendish-row, in the city of Dublin, for the first seventeen years of the period, and taken with an accuracy for which that eminent man was remarkable, accord more with the observations made at the Ordnance Observatory, in the Phœnix Park, for the last twenty-two years of the period, than with those of Dr. Orpen, embracing the period between 1809 and 1830, both inclusive. There is, however, every reason to believe that in Orpen's observations, which were made in South Frederick-street, also in the city of Dublin, the instrument was so placed as to be influenced by the sun in the afternoon. Tables of Temperature.

Kirwan's readings were made only once a day, at 2 p.m. His mode of calculating the monthly means, which we have copied from the printed tables, is explained in the observations attached to these tables in the 5th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. The mode of arriving at the results of the Ordnance observations will be found in the printed volume of Ordnance Meteorological Observations now passing through the press. In our reduction of Orpen's observations, the mean of the thermometer was obtained by totalling the observations at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., and dividing them by the number of observations in the month or year. The maximum and minimum was the absolute greatest height and lowest fall of the mercury recorded for the period. In Orpen's tables, as published in several medical works to which we have referred, the mean given is the half of the sum of the highest and lowest observation for the period.

The lowest temperatures occurred in February, 1799, when the thermometer fell to 14·5; in 1806, when it fell to 16·0; in 1841, to 16·5; in 1847, to 12·5; and in January, 1850, when it registered only 13·8. In the remarkable frost of 1814, Dr. Orpen's registration does not afford a lower degree than 23·0.

According to this table, the annual mean for the entire period, including the three series of observations taken together, is 49·4; the average mean of the highest being 76·0, and of the lowest, 23·9. The coldest months were, according to this table, January, February, and December; and the warmest, June, July, and August. With some slight differences, this statement accords with the mean monthly temperature of Dublin, registered at Trinity College, by Professor Lloyd, from 1840 to 1851. It is interesting to find such an agreement between the early observations and those made in the present day, with so much care, and with all the instrumental improvements of modern times. It would have added to the value of these investigations, could we have presented, for any length of time, tables of observations made in different parts of the country. Those, however, given at page 350, are all that we have been able to collect.

In the year 1850, the Council of the Royal Irish Academy directed its attention to the formation of a uniform system of meteorological observations in Ireland, and supplied the proper instruments to the different stations. Dr. Lloyd published the result of the first year's observations in the twenty-second volume of the Transactions of the Academy. The table at page 350 shows the result of the mean temperature, by months, both at the midland stations, and those situated on the north, south, east, and west coasts. From this table we perceive that the inland stations are in defect, as compared with the coast ones; and, furthermore, it shows an increase of mean annual temperature in proceeding from north to south of the island, as between Portrush and Cahersiveen, and also in passing from east to west, as between Dublin and Westport. We require, however, a much more extensive series of observations, both as regards time and localities, before the exact temperature of the coast and inland portions of the country shall have been obtained.*

* In addition to the various works quoted or referred to under the head of meteorology or climatology, may be mentioned Professor Hennessy's communication to the Royal Irish Academy, in January, 1856, which, among other matters, showed that the temperature decreases in proceeding from the coast towards the interior of the island; and that some of the lines of equal temperature, instead of being open lines, are closed curves.

METEOROLOGY.

Tables of Temperature.

TABLE I.—Showing the THERMOMETRICAL RANGE by Months and in

YEARS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
DOCTOR KIRWAN'S OBSERVATIONS.*																		
1792,	39·9	53	19·5	43·8	58·5	25·5	44·1	60	26	51·1	64	40·5	52·2	67	29·5	57	74	43
1793,	39·3	52	28	42·2	55·5	29	38·3	55	31·5	44·9	60	31	52·1	67·5	41	57	69·5	43
1794,	39·6	55·5	27	47·7	58	35	50·4	62	32·5	50·7	63	36·5	52 3	69·5	38·5	61 1	75	46
1795,	33	44	19 5	36·5	53	23·5	42	55	24·5	47·1	67	34·5	54	75·5	35	55·8	73	41·7
1796,	48	58	32	41·8	52·5	32·5	41·8	56	29·5	49·8	67	35·5	50 7	64	35	56·4	73·5	41
1797,	42 9	54	26·5	43·6	56	28	42	54	31	46·1	62	34	52	68	32·5	54·7	69	40·5
1798,	39	49	30	38	49	25	42	54	31	50	64	38	50	72	46	60	76	51
1799,	36·8	50	23	36·4	54	14·5	39	50	30	40·8	55	28	48·1	65	35	54·8	74	44·5
1800,	38·3	49	26	38·6	49	30	41·2	52·5	28	45·7	58	34·5	50·5	62	39	55·4	73	38
1801,	41	51	28	41·7	56·5	29	44·6	61	25	45·2	62·5	27	53·5	63	38	57·8	74	37·5
1802,	37·3	52	22	41·1	55·5	28	44·4	60	30	49·3	66	34	49·9	72	31	57·6	72	43
1803,	37·9	51	29	41·4	55	29	45·3	63	27·5	47·5	59·5	36	51·2	68	36·5	57·5	71	40
1804,	43·1	55·5	26	39·6	49·5	24	41·5	55·5	29	44·5	62	28	54·8	70	41	59·8	77	46
1805,	37·9	51	28	40·3	53·5	25·5	46 2	59	32	49·2	63	34	48·8	74	30	55·3	71·5	42
1806,	39·6	54	21·5	40·4	58	16	41·7	55·5	23·5	46·3	63	28	53	70	39	57·9	73	42
1807,	40	49	31	40·6	57	25	37·6	52	22·5	46·7	68	25	51·5	73	39	56·6	69	43
1808,	39·1	55	19	39·5	53	22·5	39 7	55	31	43 6	61·5	29·5	55	70	43	58·3	71·5	42
Mean 1792–1808,	39·6	51·9	25·6	40·8	54·3	26	42·5	56·4	28·5	47	62·7	32·6	51·7	66·9	37	57·2	72·7	42·8
DOCTOR ORPEN'S OBSERVATIONS.†																		
1809,	48	53	40	51	55	46	52·5	56	46	53	58	48	59·5	66	53	57·5	65	50
1810,	41	55	27	42	55	29	45	55	35	48	58	38	49	60	38	60	73	47
1811,	38	49	26	42·5	53	33	46·5	58	35	50	66	31	56	85	48	59	98	48
1812,	41	52	29	44·5	54	36	43	54	32	46	68	38	53	78	44	56·5	86	48
1813,	41	54	30	43·5	53	36	47·5	56	38	47	60	33	52	79	42	58	79	50
1814,	33	44	23	41·5	52	32	41·5	58	35	50·5	60	41	51	72	42	57	78	48
1815,	39	48	31	47	55	39	46·5	63	36	48·5	64	39	56	82	48	58	76	50
1816,	41	53	31	41·5	55	27	42	54	33	45	64	35	51·5	71	41	56	73	45
1817,	44·5	56	30	45·5	53	36	44·5	55	29	48·5	65	37	50·5	66	42	58·5	84	48
1818,	43	54	34	42	53	32	42	54	32	46·5	54	36	54	66	46	61·5	73	52
1819,	43	56	36	42·5	55	35	46 5	60	38	50	64	43	54	62	42	56·5	63	48
1820,	38·5	52	20	43	55	35	45·5	59	33	50	61	36	52·2	60	45	57	71	46
1821,	45	55	35	42·5	53	33	45·5	55	36	49	59	40	50	57	40	56·5	65	44
1822,	45	51	37	45·5	60	33	48·5	57	36	48·5	62	41	55·5	67	42	63	72	53
1823,	39	51	26	38·5	52	28	44	52	33	46	57	40	53·5	64	43	54	61	47
1824,	43	53	32	44	54	37	44	55	34	48·5	59	35	52·5	61	42	57·5	67	50
1825,	42·5	54	29	43·5	52	31	45·5	57	37	50·5	59	44	54·5	65	48	58	69	48
1826,	40·5	50	25	46·5	54	35	45	60	35	50	60	37	55	65	42	63	73	53
1827,	41	54	22	39·5	54	29	44	55	33	49	62	36	54·5	64	46	57·5	68	48
1828,	46	56	33	45 5	58	38	46·5	58	36	49	63	39	55	62	47	60·5	71	47
1829,	38·5	48	27	46·5	52	37	44·5	55	35	46	57	38	55·5	66	45	59·5	66	48
1830,	38·5	46	29	42·5	55	31	49	57	36	50·5	63	33	54·5	63	45	56·5	67	50
Mean 1809–1830,	41·4	52·	29·6	43·7	54·2	34·2	45·4	56·5	35·1	48·6	61·	38·1	53·6	67·3	41.1	58·3	72·6	48·5
ORDNANCE SURVEY OBSERVATIONS.‡																		
1831,	40	50	28	42·2	58·5	19	44·9	57	33·5	46·7	60·5	34	50·1	70	33	56	71·5	49
1832,	41·2	57	30	41·5	54	32	42·2	57	33	46·4	63	38	4?·5	67	35	55·4	72	48
1833,	39·1	51·5	30	42	54·5	32	39·1	53	33	44·6	63	34	54·4	74	45	53·3	72	44
1834,	43·8	57·5	–	43·6	53·5	–	44·7	57	–	46·4	64	–	52 6	72	–	54·7	72	–
1835,	40·3	54	–	41·9	55	–	43	61	33	47·4	65	33	49·5	65·5	39	55·5	78	44
1836,	41·6	52	30	39·1	53·5	27	41·3	60·5	32	44·2	60·5	33	52·1	70	36	56·8	72	47·5
1837,	39·3	53·5	29	43·8	58	33	37·5	51	26	39·6	58·5	31	47·7	65	36	56	72	47·5
1838,	36·9	51	24	36·9	50	24·8	40·7	58	27	41·8	60	28	49	69	38	53·5	66	44
1839,	38·8	55	23	40·9	55	22 5	42·1	55	21	44·8	64	30	47·9	67	27·5	55·1	70·5	43
1840,	43·1	–	30	39 7	–	23·8	41·9	56	25 5	48·5	71	32	50·9	68·5	38·5	54·8	66·5	40·5
1841,	36·2	52·1	16·5	40·4	54·1	29	46·5	61·1	31·8	45·8	65·6	31·8	52·3	70·6	31·8	54·5	68·6	39·5
1842,	38·7	48·6	23·5	41·4	52·1	30·5	44·2	58·3	32·5	45·2	62·8	31	50·3	66	38	58	76·5	45·5
1843,	41·7	54·5	26	37·3	49	20·5	43·7	57	23·5	46·5	61	30·5	49·3	61·5	36·5	53·9	70	39
1844,	41	54·5	25	37 7	50·5	24	41·9	59·5	26·5	49·1	62·5	33	51·3	65·8	35	56·2	69	40
1845,	40·8	54	24	39·2	53	25	39·3	57	19·5	47·4	64·3	29·5	49·8	67·5	35	56·2	73	42
1846,	45·2	55	30·5	44	56·5	28·5	42·8	56	25	45·4	62	32·5	52·5	67·5	38	61·3	80	43·5
1847,	41·4	50·3	27	37·6	55·3	12·5	42·7	58 8	22	44·6	57·5	29	52·4	69	36	55·1	71·5	43
1848,	36·6	54·5	19	43·7	57	22	41·9	57·5	31	45	64·8	31·8	55	75·3	35	54·4	67	40·5
1849,	42·2	52·5	25	43·2	55·4	27	43·7	57·8	27	42·7	59·8	28	51·3	65·5	33	54·1	69	38·3
1850,	37·8	52·5	13·8	45·2	56·5	30	41·3	58·9	23·7	47·7	60·8	33·5	49·5	67·2	30·5	57·2	73·4	41·5
1851,	42·8	55·7	30·3	42·6	55·9	29·4	42·9	54·6	28·3	44·6	58·2	31	50·3	64·9	33·5	55·7	75·9	37
1852,	41·9	54·3	25·5	41·4	54·1	28·5	42·2	59·4	27·3	46·9	65·3	29·5	51·1	64·4	35	53·9	66·1	41
Mean 1831–1852,	40·5	53·3	25·5	41·1	54·2	26	42·3	57·3	27·7	45 5	62·4	31·6	50·8	67·9	35·5	55·5	71·5	42·8
Mean 1792–1852,	40·5	52·4	27·1	42·	54·3	29·1	43·5	56·8	30·7	47·	62·	34·3	52·1	67·9	39·1	57·	72·2	44·9

* Dr. Kirwan's observations, extending from 1791 to 1809, were made at his private residence in Cavendish-row, in the City of Dublin, at about 47 feet above the medium sea level. His reading was made only once a day, at 2 P.M. They are printed in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. The observations of 1798, in Kirwan's table, were made by Mr. Edgeworth, at Edgeworthstown. The statements of the months of June, July, August, and September, for that year, may not be altogether depended upon, as Kirwan was absent in England during a part of that time. On the 2nd of July, 1794, Sike's Thermometer rose to 81·50° at one o'clock, P.M.; at 2 o'clock it was 79·30°.

† Dr. Orpen's observations, made at his residence in South Frederick-street, Dublin, about 43 feet above the medium level of the sea, were commenced in

Tables of Temperature.

, in the City of Dublin and its vicinity, from 1792 to 1852.

MONTHS.																								YEARS.
JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			YEAR.						
Highest.	Lowest.		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.				
75·8	51		62·6	77	52	54·8	67	42	49·2	59	35	48	64	33	42·4	55	33	50·5	77	19·5	1792			
80	48		61·5	75·5	43·5	54·7	67	40	54	67	33	44·4	54	30	43·5	55	32	49·6	80	28	1793			
79·5	50·5		60·6	75	46	55·3	65	37·5	50·1	63	37	45·2	55·5	32	41·3	55	32	51·5	79·5	27	1794			
75	46		62·7	78	49·5	59·7	72	45	52 9	63	41	41 4	55·5	28·5	44·8	57	32·5	49·2	78	19·5	1795			
72	44		59 7	72·5	44	58·4	72·5	45	47·1	66	20	39·9	59	24·5	35·4	53·5	20	48·6	73·5	20	1796			
75	50		60	72	50	56·8	64	48	50·6	63·5	30	42·2	59	22	41·3	55·5	28	49·5	75	22	1797			
69	50		61	73	51	50	70	42	46	62	32	39	55	26	38	49	18	48	76	18	1798			
70	44		54·8	65	43·5	51·3	70	41	44·5	60	32·5	41·3	52·5	29·5	36·2	45	23	45·1	74	14·5	1799			
79	46		59·9	81·5	44	55·1	70	42	47·7	60	35·5	41·3	55	26	39	54	23	47·1	81·5	23	1800			
73	44		61·9	73	51	58·1	70	43	50·5	67	34	41·8	58	25	35·8	50	23	49·3	75	23	1801			
69·5	43		63·7	76	49	57·2	71	40	50·8	70	36	45·4	53	31·5	39·6	51	26·5	48·6	76	22	1802			
79·5	49		59·9	76·5	43	54·1	70	38	49·8	63	35	41	53	22·5	40·9	54	22	49·2	79·5	22	1803			
73·5	46		59·8	71	45	58·9	75	40	51·2	68	36	45·7	56	35	39·5	50·5	31	49·9	77	24	1804			
73·5	48		62·3	75	49	59·4	72	42	49·8	64	33	43·2	59	30	39·6	57	23	49·4	75	23	1805			
76	48		60	75	49	56·1	67·5	42	52·6	64	31·5	47·2	59	35	43·9	55	34	49·2	76	16	1806			
76	45		61·1	76·5	46	50·1	69·5	34	52·8	67·5	36	36·8	54	19	38·9	53	22	47·9	76·5	19	1807			
73	51		62·4	77	42	55	69	37	47·5	62	32	47·8	61	35	40·3	60	22	49·2	77	19	1808			
74·8	47·3		60·8	74·7	47·2	55·6	69·4	41·1	49·8	64·1	34·1	43	56·6	28·5	40	53 5	26·2	49	76·9	21·1	Mean 1792–1808.			
67	55		58·0	65	51	51	60	42	55	66	44	39·5	52	27	44	55	33	52·5	67	27	1809			
68	52		58·5	66	51	53	68	48	52·5	66	39	43·5	52	36	42·5	52	33	50	73	27	1810			
97	50		59·5	84	51	58·5	80	45	54·5	65	40	47·5	56	39	40·5	54	30	51	98	26	1811			
84	46		60	88	52	56	76	47	42	58	34	45	55	32	41·5	57	30	49·5	88	29	1812			
84	49		59·5	74	50	55·5	70	46	50	62	38	44·5	56	35	41·5	54	33	50	84	30	1813			
76	50		59	75	50	58	76	46	49·5	60	40	44·5	58	32	44	58	35	49·5	78	23	1814			
80	53		62·5	77	51	55·5	72	45	52	64	40	43	55	29	39·5	51	28	50·5	82	28	1815			
75	51		57·5	74	48	55	72	43	52	63	40	43	54	30	40 5	50	30	48·5	75	27	1816			
69	50		56·5	73	51	57	70	41	47	57	38	50·5	59	39	40·5	52	29	50·1	84	29	1817			
76	53		60·5	70	53	56·5	68	46	57	64	45	53	64	44	44·5	52	33	51·5	76	32	1818			
71	52		63·5	75	49	57·5	69	47	50·5	64	36	43	54	30	40·5	58	29	50·5	75	29	1819			
75	53		58·5	70	50	55·5	71	42	48	59	41	46·5	57	34	46·5	56	34	50	75	20	1820			
69	51		62	73	54	60	70	48	53·5	64	42	49	58	37	45·5	57	33	51·5	73	33	1821			
72	52		56·5	64	47	54·5	61	44	52	60	40	47	60	37	41·5	50	31	51·5	72	31	1822			
66	51		57	69	50	54	64	43	48	57	36	48·5	56	39	43	53	34	48·5	69	26	1823			
72	56		60·5	70	55	57	69	40	50·1	62	37	46·5	58	38	44	56	28	51	72	28	1824			
72	55		63	72	56	60	71	53	52·5	64	33	44	56	32	42·5	58	29	51·5	72	29	1825			
74	52		60	70	52	55·5	63	44	53·5	63	40	43	56	29	47	56	36	52	74	25	1826			
74	53		59·5	70	54	57	68	47	54	63	41	50	61	35	47·5	57	37	51·5	74	22	1827			
72	50		60·5	70	52	56	69	46	53	64	42	50·5	58	37	50	57	38	52 5	72	33	1828			
70	52		55·5	66	50	53	64	45	50·5	60	38	46·5	57	34	43·5	57	33	50·5	70	27	1829			
72	50		57·5	68	48	54	63	45	54	63	42	47	60	36	41·5	51	24	50·5	72	24	1830			
74·3	51·6		59·3	72·2	51·1	56·3	68·8	45·1	51·4	62·2	39·4	46·2	56·9	34·6	43 3	54·6	31·8	50·7	76·1	27·5	Mean 1809–1830.			
77	48·5		59·5	76	52	53·4	65·5	45	52·5	65	42	44	59	28·5	43	52	31	49·2	77	19	1831			
73	47		56·3	72	46	54	71	45	50·4	64	43·5	43·4	58	30	43	55	32	48·4	73	30	1832			
75	44		55·6	73	45	53·4	69	40	50·3	68	37	45 4	58·5	31	43·6	56·5	–	48·4	75	30	1833			
76	–		57·4	77	–	56·3	69	–	49·7	67	–	45·7	59	–	44·3	59	–	49·9	77	–	1834			
76	51		59·6	75	48	53·5	70	41	47·7	59	37	46·6	59	35	43·2	52	30	49	78	–	1835			
76	50		56	72	47	51	66·5	42	47·6	62·5	29·5	42·3	54	31	41	55·5	29·5	47·5	76	27	1836			
76	50		57·4	73	42	53·7	66	41	50·3	66	36	44·3	56·5	31·5	45·5	55	29	48·1	73	26	1837			
72	50		57·4	73	42	53·7	66	41	50·3	66	36	44·3	56·5	31·5	45·5	55	29	48·1	73	26	1837			
71	48		56·3	72	46	53·9	66 5	39	48·8	62·5	35	42·3	55	31	43·2	55·5	29	46·7	72	24	1838			
70	40		57	68·5	38·5	53·2	67 5	39	50 1	60	33·5	44·6	–	28	40·9	–	28	47·3	70·5	21	1839			
67	42·5		59·4	75·3	44·5	51·3	68·5	37·3	46·3	60	31·5	43·5	58	28·5	40	53	28	47·9	75·3	23·8	1840			
65·6	44·8		57·1	69·1	43·5	56·2	72·1	38·8	47·7	59·6	33·3	42·1	57·1	27·8	42·2	52·1	23·9	48	72·1	16·5	1841			
71·3	44		59 2	75·5	43	55	67	39·8	45·1	60	28·5	44·6	55·3	31	47·6	59·5	32	48·8	76·5	23·5	1842			
69	47		57 6	76·3	43	56·7	74	34	45·6	67	27	43·9	55·5	29·5	48·1	58	33	48·4	76·3	20·5	1843			
79·8	43		55	72	45	55·1	77	40	48·3	61	32	46·4	63	30·5	38·2	47	27·5	48·2	79·8	24	1844			
67	45		55·2	69·5	41·5	51·6	65·8	32·5	49·7	63	34	44·6	58·5	29	41·3	53	25·5	47·5	73	19·5	1845			
76·5	48		58·6	70·5	42·5	56·6	69·5	42·5	49·6	62·8	33	46·8	58	27·5	36·1	49	20	49·8	80	20	1846			
74·5	46		57	74·5	42	52·4	69·3	40	51	65	35	48	60·3	30	42 9	57·3	26	48·8	74·5	12·5	1847			
73·3	45		54·3	69·4	40	54·1	71·1	40	47·9	65·3	30·5	42·4	55·8	28·8	42·7	59·9	25·5	47·9	75·3	19	1848			
74	44·5		57·3	73	42	54·4	68	38·5	48·5	65	32·3	46·1	59	32	39·6	54	23	48·4	74	23	1849			
70·1	47·2		56 3	73	40 1	52·4	68 9	34·5	46·7	58·9	32·8	46·9	62	24·6	45 3	57·3	28·5	48·7	73·4	13·8	1850			
70·6	43		58·7	72·6	44·8	53·6	72·9	36·5	50·5	64·3	33·3	40	51·5	24·5	42·7	57·4	27·3	48·4	75·9	24·5	1851			
74 3	45·3		57·9	69	48	52·8	70·2	35·5	46·5	59	34	45·5	61·9	27	46·4	55·8	32·3	49	74·3	25·5	1852			
72·7	45·9		57·2	72·7	44	53·8	69·4	39·1	48·7	63	33·8	44·5	57·9	29·4	42·8	54·9	28·1	48·4	75 1	22·2	Mean 1831–1852.			
73·9	48·4		59·	73	47·5	55·2	69·2	41 9	50·	63·	35·9	44·7	57·2	31·	42·2	54·4	28·9	49·4	76·	23·9	Mean 1792–1852.			

DOCTOR KIRWAN'S OBSERVATIONS.*

DOCTOR ORPEN'S OBSERVATIONS.†

ORDNANCE SURVEY OBSERVATIONS.††

, and continued until 1841. Until 1808 the thermometrical measures are not to be depended on; and it is to be feared that at all times they were partially enced by their position. This will account for the slight difference between the mean of his table, and those by which it is preceded and followed. His ings were made at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. The MS. of these observations is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

The Ordnance Survey Observations, made at Mountjoy Barracks, in the Phœnix Park, near the City of Dublin, 181 feet above the sea, are deduced from daily ings of the Thermometer at 9 A.M., noon, and 3 P.M., from 1834 to 1838, and at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M., from 1839 to 1852. The corrections applied to reduce the n readings, at the hours of observing, to these monthly means, were supplied by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, from his observations at Trinity College, Dublin.

Meteorology. Tables of Temperature.

Table II.—Mean Temperatures for each Month of the Year 1851, at the several Stations selected by the Royal Irish Academy.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Cahersiveen,	45·6	46·2	46·4	48·5	53·9	58·2	60·2	62·0	58·7	54·1	46·5	47·0	52·3
Castletownsend,	45·4	46·0	46·1	47·9	53·6	57·0	60·7	61·8	59·6	54·1	45·7	46·9	52·1
Westport,	46·3	45·2	46·2	47·3	52·1	56·5	58·3	60·9	58·4	53·7	47·2	47·8	51 7
Dunmore,	45·4	44·8	44·8	47·4	53·3	58·2	61·6	62·3	59·1	53·8	42·6	46·2	51·6
Kilrush,	44·2	45·5	45·2	47·0	51·7	56·3	59·1	60·8	58·1	52·5	44·7	45·1	50·9
Killybegs,	43·8	43·9	45·1	47·1	51·4	56·6	58·1	60·7	58·0	52·7	45·6	46·3	50·8
Dublin,	43·6	43·6	44·0	46·8	52·5	58·8	60·2	62·0	55·9	51·9	41·2	43·3	50·3
Courtown,	43·3	43·8	44·3	46·6	52·5	57·3	59·5	60·7	56·5	51·8	41·6	45·1	50·3
Killough,	44·6	44·0	43·9	46·7	51·0	55·2	58·1	59·1	57·2	53·2	43·0	46·6	50·2
Donaghadee,	42·8	43·1	43·3	46·6	50·8	55·8	57·0	58·8	56·3	51·8	43·9	45·4	49·6
Portrush,	42·0	42·3	42·9	45·7	50·2	55·3	56·5	58·8	55·5	51·3	44·4	44·7	49·1
Buncrana,	41·6	41·8	43·3	45·4	50·5	55·8	56·9	59·3	55·8	51·2	42·6	44·3	49·0
Armagh,	41·4	41·7	42·5	45·4	50·3	56·2	57·1	58·6	55·3	50·4	41·0	43·2	48·6
Athy,	40·7	40·9	41·8	45·4	50·6	56·9	58·2	60·8	53·6	51·0	39·7	41·3	48·4
Markree,	39·4	41·2	42·3	45·3	50·1	55·7	56·6	58·7	55·1	49·8	41·8	42·2	48·2
Portarlington,	40·6	40·6	40·5	43·1	49·1	54·8	57·3	57·7	53·7	50·1	39·4	40·3	47·3
Average Mean Monthly Temperatures in different Localities.													
Dublin, 1840 to '51,	41·2	41·7	43·5	47·0	53·4	58·7	60·1	59·7	56·3	49·4	45·5	43·0	50·0
Markree, 1842 to '55,	39·0	39·6	41·9	46·6	51 4	56·8	54·9	57·9	54·2	47·6	42·4	40·6	47·8
Cork, 1843 to '55,	43·3	43·7	46·5	51·4	57·4	62·7	65·0	64·0	60·6	52·8	47·7	44·0	53·3
Cove, 1835 to '55,	43·0	43·0	45·5	49·7	54·3	58·9	61·4	61·9	57·5	51·8	46·6	44·7	51·5
Waterford, 1853 to '56,	40·2	35·9	41·6	48·1	51·2	57·0	59·9	56·0	49·0	43·4	40·7	44·0	48·6
Derry, 1801 to 1802,	37·5	42·5	47·1	50 7	55·4	61·7	59·5	64·7	59·3	48·2	43·5	36·9	48·9

To the list of temperatures for the year 1851 we have added the average monthly means for a series of years, and taken in different localities, viz.:—Patterson's, at Londonderry, from 1801 to 1802; the result of Professor Lloyd's Dublin observations, extending over twelve years, *i.e.*, from 1840 to 1851; and the temperature noted by Mr. Graham, at Mr. Cooper's Observatory, at Markree, county Sligo, from 1842 to 1855, both inclusive. Those taken at the Royal Institution, Cork, for which we are indebted to Mr. Humphreys, the present librarian, were made from 1843 to 1855, both inclusive. From Waterford City, Dr. Cavet has supplied us with the average of three years' observations—1853 to 1856; and Dr. Scott, of Cove, or Queenstown, with those from 1835 to 1840, and from 1852 to 1855.

Temperature of the Seasons.

As the temperature of the seasons is of more consequence in a pathological point of view than that of months, and, moreover, has more relation to the subject of crops and live stock, we have arranged the table on the opposite page, from which the following results may be deduced—Mean of spring, composed of February, March, and April, 44·2; summer, May to August, 56·3; autumn, August to November, 54·7; and winter, consisting of the months of November, December, and January, 42·5. Except for the winter period, the average of Kirwan's observations are slightly above those of the Ordnance, and all Orpen's are very much so.

Division of the Seasons.

Great variety of opinion has existed at all times, and in different countries, respecting the division of seasons,—but we have only to deal with those of the temperate zone. The chief difficulty is as to when spring should commence, some dating its commencement from February, others from the 1st of March, and others from a period still later in the year.† Before the alteration in the style, when the English year began upon the 21st of March, some reason was apparent for beginning the new year with spring, and even still, many persons so date the first quarter. The seasons, as adopted by Meteorologists, commence the spring with March. The very early Irish divided the year into two portions—summer and winter; the first commencing on *La Bealltaine*, or May-day; the second with *Samh-fhuin*, or *Samhain*, *i.e.*, Hollintide, in November. Subsequently, they adopted a quartite division of the year, and such is the popular acceptation of the subject now. Spring, or sowing time, when vegetation first commences, and leaves and blossoms burst forth, dates from St. Bridget's festival, the 1st of February—Bridgetmas, or, as it is termed, *Feil-Brighde*—the first day of spring. Spring was also called *Earrach*, refreshing, and sometimes *Oimelc*, sheep-milk, because the ewes began to yean in that season. May-day has long been known, and is still observed, as the first

* The temperature of Malahide for 1823–24, recorded by Mr. Semple in the Dublin Philosophical Journal, is almost the same as that registered at Dublin.

† Kirwan, in the fifth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, reckons five months' winter in every year: three at its beginning, and two at its close. He says, "Much, indeed, may be reckoned intermediate between winter and spring; but it partakes more of winter." April and May, sixty-one days, he treats of as spring; June, July, and August, ninety-two days, as summer; and September and October, sixty-one days, as autumn.

Division of the Seasons.

day of summer, and the 21st of June is always reckoned as "Midsummer's-day." Owing to the circumstance of the commencement of the seasons being marked by certain pagan festivals, and from the remnants of some ancient and remarkable usages still appertaining to them, the old Irish four-part division of the season is still retained by the people; and this, therefore, should be borne in mind in any inquiry respecting the deaths of individuals, &c., at the different seasons.

TABLE III.—Showing the THERMOMETRICAL RANGE at Dublin, by Seasons and Years, from 1792 to 1852.

	YEARS.	SEASONS.														
		SPRING.			SUMMER.			AUTUMN.			WINTER.			YEAR.		
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
KIRWAN'S OBSERVATIONS.	1792–3,	46·3	64	25·5	56·8	75·8	29·5	55·5	77	35	43·2	64	28	50·5	77	25·5
	1793–4,	41·8	60	29	57·7	80	41	56·7	75·5	33	42·5	55·5	27	49·7	80	27
	1794–5,	49·6	63	32·5	59	79·5	38·5	55·3	75	37	39·8	55	19·5	50·9	79·5	19·5
	1795–6,	41·9	67	23·5	56·8	75·5	35	58·4	78	41	44·7	58	28·5	50·4	78	23·5
	1796–7,	44·5	67	29·5	55	73·5	35	55·1	72·5	30	39·4	59	20	48·5	73·5	20
	1797–8,	43·9	62	28	56·2	75	32·5	55·8	72	30	40·8	59	22	49·2	75	22
	1798–9,	48·3	64	25	56	76	46	52·3	73	32	37·9	55	18	47·4	76	18
	1799–1800,	38·7	55	14·5	53·3	74	35	50·2	70	32·5	38·6	52·5	23	45·2	74	14·5
	1800–1,	41·8	58	28	55·8	79	38	54·2	81·5	35·5	40·4	55	23	48·1	81·5	23
	1801–2,	43·8	62·5	25	56·9	75	37·5	56·8	73	34	38·3	58	22	49	75	22
	1802–3,	44·9	66	28	54·9	72	31	57·2	76	36	41	53	26·5	49·5	76	26·5
	1803–4,	44·7	63	27·5	57·4	79·5	36·5	54·6	76·5	35	41·7	55·5	22	49·6	79·5	22
	1804–5,	41·9	62	24	58·3	77	41	56·6	75	36	41	56	28	49·5	77	24
	1805–6,	45·2	63	25·5	55·2	74	30	57·2	75	33	40·8	59	21·5	49·6	75	21·5
	1806–7,	42·8	63	16	57	76	39	56·2	75	31·5	43·7	59	31	49·9	76	16
	1807–8,	41·6	68	22·5	56·5	76	39	54·7	76·5	34	38·3	55	19	47·9	76·5	19
	1808–9,	40·9	61·5	22·5	58·6	73	42	55	77	32	45·4	61	22	50	77	22
	Mean 1792, 1808–9,	43·4	62·9	25·1	56·6	75·9	36·9	55·4	75·2	34	41	57	23·6	49·1	76·9	21·5
ORPEN'S OBSERVATIONS.	1809–10,	52·2	58	46	59·3	67	50	54·7	66	42	41·5	55	27	51·9	67	27
	1810–1,	45	58	29	56·3	73	38	56·3	68	39	41·3	52	26	49·8	73	26
	1811–2,	46·3	66	31	59·3	98	48	57·5	84	40	43	56	29	51·5	98	29
	1812–3,	44·5	68	32	56·5	86	44	53·3	88	34	42·5	57	30	49·2	88	30
	1813–4,	46	60	33	56·5	84	42	55·3	74	38	39·7	56	23	49·4	84	23
	1814–5,	44·5	60	32	56·5	78	42	55·5	76	40	42·5	58	31	49·8	78	31
	1815–6,	47·3	64	36	58·5	82	48	56·7	77	40	41·2	55	28	50·9	82	28
	1816–7,	42·8	64	27	54·5	75	41	54·8	74	40	42·7	56	30	48·7	75	27
	1817–8,	46·2	65	29	55·7	84	42	53·5	78	38	44·7	59	29	50	84	29
	1818–9,	43·5	54	32	59·3	76	46	58	70	45	46·8	64	33	51·9	76	32
	1819–20,	46·3	64	35	57·5	71	42	57·2	75	36	40·7	58	20	50·4	75	20
	1820–1,	46·2	61	33	56·7	75	45	54	71	41	46	57	34	50·7	75	33
	1821–2,	45·7	59	33	55·5	69	40	58·5	73	42	46·5	58	33	51·5	73	33
	1822–3,	47·5	62	36	59·8	72	42	54·3	64	40	42·5	60	26	51	72	26
	1823–4,	42·8	57	28	54·8	66	43	53	69	36	44·8	56	32	48·9	69	28
	1824–5,	45·5	59	34	57·5	72	42	55·9	70	37	44·3	58	28	50·8	72	28
	1825–6,	46·5	59	31	58·8	72	48	58·5	72	33	42·3	58	25	51·5	72	25
	1826–7,	47·2	60	35	60·2	74	42	56·3	70	40	43·7	56	22	51·8	74	22
	1827–8,	44·2	62	29	58	74	46	56·8	70	41	47·8	61	33	51·7	74	29
	1828–9,	47	63	36	58·8	72	47	56·5	70	42	46·3	58	27	52·2	72	27
	1829–30,	45·7	57	35	58·3	70	45	53	66	38	42·8	57	29	50	70	29
	1830–1,	47·3	63	31	57·5	72	45	55·2	68	42	42·8	60	24	50·7	72	24
	Mean 1809, 1830–1,	45·9	61	32·9	57·5	75·5	44	55·7	72·4	39·3	43·5	57·5	28·1	50·7	76·1	27·5
THE ORDNANCE OBSERVATIONS.	1831–2,	44·6	60·5	19	54·9	77	33	55·1	76	42	42·7	59	28·5	49·4	77	19
	1832–3,	43·4	63	32	54·1	73	35	53·6	72	43·5	41·8	58	30	48·2	73	30
	1833–4,	41·9	63	32	55·7	75	44	53·1	73	37	44·3	58·5	31	48·7	75	31
	1834–5,	44·9	64	–	55·8	76	–	54·5	77	–	43·4	59	–	49·6	77	–
	1835–6,	44·1	65	33	54·7	78	39	53·6	75	37	43·8	59	30	49·1	78	30
	1836–7,	41·5	60·5	27	55·4	76	36	51·5	72	29·5	40·9	55·5	29	47·3	76	27
	1837–8,	40·3	58·5	26	54·8	72	36	54	73	36	42·2	56·5	24	47·8	73	24
	1838–9,	39·8	60	24·8	53·3	71	38	53	72	35	41·4	55·5	23	46·9	72	23
	1839–40,	42·6	64	21	53·7	70·5	27·5	53·4	68·5	33·5	42·9	–	28	48·2	70·5	21
	1840–1,	43·4	71	23·8	53·8	68·5	38·5	52·3	75·3	31·5	39·9	58	16·5	47·3	75·3	16·5
	1841–2,	44·2	65·6	29	54·1	70·6	31·8	53·7	72·1	33·3	41	57·1	23·5	48·2	72·1	23·5
	1842–3,	43·6	62·8	30·5	55	76·5	38	53·1	75·5	28·5	44·6	59·5	26	49·1	76·5	26
	1843–4,	42·5	61	20·5	53·5	70	36·5	53·3	76·3	27	44·3	58	25	48·4	76·3	20·5
	1844–5,	42·9	62·5	24	55·3	79·8	35	52·8	77	32	41·8	63	24	48·2	79·8	24
	1845–6,	42	64·3	19·5	53·9	73	35	52·2	69·5	32·5	43·7	58·5	25·5	47·9	73	19·5
	1846–7,	44·1	62	25	57·7	80	38	54·9	70·5	33	41·4	58	20	49·5	80	20
	1847–8,	41·6	58·8	12·5	56·3	74·5	36	53·5	74·5	35	42·5	60·8	19	48·5	74·5	12·5
	1848–9,	43·5	64·8	22	55·6	75·3	35	52·1	71·1	30·5	42·4	59·9	25	48·4	75·3	22
	1849–50,	43·2	59·8	27	54·5	74	33	53·4	73	32·3	41·2	59	13·8	48·1	74	13·8
	1850–1,	44·7	60·8	23·7	55·1	73·4	30·5	51·8	73	32·8	45	62	24·6	49·2	73·4	23·7
	1851–2,	43·4	58·2	28·3	54·4	75·9	33·5	54·3	72·9	33·3	41·5	57·4	24·5	48·4	75·9	24·5
	1852,	43·5	65·3	27·3	55·4	74·3	35	52·4	70·2	34	45·9	61·9	27	49·6	74·3	27
	Mean 1831–1852,	43	62·5	25·1	54·9	74·3	35·4	53·2	73·2	33·8	42·7	58·8	24·7	48·5	72·7	22·8
	Total Mean 1792–1852,	44·2	62·1	25	56·3	75·2	39	54·7	73·5	35·8	42·5	57·8	25·6	49·4	76	24·2

METEOROLOGY.

Division of the Seasons.

The origin and observances of *La Bealltaine* are already well known. *Foghmhar*, harvest or autumn, the seed time or gathering, dates from the beginning of August, or the English Lammas, fixed in Connaught by *Domagh-na-rahr*, popularly called "Garland" or "Garlick Sunday," the day of the first trial of the potato; and in Leinster was known by the term *Lughnasadh*, in remembrance of the games of Lughaidh, formerly celebrated at this period at Taillten, in Meath. The winter quarter was fixed by the fires lighted at Thachtgha, on *Samhain*, the summer-end, the 1st of November, to which the Christian festival of All-Hallows was subsequently attached.*

Rain Tables.

With still greater difficulty than we experienced as regards the temperature, have we been able to make out a nearly uninterrupted rain-table for the same period and locality; for, in order to institute comparisons, one year and one season with another, we may remark that the observations should be made as nearly as possible in the same situation.

TABLE IV.—Showing the QUANTITY of RAIN which fell in and about Dublin city, and the number of rainy days, by month and years, from 1792 to 1852, except 1812, which is given for Cork.

YEARS and AUTHORITIES.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Year.	
		Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches
KIRWAN'S Observations, Dublin City.	1792,	21	2·67	19	2·82	25	2·87	19	2·56	17	1·81	16	·87	17	2·61	15	5·86	25	5·02	22	2·80	14	·39	17	2·92	226	30·7
	1793,	20	1·89	18	2·13	18	2·09	18	2·37	11	·63	22	1·62	20	2·01	23	2·01	14	2·48	16	1·10	17	2·72	17	1·81	214	22·8
	1794,	7	·59	20	2·35	18	1·26	22	2·52	18	1·38	14	·75	18	2·32	19	2·18	16	1·89	28	2·36	22	7·68	19	3·55	218	28·8
	1795,	15	2·40	19	2·29	17	2·21	20	2·36	12	·60	14	2·68	12	1·09	14	·63	11	1·36	24	6·62	17	2·65	21	2·39	196	26·4
	1796,	18	2·78	17	1·10	14	·83	12	1·10	20	4·33	20	1·50	25	2·84	11	·23	16	1·69	16	·87	15	1·27	20	3·15	204	21·9
	1797,	19	1·55	8	·32	14	1·93	20	1·47	21	1·89	19	·89	19	·83	23	4·93	16	2·29	18	3·15	17	2·66	22	2·40	216	24·4
	1798,	14	5·80	10	1·91	7	1·27	8	2·80	6	·99	11	2·40	23	6·37	9	2·27	11	2·67	11	3·63	13	3·62	9	1·83	132	35·5
	1799,	11	1·47	14	3·55	17	1·42	23	3·94	15	·87	7	·98	16	1·12	15	2·99	10	2·29	19	1·75	13	1·18	6	1·02	160	22·8
	1800,	17	3·98	13	1·26	14	1·10	25	3·31	20	1·81	12	·79	11	·63	10	·47	21	2·25	19	3·	14	1·62	21	3·35	197	23·5
	1801,	19	1·26	17	1·22	16	1·17	9	·87	16	1·97	7	·72	19	4·02	.	.	18	2·68	18	2·85	17	3·47	19	1·74	175	21·9
	1802,	14	1·02	17	1·42	11	1·10	23	·87	14	·66	20	1·59	27	4·26	21	2·26	14	1·50	20	3·23	23	3·82	18	6·23	222	27·9
	1803,	18	1·90	18	1·26	16	1·42	14	1·50	15	1·96	18	·95	11	·34	17	1·34	8	·55	17	·21	18	2·93	21	5·32	193	19·6
	1804,	23	3·15	17	·71	24	4·35	20	1·37	22	2·22	12	1·65	17	2·84	21	3·23	13	·71	24	3·24	21	3·15	17	4·41	231	31·0
	1805,	14	3·39	16	·87	16	·75	15	·99	14	1·73	15	·83	18	4·22	26	2·44	14	1·73	18	2·92	9	·47	24	2·60	199	22·9
	1806,	20	2·13	20	1·50	12	1·54	12	1·02	11	2·76	11	·63	24	2·01	24	1·14	18	1·81	16	1·50	20	3·47	20	2·99	208	22·5
	1807,	11	1·73	18	1·33	8	·32	13	·47	22	3·00	16	1·34	22	1·89	23	4·10	22	5·04	22	3·47	16	1·73	12	2·01	208	26·4
	1808,	19	·81	17	1·42	8	·83	19	1·49	21	1·75	17	1·54	16	3·98	22	1·50	16	2·61	21	2·53	19	2·20	11	2·05	221	22·7
Mean, 1792 to 1808,		16·5	2·27	16·4	1·62	15·0	1·53	17·2	1·82	16·2	1·79	14·8	1·29	18·3	2·55	18·3	2·35	15·5	2·11	19·6	2·66	16·8	2·66	18	2·93	201	25·2
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S Observations at Glasnevin Botanic Garden, (except for 1812—Cork.)	1809,	22	4·96	18	2·24	14	1·39	16	2·80	15	1·40	17	1·98	17	·45	25	4·51	24	3·64	4	1·77	12	1·79	22	2·17	206	28·8
	1810,	16	1·24	15	·70	19	1·67	14	0·99	18	·84	9	·72	16	2·89	21	2·28	16	2·76	21	2·22	9	3·87	14	2·46	188	22·6
	1811,	.	1·50	.	1·78	.	1·56	.	2·14	.	2·03	.	·50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1812,	.	1·00	.	4·70	.	1·50	.	.	.	.	.	1·94	.	2·50	.	2·62	.	1·74	.	4·10	.	4·41	.	2·32	.	32·3
	1813,	.	1·34	.	1·47	.	0·40	.	2·03	.	2 55	.	1·00	.	2·03	.	1·38	.	3·36	.	4·29	.	1·79	.	1·43	.	23·0
	1814,	.	.	.	·65	.	.	.	1·90	.	2·70	.	1·20	.	1·10	.	·85	.	.	.	2·21	.	4·20	.	2·78	.	24·6
	1815,	.	1·10	.	1·06	.	1·64	.	1·09	.	2·24	.	1·85	.	1·00	.	1·98	.	2·01	.	2·46	.	1·10	.	2·20	.	19·6
	1816,	.	2·00	.	0·55	.	1·12	.	2·00	.	3·57	.	2·00	.	4·28	.	2·60	.	3·22	.	5·00	.	1·20	.	3·45	.	30·9
	1817,	.	1·71	.	2·00	.	0·04	.	0 04	.	1·08	.	2·47	.	5·16	.	3·30	.	0·33	.	1·00	.	3·50	.	2·26	.	22·9
	1818,	.	5·17	.	1·80	.	3·50	.	5 74	.	1·00	.	1·50	.	1·30	.	1·59	.	3·40	.	1·60	.	2·30	.	1·20	.	30·1
	1819,	.	4·60	.	3·30	.	·60	.	2·30	.	3·10	.	1·00	.	1·70	.	2·40	.	1·00	.	2·30	.	2·20	.	2·50	.	27·6
	1820,	.	1·60	.	.	.	.	.	·80	.	2·50	.	1·10	.	1·60	.	1·90	.	1·10	.	2·10	.	1·00	.	2·40	.	19·3
	1821,	.	.	.	.	.	2·90	.	3·30	.	1·30	.	.	.	.	.	3·70	.	2·50	.	.	.	3 00	.	4·10	126	25·0
	1822,	.	1·11	.	2·20	.	3·10	.	1·90	.	.	.	0·60	.	8 00	.	2·76	.	1 20	.	.	.	.	.	1·00	123	31·0
	1823,	.	3·20	.	2·70	.	2·31	.	3·30	.	.	.	1·60	.	3·00	.	1·70	.	1·30	.	1·30	.	1·20	.	1·40	13.	27·4
	1824,	.	2·00	.	·70	.	1·20	.	·60	.	·60	.	1·20	.	·30	.	·40	.	1·80	.	6·20	.	2·30	.	2·70	129	20·0
Mean, 1809 to 1824,		.	2 32	.	1·85	.	1·64	.	2·06	.	1·92	.	1·42	.	2·52	.	2·26	.	2·10	.	2·85	.	2·42	.	2·29	.	25·7
ORDNANCE Observations, Phœnix Park.	1837,	9	1·10	17	2·51	14	·83	17	1·89	16	2·05	16	1·92	14	4·07	9	1·46	14	2·60	15	1·87	20	1·87	17	2·85	178	25·1
	1838,	12	1·22	16	4·63	18	1·73	18	2·58	13	1·63	15	2·35	15	2·47	21	3·55	10	·65	16	1·85	21	4·19	17	1·60	192	28·4
	1839,	15	2·56	15	1·48	19	2·44	12	1·25	8	·85	19	2·26	21	6·16	23	4·41	24	6·09	25	3·97	28	4·12	20	3·34	221	36·9
	1840,	22	3·37	19	1·98	8	·35	11	1·23	19	3·40	18	1·73	26	3·18	19	3·50	20	1·84	16	2·30	21	4·23	21	1·66	222	28·7
	1841,	17	1·71	17	1·17	24	1·67	20	1·10	18	2·37	16	2·05	23	2·77	24	2·97	20	1·49	22	4·81	26	2·79	24	3·27	246	28·2
	1842,	18	1·20	16	2·87	23	2·30	16	1·00	20	3·68	13	2·23	18	3·18	16	1·58	16	3·46	17	1·73	23	5·24	19	1·13	215	29·6
	1843,	22	1·89	14	1·58	17	1·50	25	2·99	22	4·64	14	2·89	22	2·24	18	2·02	11	1·24	28	3·92	24	2·54	16	·41	232	27·8
	1844,	22	1·73	19	2·51	26	2·06	15	1·21	4	·30	16	1·50	17	2·06	19	3·70	17	2·85	18	2·82	21	4·99	14	2 36	208	28·0
	1845,	21	3·41	14	·70	17	1·52	12	·84	15	1·60	16	3·30	19	2·78	21	2·44	13	1·05	21	2·69	26	2·76	28	3·12	230	26·2
	1846,	26	2·85	15	·86	28	2·29	25	5·51	17	1 77	11	·97	20	2·93	24	4·77	20	2·16	25	3·33	21	1·47	14	1·08	246	30·0
	1847,	25	2·73	18	2·44	21	1·05	25	2·71	20	2·30	16	1·75	9	·79	14	1·52	18	1·54	18	1·92	20	2 38	26	2·86	230	24·0
	1848,	20	1·55	22	3·62	20	2·26	24	2·53	9	1·57	23	3·33	19	2·20	23	4·25	18	2·75	28	4·40	21	1·40	23	2·16	250	32·0
	1849,	27	3·05	20	·81	20	1·02	26	2·73	17	2·20	12	·40	21	2·37	27	3 92	26	3·57	28	4·13	27	1·72	28	3·25	279	29·1
	1850,	22	2·87	20	1·61	24	·70	23	3·69	22	2·22	14	1·66	21	2·30	21	1·56	24	2·05	29	1·53	26	2·26	29	3·07	275	25·9
	1851,	28	4·24	18	·99	25	2·30	22	1·68	20	1·11	18	2·97	21	2·67	28	2·09	19	·92	26	3·33	26	1·05	20	·89	271	24·3
	1852,	27	3·04	24	2·67	17	·69	22	1·15	22	3·52	25	6·14	25	2·12	28	3·68	28	2·96	24	2·97	29	5·92	31	3·68	302	38·5
Mean, 1837–1852,		20·8	2·41	17·8	2·04	20·1	1·55	19·6	2·13	16·4	2·20	16·4	2·34	19·4	2·78	20·9	2·96	18·9	2·83	22·4	2·98	23·0	3·06	21·7	2·30	237	29·0
Total Mean for three periods.†		18·6	2·33	17·0	1·84	17·5	1·57	18·3	2·00	16·3	1·97	15·5	1·68	18·8	2·62	19·8	2·52	17·2	2·18	21·	2·83	19·8	2·71	19·8	2·51	219	26·6

* See Dr. O'Donovan's learned introduction to the *Leabhar-na-g-Cearth*, or Book of Rights. See also the dissertation on May-day the "Irish Popular Superstitions."

† In the mean rain alluded to at A.D. 1846, p. 265, at A.D. 1848, p. 306, &c., Table of Pestilences, is that for the thirty-three years includ in the observations of Kirwan, and the Ordnance Survey only.

In the rain table we have employed and quoted in the foregoing Table of Pestilences, Kirwan's Observations, made at his house in Rutland-square, Dublin, and which we referred to at page 37, come down no farther than 1808. A rain-gauge, placed at about 65 feet above the sea level, was kept, and carefully registered at the Royal Dublin Society's garden, at Glasnevin, from 1808 to near the present time; but although we have caused the most diligent search to be made, no record, either in manuscript or in print, of any such registry can be found among the Society's papers. Some years of it, however, have been preserved by individuals, and printed in their works, as in Wakefield's Ireland, in the Irish Farmer's Journal, in Barker and Cheyne's Report on the Fever of 1817–20, and in Harty's History of that epidemic, &c., &c. In these observations, the number of days on which rain fell is deficient; but we have supplied that defect from Orpen's registry for the years 1809 and '10. The rain for 1812 was registered at the Cork Institution, and published in the Munster Farmer's Magazine; we insert it only because it completes the period. From 1837 to 1852; the Ordnance Observations have supplied us with a most accurate registry.

The results afforded by this table we have already placed before the reader, under the head of "Weather" for the year 1845, at page 257: and the general amount of rain, year by year, will be found in the introduction to each annual period, as well as in the sum of each five-years meteorology.

The results of the combination of months, according to the division of the seasons in Ireland, is shown by the following table, of which a description is given at page 306, under the head of "Weather," for 1848, and referred to as Table IV.

TABLE V.—Showing the QUANTITY of RAIN registered in Dublin and its immediate vicinity, by *Seasons* for Forty-two years; and also, in part, the number of days on which rain fell.

YEARS AND LOCALITIES.		SPRING. February, March, April.		SUMMER. May, June, July.		AUTUMN. August, Sept., October.		WINTER. November, Dec., January.	
		Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.
KIRWAN'S Observations, Dublin City.	1792–3,	63	7·75	50	5·20	63	11·68	51	5·20
	1793–4,	54	6·59	53	4·26	53	5·59	41	5·12
	1794–5,	60	6·11	50	4·45	60	6·45	56	13·63
	1795–6,	56	6·85	38	4·37	49	7·61	56	8·02
	1796–7,	43	3·03	65	8·67	43	3·04	54	6·00
	1797–8,	42	3·72	59	3·61	57	10·47	53	10·88
	1798–9,	25	5·98	40	9·76	31	8·57	33	6·92
	1799–1800,	54	8·91	32	2·97	44	7·03	36	6·18
	1800–1,	52	5·67	43	3·23	50	5·72	54	6·23
	1801–2,	42	3·26	42	6·71	34	5·53	50	6·23
	1802–3,	51	3·39	61	6·51	55	7·01	59	11·95
	1803–4,	48	4·18	44	3·25	42	2·10	64	11·40
	1804–5,	61	6·43	51	6·71	53	7·18	52	11·15
	1805–6,	47	2·61	47	6·78	58	7·09	53	5·20
	1806–7,	44	4·06	46	5·40	58	4·45	51	8·19
	1807–8,	39	2·17	60	6·23	67	12·61	50	4·55
	1808,	44	3·74	56	7·25	65	6·67	–	–
DUBLIN SOCIETY'S Observations, Glasnevin.	1809–10,	48	6·43	49	3·83	53	9·92	50	5·20
	1810,	48	3·36	43	4·45	56	7·28	–	–
	1813,	–	3·90	–	5·58	–	9·03	–	–
	1815–6,	–	3·79	–	5·09	–	6·39	–	5·30
	1816–7,	–	3·67	–	9·85	–	10·82	–	6·36
	1817–8,	–	2·08	–	8·71	–	4·63	–	10·95
	1818–9,	–	11·04	–	3·89	–	6·59	–	–
	1819,	–	6·27	–	6·40	–	5·70	–	–
	1824,	–	2·50	–	2·10	–	8·40	–	7·90
ORDNANCE SURVEY Observations, Phœnix Park.	1837–8,	48	5·23	46	8·04	38	6·02	49	5·94
	1838–9,	52	8·94	43	5·45	47	6·05	53	8·35
	1839–40,	46	5·17	48	9·27	72	14·47	62	10·83
	1840–1,	38	3·56	63	8·31	57	7·64	59	7·60
	1841–2,	61	3·94	57	7·19	67	9·30	62	7·26
	1842–3,	55	6·17	51	9·09	49	6·77	64	8·26
	1843–4,	56	6·07	58	9·77	57	7·18	62	4·68
	1844–5,	60	5·78	37	3·86	54	9·37	56	10·76
	1845–6,	43	3·06	50	7·68	60	6·18	82	8·77
	1846–7,	68	8·66	48	5·67	69	10·31	60	5·33
	1847–8,	64	6·20	45	4·84	50	4·98	66	6·79
	1848–9,	66	8·41	51	7·10	69	11·40	71	6·61
	1849–50,	66	4·56	50	4·97	81	11·62	77	7·84
	1850–1,	67	6·20	57	6·38	74	5·14	83	9·57
	1851–2,	65	5·06	59	6·75	73	6·34	73	4·98
	1852,	68	4·51	72	11·78	80	9·61	–	–
Mean,		53	5·21	51	6·25	58	7·62	58	7·67

METEOROLOGY.

Rain Falls in different localities.

As the degree of humidity of the air, and the amount of rain-fall is still more under the influence of local circumstances, such as elevation, position along the coast, or towards the centre of the island, and the proximity of mountain ranges, &c., we have extracted the following summary, from the results of the Royal Irish Academy's Inquiries, which shows the total rain-fall in the year 1851, at the several meteorological stations, already described at page 347.

TOTAL RAIN-FALL in the Year 1851 at the several Meteorological Stations.

Portarlington,	21·23 inches.	Kilrush,	32·58 inches.	Bunerana,	39·28 inches
Killough,	23·19 „	Armagh,	33·05 „	Markree,	40·31 „
Dublin,	26·40 „	Killybegs,	33·20 „	Castletownsend,	42·53 „
Athy,	26·74 „	Dunmore,	33·54 „	Westport,	45·86 „
Donaghadee,	27·93 „	Portrush,	37·24 „	Cahersiveen,	59·37 „
Courtown,	29·64 „				

This table exhibits the great variation which prevails throughout the island—the fall of rain at Cahersiveen, on the south-western coast, being nearly treble that which fell at Portarlington, situated near the centre of the island. Professor Lloyd thus explains these facts:—

"The prevailing wind blows from the S.W., and reaches this island loaded with the vapour of the gulf stream. This vapour is condensed and precipitated in rain, when it first meets the colder air over the land, namely, on the western and south-western shores. But the principal condensing centres are the mountains, in the neighbourhood of which, consequently, the precipitation is more abundant, and especially on their western and south-western sides. And the same circumstance which causes the greater precipitation at these points must also protect the region over which the wind next passes (the north-east), the air being thus deprived of a large portion of its vapour before arriving there."

In Cahersiveen, as many as 11·22 inches of rain fell in January, 1851, while only 4 inches fell at Killough, on the north-east; and but 4·26 inches at Killybegs, on the north-west coast. The mean rain-fall throughout the island in this year was 34·50 inches; the mean at or near Dublin, according to our rain tables, for nearly fifty years being 26·68.

As may be seen by an examination of the latter years of the Table of Pestilence, to which this meteorological inquiry is but ancillary, we have given the amount of rain from as many registries as we possessed data for.

The most extended registry, as well as that presenting the greatest difference from other localities, is that for Cork, which extends from 1825 to 1852, and the mean for which place is 39·06 inches; but that city presents some notable peculiarities, such as were remarked by Dr. Smith, in his History of Cork, above a century ago. Thus, in 1738 there fell there 54·5 inches of rain; in the year following nearly the same quantity was registered; but in 1740 only 21·5 inches fell. Again, in 1745 as many as 48·4 inches of rain were collected, and in 1764 but 30·0 inches. It is well known that very great variety exists with respect to the quantity of rain which sometimes falls at localities in very close horizontal contiguity, but at different elevations; this is forcibly exemplified at Cork, as shown by the observations of Colonel Portlock, for the year 1850, when the total amount of rain which fell in that locality was,—at the Cork Institution, 46·16; at the Barracks, in the immediate vicinity, but in a drier and more elevated position, 34·14; and at Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, only 24·62 inches.*

The following table shows the annual and monthly average rain at eight different localities in Ireland, viz.:—Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, Markree, Athlone, Castlecomer, Armagh, and Londonderry.

TABLE VI.—AVERAGE MONTHLY FALL of RAIN in Inches.

Localities and Periods.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Year.
Dublin, 1841 to 1851,	2·88	1·74	1·94	2·51	2·04	2·21	2·43	2·68	2·28	3·34	2·85	2·24	29·14
Cork, 1825 to 1852,	4·13	3·47	2·75	2·59	2·16	2·08	2·61	3·09	2·63	3·88	4·46	4·86	39·06
Queenstown, 1852 to 1855,	3·60	·85	1·91	1·15	2·32	3·16	2·78	2·88	1·64	3·66	3·19	3·15	30·51
Markree, 1833 to 1852,	3·37	3·22	2·18	2·43	1·69	2·97	3·28	3·51	3·22	4·06	4·01	3·42	37·56
Athlone, 1846 to 1848,	2·50	2·45	2·06	2·00	1·70	2·12	2·91	3·52	1·80	2·71	2·62	2·68	29·07
Castlecomer, 1813 to 1830,	2·46	3·07	2·83	2·91	2·80	2·44	3·40	3·29	3·23	4·10	3·62	3·75	37·90
Armagh, 1840 to 1851,	3·75	2·88	2·42	2·23	2·15	2·86	3·19	2·82	2·58	3·48	3·35	2·97	34·63
Londonderry, 1801, 1802,	3·60	4·01	2·96	2·55	2·19	1·92	3·09	1·93	2·34	3·61	1·77	4·26	34·23

In this table the rain at Dublin was that registered by Professor Lloyd, at Trinity College; the Cork rain was obtained from the registry of the Royal Insti-

* See communications made to the Cork Cuvierian Society, in 1851.

tution there—that at Queenstown, or Cove, was procured from Dr. Scott; the Markree rain table was supplied by Mr. Cooper; that at Castlecomer was registered by Mr. Aher;* and that at Athlone, by Mr. Long—(for which latter see "Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. IV."); and the rain at Londonderry is derived from Dr. Patterson's work on "The Climate of Ireland." Meteorology. Rain-Falls.

A rain gauge has been kept at Belfast, but, as already stated at page 36, we have not been able to obtain its results. Some meteorological observations were also instituted at Kilkenny, a few years ago, but they are not now accessible to us. The general rain table for Dublin we have already remarked upon; the results of that registered at the College of Surgeons were published by Mr. Neville, the city engineer, in his report on the "Capabilities of the river Dodder," in 1854.

So much difference exists as to the mode of defining a "rainy day" or a day on which "rain fell," that we have omitted, in the foregoing table, the column for that entry. Finally, we may observe, it is not so much the absolute annual amount of rain, but the unusual and unequal distribution of rain throughout the seasons or months, that seems to have exercised a deleterious influence on vegetable or animal life in this country.

According to the results of the Ordnance Observations at Dublin the most prevailing wind is the west; the annual mean of its relative frequency by seasons, for twenty-two years, may be defined by 27·23 of 100. It prevailed most in autumn and least in spring, but according to months it was especially prevalent in July, October, and November; in August also the frequency of westerly winds is remarkable; it blew from the west least in the month of May. Next in frequency is the S.W., the relative proportion of which was 15·65; it blew most in winter and least in spring, but particularly in January, February, November and December, according to the Ordnance registries. The east wind gives an average of 12·29 in the 100, and prevails most in spring and early summer, especially in the months of April and May; the proportions for September are also high. To this we are inclined to attribute the increased mortality of the spring quarter. "In the months of March, April, May, and June," observes Captain Cameron, "winds from the east and north-east disturb the supremacy of westerly and south-westerly winds, which prevail during the remainder of the year."† Next in frequency to the east the north-west wind prevails most, especially in the summer quarter. The remaining winds prevailed in the following proportions—N., 6·28; S., 7·74; S.E., 7·06; and N.E., 4·74. Calms, 7·44. Prevailing Wind.

PECULIAR NATURAL PHENOMENA.

Peculiar Natural Phenomena.

In the following list will be found an analysis of some of those remarkable incidents enumerated in the Table of Pestilences, which in early times, and even in latter days, have been attributed by the uneducated to supernatural influences;—such as showers of blood, bloody rain, &c. The modern appliances of science now show us that such appearances are the result of organic matter, chiefly from infusory animalcules, causing the rubifaction of the fluids with which they came in contact. Red snow and red hail, as well as blood-coloured rain, are not altogether uncommon, even in the century in which we live; but the researches of Ehrenberg have explained their true cause, and they have ceased to be regarded in the light in which they were held by the ancient Greeks and Romans, in the days of Homer and Livy. Without quoting at length the various authors who have written upon the subject of signicula, and similar phenomena, of late years, we beg to refer the reader to M. Morren's elaborate paper on the subject, published in the *Memoires de L'Academie de Bruxelles.*

Analysis.

A.D. 649. Lough Neagh was turned into blood.
679. Lough Neagh turned into blood.
682,'3,'4. Lough Neagh changed to the colour of blood.
683. A shower of honey, a shower of silver, and a shower of blood, fell in Ireland.
688. It rained blood in Leinster this year; milk and butter were turned into the colour of blood.
690. A shower of blood.
692. A bloody rain fell in Leinster.
715–18. A shower of honey, a shower of silver money, and a shower of blood, fell in Ireland.
759–63. A shower of pure silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey, at Inishowen.
806. Cakes were turned into blood, which flowed from them when cut.

* Mr. Aher's Rain Registry for Castlecomer was published in Butler Bryan's "Practical View of Ireland" in 1831. In Sampson's Survey of Londonderry will be found rain tables for that locality, by years (but not in months), from 1795 to 1801. The mean rain-fall there was 31·11.

† Ordnance Meteorological Observations (see abstracts of the results of observations on the directions of the winds, Table 30, p. 498), as yet unpublished, but referred to at pages 37 and 38 of this Report.

Analysis of Natural Phenomena.

A.D. 863,'4,'5,'6. It rained blood. Lough Leane, county Westmeath, was turned into blood. A bloody snow fell in England in 864.

875,'7,'8. A shower of blood fell near Duleek, county of Meath.

893. A shower of blood fell in Ard-Cianachta.

1020,'1,'2. A shower of wheat fell in Ossory.

1566. A shower of fish in Tirconnell this year.

1695. There fell in several places a thick dew like butter, believed to be the fungus called *Othalium flavum*.

A.D. 1748. A shower of yellowish substance, which resembled brimstone, fell in and about the town of Doneraile.

1757. A great honey dew fell in the neighbourhood of Dublin. A shower of salt hail occurred at Athlone.

1762. A dew of honey fell in the neighbourhood of Rathcormack, county Cork.

1826. A substance resembling butter was remarked on the grass in autumn; the country people employed it to grease the wheels of carts. In 1841 red rain fell in Tripolitza.

Epizootics.

EPIZOOTICS.

From the earliest period to the present time, in the writings of Moses and Homer, as well as in modern records, we find notices of diseases of the lower animals, of plagues not only affecting man, but beast. These diseases of cattle have not been peculiar to any latitude, neither have they been confined to domesticated animals; like epidemics in the human subject, they seem to be regulated by certain laws; sometimes they appear alone; but, generally, they form a portion of those great "pestilential constitutions," which spread over a series of years, and extend not only through all animal, but also over vegetable life. In Ireland we have notices of epizootics recorded in the very earliest histories; and, from the pre-Christian period down to the present time (as may be seen by the accompanying list), no century has elapsed without frequent invasions of cattle diseases. In early and uncivilized times, before men acquired a knowledge of the preservation of fodder, and when cattle remained unhoused during the winter, great mortality of domestic animals must have ensued upon the occurrence of a great snow or frost, or of any other cosmical phenomena likely to interfere with the food or shelter of the lower animals.

It would be impossible at this distance of time to do more than speculate upon the nature of the *Maghgarbh*, a great cutaneous cattle disease of the eighth and tenth centuries: or of the *Maldow*, which caused such extensive mortality among the cows of Ireland in 1321 and '24, nor of the different Murrains and cattle distempers that, century after century, from the earliest period of our history to the present time, caused great destruction among all descriptions of cattle in this country. The following list of references to the foregoing table is in itself sufficient evidence of their extent and frequency. There has been scarcely a domestic or a wild animal in Ireland that has not in its turn suffered from pestilence—even bees did not escape; and the coincidence of these various epizootics with distinct "epidemic constitutions" and pestilence in man—sometimes preceding, and at others following in the track of some great plague—are subjects well worthy the consideration of the scientific. It is only, however, when the records of other countries shall have been searched with the same diligence and with a like object, and tabulated after some such arranged plan as that which we have adopted in this Report, that the waves of pestilence, which have left their track upon the sands of time, will enable us to speculate upon the laws by which they undoubtedly seem to be governed.

In collecting materials for the epizootics of later years we not only availed ourselves of the published notices upon the subject, but obtained, as a matter of private favour, information from many intelligent persons throughout the country. Such communications were not always addressed to the principal stock farmers and graziers in each district, but to such persons of our acquaintance as we thought likely to be familiar with the subject, and upon whose time we could most readily encroach. Dependent as this country is upon its cattle resources for its best interests, we trust that in all future Census investigations the subject of epizootics will engage the attention of the Commissioners; and we would suggest the propriety of making it a portion of the annual Agricultural Inquiry.

Comparative pathology has not received from scientific men that amount of attention which it requires; yet, in the Report upon the Epidemic Fever in Ireland, embodied in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, of which we have so largely availed ourselves in the latter years of the Table of Pestilences (and to which we specially alluded at page 246), the medical profession in Ireland afforded an amount of information respecting cattle diseases which had not been collected on any previous occasion. Inquiries of this nature, must, in the words

Epizootics.

of an eminent writer on the subject, be regarded as "a political question, involving the well-being of a large portion of the community; not merely affecting those who rear and endeavour to derive profit from rearing animals, but also affecting the community, as regards the supply of food; for if a disease of this kind cannot be arrested, not only will there be loss to the individual who is engaged in the rearing of animals, but to the public, who will, in consequence, have injurious food placed before them."*

Now, it is remarkable that public opinion entertained a like idea in Ireland, even so long ago as the beginning of the thirteenth century, for in the great pestilence that devastated Ireland in 1224, and which was one of the earliest and best-marked outbreaks of *Teasca*, or typhus fever, which we read of, the annals have recorded an epidemic associated therewith, as—the "dreadful distemper—*galar aidbish*—among the cattle, after they had eaten of the grass" upon which a certain shower had fallen, and which produced various distempers, especially fever and dysentery, in the people who partook of their milk and flesh.

One of the most fatal, wide-spread, and longest-lasting epizootics which history has ever recorded is that which characterized the epidemic constitution of the present century, and which is generally known by the name of Pleuro-pneumonia, respecting which a large amount of information will be found in the foregoing table. The disease was introduced into Europe about 1835, but did not reach this island for some years afterwards. It was preceded by an eruptive disease. It has been decidedly both contagious and epidemic, and it principally affected the thin-skinned, and comparatively delicate, modern, improved breeds, especially Devons. Certain damp, low pastures seemed more fatal than high, exposed uplands: the deleterious atmosphere of over-crowded sheds also proved decidedly pernicious. The purely native stock appeared to have, in many places, enjoyed a comparative immunity from the disease. Sheep, as well as horn-cattle, suffered from the epidemic, which is only now showing any marked decrease either in virulence or extent. It is well known that great numbers of cattle labouring under the fever of Pleuro-pneumonia were slaughtered, and the meat sold in the metropolis and large towns—a practice likely to recur under similar circumstances until a more effective system of medical police be established.

Analysis.

A.M. 5001. A great murrain of kine in the reign of Breasel Bodhiobadh; only one bull and heifer was left alive.

A.D. 684. A mortality upon all animals for three years.

689. An epizootic devastated the cattle of Ireland.

695. A murrain of cattle followed by famine for three years. It was prevalent in England also in 694 and 698.

659-700. Mortality of cattle in Moytra, Co. Longford.

701. Cattle mortality.

707. The havoc of cattle again raged.

765. Great mortality among cows.

770. Great murrain of cattle, called the *Machiguarb*.

772. The murrain of cows still continued.

776, 7, 8. Great mortality of cows.

797. A destruction of cows among the Momonians, Darians, and Adhuar, son of Nechin. In 810, the greatest mortality among horned cattle in Britain, on record; and in 884, pestilential diseases destroyed great numbers of cattle at Oxford.

899. Mortality of cattle.

903. Great mortality of cattle and birds.

908. Mortality of cattle.

918. Mortality of cattle from cold and snow.

940. An epizootic among cattle in the north of Europe.

950. A mortality of bees.

960. A great plague upon cattle.

981 and 87. A great epizootic of a cutaneous nature, termed *Molegarb*; also in England.

A.D. 992. Mortality among cattle and bees.

1016. Great mortality of cattle on account of the excessive rains. *Vide* Rains and Floods, p. 342.

1040. Mortality of cattle and swine. The first particular mention of swine mortality. The disease also appeared in England.

1044. A distemper killed almost all the people and cattle of Longford. In 1054, a great murrain in England.

1078. Great mortality of cattle this year.

1084. Great mortality amongst cattle in the southern half of Munster.

1085. Destruction of men and cattle this year. In 1086, a great pestilence among cattle in England.

1087. Murrain of cows, and a great dearth.

1088. Great mortality of oxen, sheep, and pigs. Also in England.

1112, '13. A great mortality of cows in Ireland, and in England.

1133. A destruction of cows, and also of swine. It was previously, in 1131, in England.

1134. Continued destruction of cattle in the northern half of Ireland.

1154. A great destruction of the cattle of Ireland.

1187. A grievous and pestilent mortality of cattle in England.

1207. A great destruction of men and cattle.

1224. A mortal distemper among the cattle of Connaught, from eating the

* Cherry, in *The Veterinarian*.

ANALYSIS OF EPIZOOTICS.

A.D. 1224. grass after a certain shower. *Vide*, also Rains and Floods, p. 342.
Great mortality among sheep in England. In 1275 the rot among sheep in England, which left few alive.
1285–6. A great murrain of cows in the spring.
1302. A great loss of cows, and a slaughter upon all the beasts of Ireland.
1308–9. A great murrain of cattle.
1318. A murrain of kine in England; dogs or ravens which eat their flesh died.
1321,22,24. "The *Maldow*;" a great destruction of cows.
1338. The most part of the sheep of Ireland perished. This is the first recorded ovine epizootic in Ireland.
1407. Great destruction of cattle by murrain.
1423. A mortality of cattle.
1445. A great mortality of cattle.
1450. A great loss of cattle.
1464. The lower animals were attacked by epidemic colic.
1473. A great destruction of cows.
1496. Great destruction upon cows and all other beasts.
1500. Great destruction of cattle, followed by a severe epizootic.
1524. A mortality of cattle.
1572. A great mortality of cattle.
1683. A murrain among cattle.
1688. A disease (probably glanders) among horses in Ireland and England.
In 1690, an epizootic in Italy, extending even to bees and silkworms.
1708. A rot among sheep. An epizootic of horned cattle and horses in Europe, especially in Holland.
1716. A general rot among sheep.
1727–34. An epizootic like influenza seized horses. This distemper prevailed also in Staffordshire and Shropshire.
1734. In February a very great rot among the hares. Poultry diseased at Coburg.
1739–40. A rot among sheep, many dying of the red water; the wool peels off the living. Several thousand sheep died in Connaught. Out of 2,000 deer in the Phœnix Park, 800 perished. Rabbits perished in great numbers.
1741–2. Horses, cows, pigs, and poultry were all struck by the plague and perished.
1745. A mortality among the black cattle, common to this and other parts of Europe. Horses died in great numbers. A murrain among cattle in Turkey.
1746. An epidemic cough among horses proved very fatal. Epizootics among cattle generally. A distemper among the cow-kind was brought from Holland.
1747. An epizootic in England among horned cattle.
1750–51. In December, a most epidemic and universally spreading disease among horses. It appeared in England in November, 1750, and raged in Denmark at the same time.
1752. A rot among sheep.
1757. Horses and dogs were affected with Influenza.
1760. An epizootic among horses and mules; common to other parts of Europe. In 1761, Distemper among horned cattle in Germany.
1762. The epidemic catarrh was still felt among labouring horses.
1764. A plague among dogs at Doneraile, and about Dublin.
A mortal pestilence among horses and mules in Provence, and among poultry in England, swine in Italy, and cattle of all descriptions in Sweden and over Europe.
1797. The feline race dying in numbers by a murrain. In England a pestilence among cats.
1801. Calves in Meath were subject to black-leg or the *Quarter-ail*.
1802. Horses had a disorder similar to the influenza. Many calves died.
1803. An epizootic prevailed extensively. The bloody murrain among horned cattle; calves also died. Dogs had sore eyes; horses were attacked with ophthalmia and cough.
Epizootics in England among cats, dogs, horses, cows, sheep, and lambs.
1807. Hydrophobia was prevalent in the spring.
1816. Cutaneous diseases and vermin created great ravages among horses.
1821. An unusual epidemic broke out among horses.
1834. The sheep are suffering from the rot, and large numbers of them have died in the counties of Galway and Roscommon.
1836. A disease in pigs under the name cholera, on account of the black colour the animal assumed, described as the *morbus niger*.
1838. The epidemic among pigs continued both here and in England.
1839. The epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia, which had spread over England and Europe, now raged in Ireland. An epizootic among cows and horses at Armagh.
1840. An epizootic amongst poultry in Drogheda. A very prevalent and most fatal disease among pigs in the north of Ireland.
An epidemic among cattle in England.
1841. An epidemic among cattle characterized by stiffness of the legs and blisters on the tongue. It spread among sheep in the county of Clare; and it prevailed among horned cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep everywhere in Ireland. It also extended to many parts of Europe. An epizootic among horses, styled the distemper, also prevailed in Ireland.
1842. The distemper in cattle again set in. Pigs also were affected by a disease called cholera.
An epizootic in Wales and at Liverpool.
1843. The disease spread among cattle and pigs throughout Ireland. Malignant influenza among cattle in England.
1844. The epidemic among horned cattle, horses, and swine, continued and was characterized by abscess of the throat and inflammation of the lungs.
An epizootic of Pleuro-pneumonia continued to prevail extensively in England.

ANALYSIS OF EPIZOOTICS.

A.D. 1845. The cattle distemper in the north of Ireland. Three complaints were general, viz., of the lungs, of the hoof, and the "Typhoid Epidemic" then raging extensively on the Continent. Disease was also very fatal among pigs and sheep.

Horses and cattle were affected in England, and in several parts of Europe. Pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Scotland, and murrain among sheep.

1846. Various epizootic affections prevailed amongst cattle, chiefly pleuro-pneumonia; in the neighbourhood of Bantry, cow-pock extensively attacked the black cattle. A fatal epizootic among pigs in some parts; domestic fowl were also affected.

Pleuro-pneumonia prevailed in England and Scotland.

1847. Great numbers of dogs went mad this season. Pleuro-pneumonia still prevailed among cattle. An epizootic among pigs in the Queen's County. A great mortality of turkeys from epidemic disease.

Great mortality among cattle in England. An epizootic destroyed much cattle in Europe.

1848. The disease among cattle continued in Westmeath and Cork, and prevailed extensively among pigs in Limerick.

A disease resembling small-pox appeared among sheep in England.

1849. The disease among pigs was very fatal in some parts of the west.

1849. Twenty per cent. of horned cattle were lost in some districts from pleuro-pneumonia this year.

1850. The epizootic of pleuro-pneumonia was very rife in Dublin and its vicinity. It also commenced in the north of Kerry. Strangles prevailed to a great extent among horses, and a disease among pigs also spread generally.

1851. Horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry were all affected by an epidemic this year.

INVASIONS OF INSECTS AND NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL INVASIONS.

A.D. 807. The first invasion of locusts.

952. The second plague of locusts.

1015. A plague of rats and mice among the Danes and Leinstermen.

In 1266 palmer worms destroyed all the fruits and green herbs in Scotland.

1109. Mice ate up all the corn in the fields in certain territories in Ireland.

1688. Swarms of flying beetles [*melalontha vulgaris*] invaded Connaught, and ate up every green thing.

1697. Another plague of beetles in Connaught.

1748. In June the arrival of some locusts caused alarm; considerable numbers alighted in England.

1756. An unusual kind of wire-worm destroyed the roots of vegetables.

YEARS OF PLENTY AND GOOD HARVESTS.

ANALYSIS OF YEARS OF PLENTY.

A.M. 3972. It was difficult for the stalk to sustain its corn in the reign of Findol.

5160. A great fruit harvest.

A.D. 15. A time of general plenty.

671. An abundant harvest; much fruit.

756. Abundance of all fruits of trees.

759. A great abundance of nuts.

760. Abundant fruit in this year.

768. Abundance of acorns.

Acorns formed the great food of the swine in Ireland at that time.

772. A great abundance of acorns.

805. Great abundance of acorns.

833–35. Great abundance of nuts and acorns.

934. Great acorns.

949. Great abundance of acorns.

980. Unusual abundance of acorns.

1009. A fruitful autumn.

1031. A measure of oaten grain sold for a penny.

1038. Abundance of nuts and acorns: pigs fattened on them.

1040. Abundance of produce.

1058. Great abundance of produce.

1059. Great abundance of acorns and fruit.

1065–66. Abundance of nuts.

1078. Great store of the fruits of the earth.

1084. The best year for its fertility in fruits and crops.

1087. Great abundance of nuts and fruits, &c.

1091. A happy, fruitful year.

1092. An abundance of apples.

1093. Great abundance of fruit.

1095. An abundant harvest.

1097. A great nut harvest.

1098. A wet but fertile year

1108. Plenty of corn and fruit.

A.D. 1130. A great crop of all kinds of fruit.

1140. An abundant year of fish.

1147. A great abundance of fruit, nuts, and acorns.

1156. Great fruit that year in all Ireland.

1186. A great crop of acorns.

1198. A great crop of nuts.

1207. Every tree whose nature it was to bear fruit, bore its full crop this year.

1253. The best year that ever came for acorns, nuts, the produce of the earth, of cattle, of trees, and of vegetables.

1254. A very happy year, with abundance.

1333. A most seasonable summer; a peck of wheat sold for 6*d.*

1419. All fruits and produce were excessively abundant.

1471. A great crop of nuts.

1486. Apples in abundance.

1553. Such plenty that a peck of pure wheat was sold for 5*s.*, and a peck of meal for 2*s.*

1586. A great supply of nuts.

1675. The harvest extraordinarily good.

1676 Cherries ripened in Dublin in the midst of April.

1723. A second growth of fruit.

1738–39. Uncommon plenty of all provisions for man and beast; also in England.

1742. Provisions this winter were as plentiful as they had been scarce for the two last years.

A plentiful crop of corn of all sorts, and of aftergrass.

1747. A fine season for all sorts of grain; but the apples were blasted.

Analysis of Years of Plenty.

A.D. 1747. The crops in France, Spain, and Italy, having failed, those countries were supplied from Ireland.
1753. A plentiful harvest; a fine crop of potatoes, and also of flax and corn.
1757. A good harvest.
1759. The grain dry and excellent. A plentiful summer.
1763. A second crop of beans, apples, and peas around Dublin.
1787. An abundant harvest. There was new wheat in the Dublin market on the 28th July.
1794. A most abundant harvest.
1798. Harvest as plentiful as was ever remembered: potatoes plentiful and cheap.
1801. A most abundant harvest. In some parts the best potatoes were only 7*d.* per cwt.
1802,'3,'4. The crops remarkably abundant.
1805. Such an abundant harvest has not been seen for many years. The potato superior in quantity and quality to any crop ever remembered.
1812. A remarkably abundant harvest; also in England and Scotland.
A.D. 1813,'14, and '15. The harvests were early and abundant.
1818. An abundant harvest.
1819. The harvest uncommonly abundant.
1820. A good harvest, especially of the potato crop.
1825. A productive and plentiful harvest.
1827. A fine harvest; a good potato crop.
1828. Potatoes abundant, and of good quality.
1831. A plentiful harvest.
1832. The harvest abundant.
1835. Potatoes most luxuriant.
1837. All crops, except wheat, were most abundant.
1838. The barley was good; the oat-crop remarkably abundant.
1842. A national thanksgiving for an abundant harvest. The potato crop was abundant and of superior quality; also in England and Wales.
1843. The harvest was "all the farmer could wish." The late potato crop was most abundant.
1844. The general harvest was satisfactory.
1847. The wheat crop was good, although the potato failure continued.

Analysis of Failures and Years of Scarcity.

FAILURES OF CROPS, YEARS OF SCARCITY, FAMINES, &c.

A.M. 4019. The corn of the country was destroyed by war; an extensive famine followed.
A.D. 10–15. A general fruitlessness, giving rise to famine; increased mortality.
76. Scarcity of corn, milk, fruit, and fish.
A.D. 192. A general scarcity, owing to a succession of bad harvests, especially in Munster. Mortality and emigration, "so that lands and houses, territories and tribes, were emptied." This is the first notice of emigration.
535-'38-'39. Destruction of food, and scarcity.
664. Great famine preceding the second appearance of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*.
669. Great scarcity.
670. Famine. In 683, famine in Syria.
695, 699, 700. Famine and pestilence during three years, so that men ate each other; also in England.
756. Great scarcity of victuals.
759. Great famine throughout the kingdom.
760. Famine, yet abundant fruit in this year.
762. Famine reigned.
763. A great dearth of food.
765. Scarcity of bread.
768. Famine and an earthquake.
772. Scarcity of food, in consequence of drought.
824–25. Great dearth and want of bread.
878. Great dearth of cattle food in spring.
894. Scarcity of victuals.
895–97. Famine resulting from an invasion of locusts.
899. A great dearth.
963–64. An intolerable famine, "so that parents sold their children for food."
997. Many churches [colonies] of Munster were laid waste by famine and feuds.
1011. A great scarcity of corn and victuals.
1012. Endless multitudes died of famine in England and Germany.
1047. Great famine and snow.
1050. Much inclement weather, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish from the people. Great famine and mortality in England, in 1051.
1063. Great scarcity of corn and provisions for cattle.
1076. A great scarcity of victuals.
1077. A great scarcity in this year also.
1094. A great dearth from inclemency of the weather.
1099. Great dearth of provisions in all Ireland. Plunderings, and the evil deeds of war and famine followed.
1115. Great dearth of food, particularly in Leinster, from severity of the weather.
1116. A great famine, during which "the people even ate each other."
1153. A great famine raged in Munster, and spread all over Ireland.
1179. Famine and distress, in consequence of war.
1188. A great scarcity of food in the north of Ireland.
1200. A cold, foodless year.
1202. Great scarcity of victuals.
1203. A great famine in Ireland this year, so that the priests ate flesh meat in Lent.
1218. This year was wet, windy, and boisterous, with great destruction of corn.
1227. A great famine throughout Ireland.
1228. An intolerable dearth prevailed in Connaught.
1262. A great destruction of people this year from plague and hunger.
1268. An insupportable famine in Erinn this year.
1270. A great famine and pestilence.
1271. Pestilence and famine in the whole of Ireland.
1285–6. Scarcitie of victualls and corn in the spring time and summer.
1294–5–6. Great dearth and death. Famine in England also.
1302. Famine in Ireland, England, and Scotland.
1310. Great scarcity of corn.
1315. Famine and various fatal distempers; also in England.
1316. A prodigious dearth; also a great

A.D. 1316. scarcity of salt. At the siege of Carrickfergus, the garrison lived upon hides for want of victuals, and eat up eight Scots who were taken.

1317. A very great famine throughout Ireland felt, particularly in Ulster on account of Bruce's invasion. Famine also in England.

1318. A great dearth in Ireland; a multitude of people died.

1330. This year was dear and hurtful to all men; many died of hunger.

1331. The famine in Dublin continued, but was relieved by the capture of 200 whales near the city.

1332. A peck of wheat was worth 22*s*.

1339. A general famine.

1410. A great famine.

1423. Unfruitfulness of the seasons.

1429. Dearth in Scotland.

1433. A famine in summer, so severe that it was called *samhra na mear-aithne*, or the summer of slight acquaintance.

1438,39,40. Famine in England and Scotland.

1442. Famine in Sweden.

1445. Dearth of corn.

1447. Great famine in the spring.

1462. Great dearth this summer.

1465. A great famine in the plain of Connaught.

1478. "A hard, grumbling, inclement, ill-favoured year."

1486. A great scarcity of salt.

1491. Such a famine that it was called "The Dismal Year."

1496. A great dearth.

1497–8. A great intolerable famine throughout all Ireland; many perished.

1505. A great dearth of corn by reason of continual rains.

1520. Great scarcity and dearth.

1521. Corn very scarce.

1522–3. Great famine in Ireland and England.

1545. Great dearth.

1552. A great scarcity of corn.

1558. A great dearth in England.

1568. A scarce year.

1585. The greater part of the corn was destroyed by rain.

1586. Extreme famine, consequent on the wars of Desmond. Human flesh was said to have been eaten.

1588–89. The great famine period, "when one did eate another for hunger."

1601–2. Great scarcity and want; Cannibalism was asserted to have occurred.

1603. An intolerable famine. Many were obliged to eat dogs and cats.

1650–1. The sieges of Limerick and Galway. A famine throughout the country. Petty calculated that 616,000 of the Irish and the English in Ireland died by the sword and famine, &c., during the eleven years subsequent to the rebellion of 1641, viz., 504,000 of the Irish and 112,000 of the British.

1688. During the siege of Derry provisions were at a most enormous rate; 12,000 men died in that garrison.

1690. Famine and disease spread through the country on the approach of winter.

1702. Great distress in Ireland from 1699 to 1703; thousands of artizans were obliged to leave the kingdom for want of employment.

1727–28–29. Corn was so dear that thousands sought bread elsewhere, and many hundreds perished. The poor had consumed their potatoes; oatmeal was three times the customary price. Ulster suffered greatly. There was a rising of the populace at Cork. Scarcity in England. Many artificers were obliged to beg in Dublin.

1734. The bere in several places was blasted.

1739–40. The "hard frost" *entirely destroyed the potatoes.* Provisions became excessively dear, and the poor would have perished for want but for the generous and bountiful contributions of the public. Wheat sold for £2 2*s*., but in two years after fell to 6*s*. 6*d*. the kilderkin.

1740. *The potatoes having failed*, other provisions became double or treble their usual price. Great dearth of provisions in autumn, which proceeded almost to famine in winter. Food shops were broken open and plundered by the mob in consequence of the dearness of bread.

1741. Great scarcity and distress in Galway, Limerick, and Clare; famine in several parts; many were obliged to eat horses and dogs. Many deaths from starvation were reported; distress prevailed generally; the weavers of Dublin were obliged to beg in great numbers about the streets and country. Want and misery was in every face, the rich were unable to relieve the poor; the roads were spread with dead and dying; mankind became the colour of the weeds and nettles on which they fed. Many were buried in the fields and ditches where they perished. The dead were eaten in the fields by dogs for want of people to bury them. During the famine, 300,000 people were supposed to have perished. Famine also prevailed in England and Scotland.

1744. The "rot year."

1756. A great scarcity of corn both here and in England; oats one-half or one-third of a crop. The vintage in France failed.

1757. The commencement of the year was a time of great scarcity. The lower classes in want of food; £20,000 was placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant by the Irish Parliament for their relief. Europe was threatened with famine.

1762. A failure of hay, oats, and butter.

1765. Scarcity caused by the *failure of the potatoes.* Spring corn also failed. Acts were passed to stop distilleries, and prevent exportation of grain. Very few apples, and hay a scarcity. Great deficiency of cattle.

1766. Several towns were in great distress from want of corn.

1767. Collections made for the relief of the distressed poor in Dublin.

1770. *Potato Failure.*—Our potatoes were either affected with the curl or failed in their growth altogether; in consequence of some wet and cold seasons. Importations—wheat, 26,178 barrels; flour, 17,048 cwt.; malt, 20,930 barrels; peas, 1,277 barrels; and 190 barrels of beans. Scarcity of food all over Europe; disease of the potatoes reported from Scotland. Famine in India.

ANALYSIS OF FAILURES AND YEARS OF SCARCITY.

ANALYSIS OF FAILURES AND YEARS OF SCARCITY.

A.D. 1770–71. Seasons of great distress in Ireland. In February (1771) the high price of corn was mentioned from the throne. A failure of the harvest in Italy, and scarcity of food over all Europe. One-third of the population of Bengal was swept away by famine.

1772. During a great scarcity of provisions, an attack was made on the Lock Mills, Limerick; several persons were killed. Subscriptions raised for the relief of the poor of Kilkenny and other places.

1778. General distress of the poor in this kingdom; plenty of corn, but the manufacturers not able to buy.

1779. Distress and poverty of the utmost notoriety. Limestone was used to sprinkle the land as a preventative of the *black rot in the potato.*

1782. An embargo on the exportation of provisions. "Had it not taken place, a famine must have been the consequence." The crops failed in Britain.

1784. Distress among the poor in Dublin was very great, *potatoes being scarce*; in February 4,000 were fed daily at the House of Industry. The cattle died for want of fodder. Famine in France.

1797. Twenty thousand unemployed persons received relief daily in the city of Dublin. A year of great blight in corn.

1798. The immense export, both of live stock and beef, caused a dearth of flesh meat. The effects of the rebellion of '98 were felt in death, famine, and pestilence, for two years afterwards.

1799. A year of great distress among the poor. April.—Vegetation was entirely checked; the fields afford no sustenance for the cattle. There was a degree of scarcity seldom experienced.

1800. *The potato crop was partially defective.* Great scarcity and dearness of food existed. Scarcity in England also.

1801. *Potatoes failed.* January 3rd.—Potatoes were retailed in Dublin at 2*d.* a pound. Eggs nearly 3½*d.* a piece. A proclamation was issued prohibiting the making malt of any corn or grain. The poor of Dublin in great misery. A proclamation to admit to free entry all kinds of flour. Deficiency of wheat, potatoes, and other crops in England. Alarming scarcity in Scotland relieved by flour from America.

1807. Nearly one-half of the *potatoes were destroyed by frost.*

1811. Partial failure of the *potato* and other crops reported. Grain of every kind advanced considerably in price towards the end of the year.

1812. *The potato crop partially failed.* Potatoes in some places were 11*d.* per stone; oatmeal, 38*s.* per cwt.; wheat, 32*s.* per cwt. Great distress in Lisburn and Newry; distillation stopped. Great distress in Liverpool; 16,000 poor fed by charity. Dearth of provisions in England.

1814. Ten thousand pounds was raised for the relief of the suffering poor, by which 66,000 persons were assisted.

1816. *A complete failure in the potatoes.*

A.D. 1816. The harvest of grain was uncommonly late both in this country and England; much of the corn was altogether lost. Famine impending. The potato crop both in England and Scotland was defective. A bad harvest in France also.

1817. This was called the year of the malty flour. *The potato crop was very deficient,* hence continued scarcity during the ensuing winter. The calamity was heightened by destitution for want of employment. Many perished from want. In June riots, caused by scarcity of food, occurred in Dublin; provision shops were attacked. Great scarcity of food in Cork. Famine visited Mayo; several people are said to have died of starvation there. Corn in sheaves rotted on the ground in December. In some places the poorer classes supported life by feeding on weeds and wild vegetables. Bread was more than twice its usual price, and potatoes about three times their average cost. Distress in Scotland and Europe generally.

1821. *Potato Failure.*—"Since 1816 we have not had to record so unfavourable a harvest." "Many fields of *potatoes* were undug on the 20th December; the crop was *souring in the ground,* or rotting in the pits."

1822. A dreadful famine was produced by the failure of the harvest, and especially the potato crop in the previous year. Famine reported from various districts of the West. Potatoes, the only support of the miserable lower orders, exceed in price any thing that can be conceived. Such misery was never witnessed before in the town of Galway; whole clans poured in from the mountains of Connemara in quest of food; hundreds died along the coast from eating improper food. The distress at Skibbereen and its vicinity was horrible, beyond description. In Tipperary many lived on cabbages. Cattle were bled for the food which the blood afforded. Many people died for want of food. At Achill they perished in such numbers that they were found lying dead on the road side. In the county Mayo, 260,000 received public relief. In Cork 150,000 were in actual want, and 40,000 in Sligo.

1823. Great agricultural distress; the harvest backward.

1824. Great scarcity of food in Galway.

1825. "*The potato crop suffered a very material injury.*"

1826. January.—Great distress prevails, particularly in the west. The people are in extreme misery, especially in the islands of Arran, the *potato crop having completely failed in* 1825. In April there was a general scarcity of the potato in the south and west. Great distress in the Liberties of Dublin, 3,153 looms unemployed, and 20,000 souls reduced to extreme and unprecedented distress, bordering on famine. The oats and barley were so short they were plucked up

A.D. 1826. by the roots. *The early potatoes made the most scanty return within the memory of man, and were very unwholesome.* The oats was at least nine-tenths below an average crop in produce. The flax crop was not above one-tenth of an average quantity. General failure of crops, and much distress among the poor throughout the country; also failure of crops in England and Scotland, and in several parts of Europe.

1827. February—Misery, wretchedness, and want, in Cork.

1829. Great rain and storms in August beat down the oat crop. Never was there a more appalling and distressing visitation upon the crops; in many exposed places they were totally destroyed. *The potato crop was quite blasted.* In the low grounds the water rose to the top of the stalks. In the county of Kilkenny the crop was not so bad for thirty years.

1830. February—"From every quarter the cry of distress has reached us." *A blight in the potato* and other crops in Ireland, and in various parts of Germany, and in America. In Bandon, nearly 3,000 persons were daily relieved. On March 1st 2,943 were relieved at Cork. "The scarcity of provisions is daily becoming more apparent." June.—"Every appearance of a famine in Ireland." People fed on grains and wash obtained from the distilleries. July.—"The condition of the poor is truly frightful; multitudes are starving, or ekeing out a miserable life by living on water-cresses, docks, and Prassagh. Great distress in various parts of England in the early part of the year."

1831. Distress again prevailed in Ireland. No potatoes in Mayo. Potatoes were purchased by Government in Guernsey and Jersey, and sent to Ireland. Parliament granted £40,000 for relief; £74,410 was subscribed in England, and £30,095 in Dublin.

1832. *Potato disease* in Ireland, Germany, and America. A loan of £5,000 for the relief of the poor of the city of Dublin, was advanced by the Government.

1833. *A partial potato failure* occurred. Extensive failures were reported to the Royal Dublin Society.

1834. There was *a failure in the early sown potatoes*, but discovered in sufficient time to replace a portion of the crop.

1835. Distress produced by *failure of the potato crop* in parts of the country. "The rotting of the potatoes in the ground has occasioned a very serious loss in Ireland both last year and this."—*See Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.* In August, £3,000 were given by Government to relieve distress in the west. The turnip crop in England suffered from the wire-worm and turnip-fly.

1836. The general bad harvest caused a rise in every article of food; whole fields of oats remained uncut and

A.D. 1836. green until November. *The potato failure appeared to advance:* £4,518 were expended by Government in the relief of distress in the west and north-west. Some of the people in Donegal "lived on herbs, or by digging up the potatoes before they were half ripe." Potato disease in Scotland.

1838. "Our *potatoes inherit a constitutional weakness* now; the disease is latent in our present breed of potatoes."

1839. *Another failure occurred in the potato crop.* A general failure of the grain crop. £5,441 was expended in relieving distress.

1840. *The potatoes were much injured,* and the crops generally impaired in Leinster and Munster. Great distress in parts of the south and west. The liberties of Dublin in a state approaching to famine. In Ballinasloe and its vicinity several persons were starving. The potato disease appeared in Germany.

1841. The excessive rains and general prevalence of *cold affected* both the grain and *the potato crops.* The markets rose in France. Potatoes were extensively affected in Germany.

1842. June.—Great distress in Kerry, Kildare, and Clare. People were said to be starving in Mayo. Distress was severely felt in Roscommon. Food riots in Cork, Clare, Mayo, and Galway: at Ennis several lives were lost. Famine in Lancashire; unusual distress and food riots in England.

1844. *Partial failures in the potato,* several early crops were destroyed. Great destitution followed, particularly in Galway. The wheat-grub damaged the crops both in England and Scotland

1845. *General potato failure.* The disease, which had manifested itself in North America in 1844, first appeared in Great Britain and Ireland late in the autumn of this year; it also extended throughout Scotland, and was very destructive in Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany. "The potato was gone—the food of an entire nation was cut off—although the effects of the blight upon the crop only became known when the peasantry commenced to dig in the winter store." Sufficient evidence of the imminence of famine existed as to render it necessary for the Government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people. Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the cause of the potato failure. A circular was issued by the Poor Law Commissioners on October 31, authorizing the Guardians of Unions to alter the dietary, and substitute other food for the potato.

„ Famine was reported in Poland, and also in Asia Minor.

1846. *Complete and general potato failure;* dreadful distress throughout all Ireland; people perished from want. In July, parts of the south were reported as a wide waste of putrefying vegetation. It was estima-

ANALYSIS OF FAILURES AND YEARS OF SCARCITY.

Analysis of Failures and Years of Scarcity.

A.D. 1846. ted that sixteen millions' worth of food was lost. On 29th June Sir Robert Peel's bill for the relaxation of duties on foreign corn received the Royal assent. The cost of the roads, presented for under 9 & 10 Vic. c. 107, exceeded the annual rental of some baronies in Ireland. Large subscriptions were collected by local committees throughout Ireland: the sum was doubled by Government. So dreadful was the condition, so great the number, of those seeking employment on the public works, that a man having even one meal a-day was excluded. Subscriptions were also collected in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Western Europe, and in the West and East Indies; also in the United States, Turkey, and even from the Negroes of the West Indies. By the failure of the potato crop "the poor lost their all; many have died from want, disease, and misery." The poor-houses could not contain half the applicants for admission. Many sought them with no other object than to obtain a coffin to be buried in. "Starvation has destroyed every generous sympathy; death is in every hovel; disease and famine—its dread precursors—have fastened on the young and old—the strong and the feeble—the mother and the infant."

1847. *Very extensive potato failure.* Turnips and other green crops were also injured. The wheat crop was, however, good, and saved in fine condition. There was a failure in the beans similar to that in the potato. The seed grain in Clare was wholly consumed for food. Fearful distress followed; numerous deaths from "Starvation were reported." The people were buried without coffins, and in unconsecrated ground. In March reports from the west state that the land was lying wholly neglected, and that there was a total absence of live stock, formerly so numerous there. The deaths in Roscommon were so numerous that there was not sufficient clay in the burial ground to cover the bodies. Whole families were swept away by starvation or fever. The complete stagnation of trade and manufactures caused the distress to be very severe among artizans. There were numbers of strong active labourers willing to work, but unable to find an employer. Advances, amounting to nearly £10,000,000, were made by Parliament. The scarcity was general, extending over all Western Europe, and threatening a famine. In the western districts of Ireland "all hope—and with it, all energy—is gone; the people beg for work or food, and if unsuccessful they lie down and die." Great destitution in Wales.

1848. *Extensive potato failure:* at the end of July and beginning of August the blight was again reported; but not so general as in 1846. Frightful destitution was reported from various parts of the country, and numerous deaths from starvation.

1849. *Potato failure:* the potato disease was reported from various parts of the country; however, the people still throw their whole venture on them; their hearts are set on them as firmly as ever. The number of inquests reported by the Constabulary in which the verdict alleges death to have occurred from want of food, amounted this year to 526. The distress throughout the west of Ireland was very great.

1850. *The potato blight appeared* in some counties; but to only a partial extent. Destitution was still very great in some localities.

1851. *Slight and partial potato failure.*

Section III.—Report upon the Deaths in Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions.

Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions.

Pursuing the order observed in our Report upon the Status of Disease, as well as that adopted in the printed Tables of Deaths, we here present the result of our examination of the deaths which occurred in the Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions of Ireland, from 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851. In the Census of 1841, an attempt was made, for the first time, to tabulate and present, in a Medico-Statistical form, the deaths which occurred in establishments of this description. From the novelty of the inquiry, and the manner in which the registries of many of these institutions were kept, that Report was to a certain degree defective; nevertheless, it afforded an account of 541,166 persons received and treated, and of 35,555 deaths which occurred in these establishments, exclusive of the births and deaths of children in lying-in hospitals, the former of which amounted to 35,131, and the latter to 2,258. Including these two latter items, the Report for 1841 afforded a return of 576,297 receptions, and 37,813 deaths, extrinsic of those in gaols and lunatic asylums. These returns, having been guaranteed by medical authority, possessed a special value in the consideration of the diseases and mortality of the country at large at that time.

Guided by the experience acquired by our predecessors, and believing that some advance had been made in the mode of keeping hospital registries, we constructed and issued to the enumerators two query sheets, "Form F, No. 1," and "Form F, No. 2." The former we have already described, and reported upon the

result of the information acquired by it, in the volume upon "The Status of Disease." By the second we required the name, age, sex, the rank, profession or occupation, the locality from whence admitted, the cause of death, the year, and also the season in which such took place. The chief addition in this form to that issued in 1841, consisted in the insertion of a column for the "Season—as Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter," by which we hoped to acquire a knowledge of the prevalence and mortality of particular diseases at particular periods of the year.

For the reasons assigned at page 350, and owing to the circumstance of the seasons being fixed by certain festivals to which the remnants of some ancient and remarkable usages still appertain—as the festival of St. Bridget, at the commencement of spring—that of May-day for the beginning of summer—the modern Bealltaine, on the 21st of June, marking Midsummer; Lammas-day and Garlick-Sunday, denoting the commencement of harvest, in August—and All-Hallows, at the 1st of November, fixing the winter quarter—this query is likely to have been answered with greater fidelity by the people at large than that as to the year in which the death occurred. These observations, however, are more apposite to the returns received upon "Form A" than to those forms supplied from hospitals, where written records are preserved; we shall, however, again refer to the subject in our Report upon the Deaths of the country at large.

Under the present section are included General Hospitals, Infirmaries, Fever Hospitals, and Special Hospitals for the treatment of a particular class of the community, or for special diseases. The deaths in Gaols are considered in a separate section.

General Hospitals.

The General Hospitals, in the metropolis and some large provincial towns, have been for the most part erected and endowed by private means, though some are at present altogether supported by the state, and others receive annual Parliamentary grants in addition to their private resources;—they number seventeen, including the Hospital of the Constabulary Depôt. Their origin, circumstances, and amount of accommodation have been already explained in the Report upon the Status of Disease, p. 89, and table, p. 96. In their wards are treated cases of every description, and, with a few exceptions, they afford the chief source of clinical instruction for the Irish School of Medicine.

The exceptions to the foregoing are,—First, the Royal Naval Hospital at Haulbowline, established by the Government, and opened on the 17th November, 1843, for the treatment of "the sick officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron on the Irish station"—and as that portion of the community was enumerated in the population of Ireland on the night on which the Census was taken, the deaths of the same class come into our returns on the like principle. Secondly, the Royal Infirmary of Kilmainham Hospital, for discharged soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army,—a permanently resident portion of the population, and in nowise included in the Military stationed in Ireland of whom the Irish Census Commission took no cognizance, as they were included in the English Returns. The third is the *Maison de Santé*, in the city of Dublin, a private institution; and the fourth, the Constabulary Depôt Hospital in the Phœnix Park, county of Dublin, which is used solely as a convalescent hospital for the Police force in the adjoining barracks, also a permanently resident portion of the population, but the members of which, in all cases of serious illness, are treated in Steevens' hospital; no deaths have occurred in that hospital. These four institutions are not concerned in clinical teaching;—they are only adapted to certain classes, and do not afford general hospital relief to the mass of the community in those districts not otherwise provided with in-door medical relief.

The Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, in the vicinity of Dublin, comes under the class of General Hospitals; it was, however, closed in 1849 and 1850, but was re-opened on the 1st of January, 1851, and contained patients on the night on which the enumeration of the people was made.

In the Census of 1841 the table for General Hospitals embraced the Poor-houses of Belfast, Clonmel, Ennis, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Waterford (Glen), and Wexford, which then existed under former Acts of Parliament or had local means of support, all of which have since come under the control of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, and have merged into the general Workhouse system.

The House of Industry, in Dublin city, was closed in 1840, that of Limerick in 1841. The hospitals for Incurables at Dublin and Waterford have been trans-

General Hospitals.

ferred to the section devoted to the consideration of Charitable Institutions. The Adelaide Hospital, Dublin city, was closed since 1841, and no record of its deaths or receptions could be obtained. The Cork Foundling Hospital, not being a Sanitary

Table of Receptions and

County or City.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Date of Erection or Opening.	1831 to 1841. Receptions. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Deaths. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Mortality on Receptions. One in	From the 6th of June, 1841. 1841, 208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.	Deaths.
Belfast Town,	General Hospital,[a]	1794	8,445	8,863	17,308	1,076	904	1,980	8·74	175	15	300	27	294	28	297	26	383	54
Cork County,	The Royal Naval Hospital, Haulbowline,	1843	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	121	4	124	11
Dublin City,	The Royal Hospital Infirmary, Kilmainham,[b]	1684	.	.	.	146	5	151	.	64	2	112	16	105	14	107	19	113	19
,,	The Charitable Infirmary, or Jervis-street Hospital,	1728	2,628	1,264	4,607	213	121	334	13·79	254	21	444	21	460	25	600	20	531	22
,,	Steevens' Hospital,	1733	10,635	5,008	15,643	595	323	918	17·04	811	22	1,495	55	2,135	71	1,918	65	2,036	68
,,	Mercer's Hospital,	1734	4,431	2,898	7,329	295	174	469	15·62	550	21	565	48	565	30	570	42	650	43
,,	Meath Hospital, and County of Dublin Infirmary,	1756	8,806	6,247	15,053	794	355	1,149	13·1	767	50	1,361	80	1,263	46	1,385	63	1,366	70
,,	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,[c]	1807	4,160	3,964	8,124	373	295	668	12·16	364	39	682	53	621	37	713	37	742	57
,,	Richmond Surgical Hospital.	1811	9,288	5,144	14,432	574	303	877	16·45	737	29	1,340	40	1,426	48	1,559	41	1,563	43
,,	Whitworth Chronic Hospital,	1817	4,504	4,379	8,883	909	818	1,727	5·14	635	57	1,100	117	1,057	80	1,166	105	1,183	81
,,	Maison de Santé,	1817	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	37	2	32	3	41	1	42	1	40	3
,,	Whitworth, Drumcondra,[d]	1818	719	819	1,538	68	81	149	10·32	86	6	135	5	156	9	154	6	158	5
,,	The City of Dublin Hospital,	1832	2,586	1,238	3,824	180	103	283	13·51	299	20	519	16	468	20	525	24	510	37
,,	St. Vincent's Hospital,	1834	844	1,875	2,719	82	148	230	11·71	286	15	472	26	590	42	714	64	677	57
Dublin County,	The Constabulary Depot Hospital, Phœnix Park,[e]	1843	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	606	.	793	.	990	.
Limerick City,	Barrington's Hospital,[f]	1831	1,936	1,145	3,081	214	110	324	9·5	154	8	123	10	106	11	166	8	148	11
Waterford City,	General (Leper) Hospital,	1211	3,212	2,324	5,536	189	119	308	17·97	351	10	640	22	699	22	644	21	639	35
	Total,[g]		62,194	45,168	108,077	5,708	3,859	9,571	11·48	5,570	317	9,320	539	10,666	486	11,474	546	11,853	616

a The Belfast General Hospital's returns from 1831 to 1841 embraced the deaths in the Fever wards of that institution, whilst in the present case they are given separately, and are included in the Fever Hospital tables.

b The high rate of mortality to receptions in the Royal Hospital Infirmary is to be accounted for by the fact of all patients being infirm old men, most of whom are received into hospital in an incurable state.

c It was stated in the Report upon the Status of Disease, upon the authority of the return had from Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, that it was opened in 1814. It is generally so stated in books and even in the "Annals of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital," published by one of the professors attached to that institution; but on referring to the "Report upon certain Charitable Institutions in the City of Dublin," by J. D. Latouche, W. Disney, and G. Renny, we find it was opened so early as the 4th of December, 1807. (See p. 87.) It afforded temporary accommodation for Fever patients during the months of August, September, October, and November, 1847. It was closed from 6th July to 1st November in the year 1850.

The Union Workhouses of Dublin (North and South), as well as those at Cork, Londonderry, Lisburn, and Lurgan, were the only establishments of the kind included in the Table of General Hospitals in 1841, the Poor Law system not having then come into full operation in Ireland.* Such institutions are now enumerated under a separate section. On the other hand, the Haulbowline Royal Naval Hospital, the *Maison de Santé*, the Dublin Constabulary Depôt Hospital, and the Infirmary of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, have been added to this class—the three first-named having been established since 1841, and the

* In addition to the Union Workhouses classed with the General Hospitals in the Census Report of 1841, viz. Clonmel, (the deaths in which were included with those that occurred in the House of Industry there, which existed previous to the opening of the Workhouse, and into which it merged,) Cork, Dublin (N. and S.), Lisburn, Londonderry, and Lurgan, and also those of Balrothery, Belfast, and Waterford, the deaths of which were included in the several counties in which they are situated—the following Union Workhouses had been opened previous to the 6th of June, 1841: Castlederg, Dunshaughlin, Kilmallock, Limerick, and Newcastle. The annexed table shows the date of their opening, as well as the receptions, and the numbers that died in them prior to the taking of the population returns in 1841.

Unions.	Date of Opening.	From Opening to 6th of June, 1841. Admissions. Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths. Males.	Females.	Total.
Castlederg,	2nd March, 1841,	61	95	156	.	1	1
Dunshaughlin,	17th May, 1841,	21	16	37	.	2	2
Kilmallock,*	29th March, 1841,	99	101	200	2	.	2
Limerick,	20th May, 1841,	331	401	732	1	.	1
Newcastle,	15th March, 1841,	122	118	240	.	.	.
	Total,	634	731	1,365	3	3	6

* Return of Admissions extend only from 29th March to 20th May. No record from 20th May to 6th June.

Institution, the deaths which occurred in it are now included among the general deaths of that city; and the Clonmel Infirmary has been transferred from the section for General Hospitals to that for Infirmaries.

ATHS in General Hospitals.

HE 30TH OF MARCH, 1851.

1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851, 89 Days.		Total Receptions.			Total Deaths.			Mortality on Receptions.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	County or City.
	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
436	57	436	56	454	40	681	107	697	59	207	15	2,431	1,929	4,360	293	191	484	9·01	General Hospital,	Belfast Town.
181	6	163	11	243	19	226	14	102	7	57	5	1,239	.	1,239	79	.	79	15·68	The Royal Naval Hospital, Haulbowline,	Cork County.
101	21	109	34	103	27	98	21	101	13	48	6	1,061	.	1,061	192	.	192	5·53	The Royal Hospital Infirmary, Kilmainham,	Dublin City.
537	40	545	24	555	23	518	19	557	37	135	7	3,518	1,618	5,136	175	84	259	19·83	The Charitable Infirmary, or Jervis-street Hospital,	,,
238	72	2,567	86	2,448	99	2,312	99	2,014	77	511	21	15,798	4,737	20,535	544	191	735	27·94	Steevens' Hospital,	,,
593	42	604	56	690	48	595	34	670	31	673	12	3,929	2,796	6,725	235	172	407	16·52	Mercer's Hospital,	,,
465	83	1,442	122	1,294	89	1,367	95	1,298	69	304	29	8,535	4,777	13,312	549	267	816	16·31	Meath Hospital, and County of Dublin Infirmary,	,,
393	71	1,218	112	703	64	513	28	304	23	669	17	3,577	3,845	7,422	332	206	538	13·8	Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,	,,
381	66	1,453	74	1,404	56	1,525	58	1,394	45	296	8	9,407	4,673	14,080	354	154	508	27·72	Richmond Surgical Hospital,	,,
164	86	1,123	124	1,157	91	1,258	107	1,233	102	238	34	6,101	5,213	11,314	555	429	984	11·5	Whitworth Chronic Hospital,	,,
39	1	40	1	32	2	90	7	144	1	70	.	572	35	607	19	3	22	27·59	Maison de Santé,	,,
133	9	155	6	73	6	.	.	.	.	13	1	472	591	1,063	24	29	53	20·06	Whitworth, Drumcondra,	,,
527	30	493	35	454	29	445	29	435	19	123	5	3,240	1,558	4,798	168	96	264	18·17	The City of Dublin Hospital,	,,
538	65	676	50	608	44	729	63	605	49	192	10	2,114	4,073	6,187	210	275	485	12·76	St. Vincent's Hospital,	,,
485	.	1,762	.	1,580	.	1,360	.	1,224	.	419	.	10,221	.	10,221	.	.	.	.	The Constabulary Depot Hospital, Phœnix Park,	Dublin County.
269	14	171	21	157	10	323	14	326	24	331	6	1,285	989	2,274	84	53	137	16·6	Barrington's Hospital,	Limerick City.
521	33	300	12	342	20	344	24	358	18	89	3	2,936	1,991	4,927	146	74	220	22·4	General (Leper) Hospital,	Waterford City.
601	696	13,257	824	12,297	667	12,384	719	11,462	594	4,377	179	76,436	38,825	115,261	3,959	2,224	6,183	16·99	Total.	

[a] The Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, was closed from the 19th of August, 1848, to 1st January, 1851.
[b] The Constabulary Depot Hospital is merely used as a Convalescent House: all severe cases are sent to Steevens' Hospital. No deaths occurred in it from its opening to March, 1851.
[c] The returns of receptions and deaths from Barrington's Hospital are exclusive of those who were admitted and died from Fever and Cholera in the sheds attached to it in 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.
[d] The calculations in this and the following tables, as to proportions of deaths to receptions, are made exclusive of such hospitals as only give the receptions or deaths, but both.

last finding, we conceive, in this table, a more appropriate place than among any other class of sanitary institutions in Ireland.

Owing to the great changes which have taken place in the Sanitary and Charitable Institutions of Ireland during the ten years upon which it is our duty to report, it will not appear remarkable that the amount of deaths in this class should vary from 13,052 for the period ending 6th June, 1841, to 6,183 for the imperfect decade ending the 30th of March, 1851. This decrease of deaths we have already partially accounted for by the number of institutions classed as General Hospitals in the former period, which are not now included under the same head. Taking, however, the hospitals individually, the number of deaths vary considerably in the two periods, and this arises not so much from the healthiness or morbidity of the institutions, as from peculiar circumstances influencing their amount of receptions, &c.

The foregoing table shows the receptions and deaths in this class of institutions during the decennial period ending in June, 1841, compared with that included in the present Census inquiry; and from this we learn that the total receptions, exclusive of those into the Constabulary Depôt Hospital,* were 105,040 and the deaths 6,183, or 1 in every 16·99 upon those admitted.

As we already stated, the Statistical inquiry instituted in 1841 into the circumstances of the hospitals of Ireland was the first attempt of the kind in this country, as the returns then received both as to receptions and deaths were, owing to the defective state of the registries, in many instances incomplete. These deficiencies in the records of hospitals and public institutions are set forth in the notes to the several tables at pages lxii to lxv of the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in the Census volume for that decade. We have reason to believe that the careful inquiries then made into the records of public institutions have been attended

* No deaths having occurred in the Constabulary Depôt Hospital, the receptions, amounting to 10,221, form no element in the foregoing calculations. This remark applies to all similar calculations throughout this Report.

General Hospitals.

with a beneficial effect, for, with few exceptions, the queries which we sent out upon the present occasion were answered satisfactorily.

Many difficulties beset the question of calculations made upon the deaths compared with the receptions into hospitals of any class; and so many circumstances should be taken into account in order to make a fair proportion—such as the class of diseases received, whether acute or chronic, or accidents, the average length of time spent by each patient in hospital, &c.—that totally independent of locality or amount of professional aid, hospital returns must vary much, and calculations of this nature should be received with caution, for the most useful institutions are often those which present, compared with their receptions, the greatest amount of mortality; because to these the most severe and urgent cases flock. Yet, when calculations such as the foregoing can be compared for any two periods, supposing the circumstances to remain nearly the same, they really become of value. Science is hourly progressing, the healing art is making rapid strides in the alleviation of human suffering, and attention has of late been particularly called to the sewerage, ventilation, cleanliness, and other sanitary regulations of public institutions, so that a decreased mortality might naturally be expected in the present, compared with the former period in which those inquiries were made. This proportion, we are happy to report, holds good throughout all the general hospitals in Ireland. The improved condition of the people, morally and physically, of the dwellings they live in, of the towns they inhabit, their greater sobriety, and also the circumstance of the lowest class of the population (the most favourable recipients for infection and the worst subjects for disease), being provided for in the Workhouses, may have, to a certain degree, assisted in conducing to this decreased mortality in general hospitals.

General Hospitals afford, however, no criterion as to the mortality in Ireland, or the diseases, epidemic or endemial, in this country, nor of the diseases peculiar to the locality in which such institutions are located—as a large number of cases are sent to the general hospitals from distant country parts, or are admitted for the purpose of clinical instruction. Since the opening of the Union Workhouses throughout the country the general hospitals have been relieved of a large number of chronic and incurable cases with which they were crowded in former times.

The deaths in general hospitals have been arranged in four tables (see Part V., Vol. II., p. 2 to 14). Table I. shows the number and causes of deaths in each hospital by sexes.—Table II. gives the deaths by sexes, diseases, and ages—from 1 to 5 in single years, and from 5 years and upwards in quinquennial periods; but upon a somewhat different principle to that adopted in 1841. In the Census Report, for that period, the fifth year was included among the single years; the first quinquennial period was embraced under the expression "six to ten," and the second under "eleven to fifteen;"— whilst we have now given the single years up to the age of four, inclusive, so that the first quinquennial period embraces the years "five and under ten," and so on in succession. This mode has been adopted as being preferable to that used in 1841, for the reasons specified in our Report upon the Ages and Education of the population, Part IV.

In 1,080 instances the ages were unspecified, for the causes stated in the foot notes at page 8 of the tables of deaths. We trust that an element so necessary in an hospital registry as the insertion of the age will, for the future, be adopted in those institutions in which this record was on the occasion of the present inquiry found so defective.

No. III. Table of Deaths, Vol. II., shows the result of the superadded inquiry upon the hospital forms, and gives the deaths from each disease, not only by years, but by seasons; an inquiry which, if followed out, cannot fail of effecting good, both in a medical point of view, and as regards the welfare of the community at large. The details of Deaths from particular diseases will be explained in the General Summary of Deaths by Diseases and Ages for the hospitals and sanitary institutions at large.

Table IV., Vol. II., specifies the deaths, irrespective of disease, by years, ages, and seasons, from which may be learned the time when mortality was rife at particular ages. The summary of all these investigations and tables it is hoped may aid in advancing the science of vital statistics.

Subsequent to the reception of the Census Returns in 1851, we issued a circular to all the hospitals, requesting information as to the date of opening, means of support, number capable of being accommodated, and number and sexes of persons who received benefit therefrom in each year.

General Hospitals.

The deaths in these institutions were—from epidemic diseases, 917, including 442 from fever, and 107 from dysentery; diseases of the brain and nervous system, 387, of which 109 were from paralysis; of the circulating organs, 365, including 249 from heart disease; of the respiratory organs, 1,560, among which there were by consumption, 638; bronchitis, 398; and pneumonia, 195; of diseases of the digestive organs, 955, including 601 from dropsy; of the urinary organs, 166; of the generative, 46; of the locomotive, 380; and of the tegumentary system, 86. Diseases of uncertain seat produced death in 417 instances; violent or sudden deaths numbered 494, including 296 from the effects of burns or scalds. It is to be regretted that in the present day, when diagnosis and pathology have attained so high a standard, there should be returns from hospitals of this description, mostly used as schools for clinical instruction, in which the cause of death was unspecified in as many as 410 instances.

Infirmaries.

The Infirmaries hold throughout the country parts somewhat the same place as the general hospitals in the metropolis and large provincial towns, but do not usually receive patients labouring under fever or infectious diseases of a pestilential character. The table upon the two following pages exhibits the receptions and deaths in Infirmaries from 1831 to 1841, and the receptions and deaths, year by year, from 1841 to 1851. The hospitals of this class number thirty-five, one of which exists in each county in Ireland, except Dublin and Waterford—the Meath Hospital being also the County of Dublin Infirmary in the former instance, and the Leper Hospital, in the city of Waterford, supplying the place of this class of institution in the latter. In the county of Wicklow there are two Infirmaries:—at Baltinglass and in Wicklow town.* In the county of Tipperary a portion of the Fever Hospital at Clonmel "set apart for the admission of severe accidents occurring in that town," and supported by private funds, is denominated the Clonmel Infirmary;—the County Infirmary is at Cashel. The town of Drogheda is provided with an Infirmary, and in the city of Cork there are two hospitals of this denomination—the North Cork and the South Cork Charitable Infirmaries. At Middletown Tynan, county Armagh, a compartment of the Fever Hospital, supported by Bishop Sterne's Charities, is likewise used as an Infirmary; but as no division of the cases admitted could be obtained, it is enumerated among the Fever Hospitals. In the accompanying Table the number of these institutions, with their receptions and deaths during the periods embraced in the former and present Census, is expressed.

It must be remembered, that, as already stated, the tables for hospitals published in 1841 were, in many respects, defective, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the records of public sanitary institutions at that time. The Meath Hospital, then included among the infirmaries, has been now inserted in the Table of General Hospitals. Giving the receptions and deaths of such hospitals as are included in both periods, the following table shows a return of 112,836 receptions and 4,853 deaths for the period ending upon the 6th of June, 1841, with a proportionate mortality on the receptions of 1 in 23·25; and for the partial decade ending on the 30th of March, 1851, the receptions into the same institutions were 182,058 and the deaths 6,064; the mortality on the receptions being as low as 1 in 30·15—a manifest improvement upon the former period. The history of these institutions, as well as the number of the sick which they contained upon the night the Census was taken, have been already given in our Report upon the Status of Disease, page 94, and Table, page 96.

The deaths in infirmaries are arranged in tables similar to those given for general hospitals, and extend from pages 15 to 28 of Vol. II., Part V., of this Report. The causes of death in these institutions are reported on in the Summary of Hospitals, and in the General Analysis of the Tables of Deaths.

Fever Hospitals.

Fever Hospitals.—Owing to the peculiar circumstances of this class of institution and the great changes which have taken place therein during the period over which it is our duty to inquire, it is not possible to state with accuracy the

* The Baltinglass Infirmary was instituted in 1817, in consequence of a legislative enactment, passed in 1814, rendering it lawful to have a second County Infirmary established in localities where one institution of the kind did not afford general relief; and the county Wicklow being divided into two parts, viz., east and west, by a chain of high mountains, the western side was (previous to 1817) left without any infirmary accommodation, or any advantage from the original County Infirmary at Wicklow town, which is situated at the eastern side of the mountains. The Baltinglass Infirmary has not received any parliamentary grant, but has been supported by Grand Jury presentments, subscriptions, and donations; it can accommodate eight males and eight females.

TABLE showing RECEPTIONS and DEATHS in

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, &c.	LOCALITIES.	1831 TO 1841. RECEPTIONS. Males.	Fem.	Total.	DEATHS. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Ratio of Mortality to Receptions. One in	FROM THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1841. 1841, 208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.	Deaths.	1846. Receptions.	Deaths.
LEINSTER:																				
Carlow,	Carlow,	1,168	526	1,694	29	18	47	36·04	169	4	248	14	337	6	303	13	292	4	374	10
Drogheda,	Drogheda,	581	271	852	53	22	75	11·36	70	3	90	8	106	13	90	7	101	8	106	4
Kildare,	Kildare,	1,587	694	2,281	47	37	84	27·15	269	9	524	10	476	12	502	16	454	18	492	20
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny City,	2,416	1,770	4,186	195	115	310	13·5	365	13	439	35	378	28	342	26	406	23	293	18
King's,	Tullamore,	3,262	1,131	4,393	88	27	115	38·2	269	6	435	7	532	11	498	8	607	8	565	9
Longford,	Longford,	1,015	611	1,626	27	5	32	50·81	153	4	252	7	335	3	324	3	411	6	374	10
Louth,	Dundalk,[a]	2,250	787	3,037	71	30	101	30·06		14	547	19	550	19	606	15	642	11	599	18
Meath,	Navan,	1,800	1,001	2,801	104	52	156	17·95	173	7	208	19	312	7	338	14	350	15	378	14
Queen's,	Maryborough,	5,492	2,725	8,217	229	89	318	25·83	461	20	992	21	1,022	38	886	29	841	18	850	30
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	2,515	1,029	3,544	59	18	77	46·02	304	4	470	4	423	7	521	7	570	8	635	13
Wexford,	Wexford,	1,390	843	2,233	83	51	134	18·6	184	2	290	13	327	8	340	10	500	11	735	8
Wicklow,	Baltinglass,	393	233	626	12	8	20	32·3	51	1	86	1	108	3	85	3	115	4	120	3
Do.,	Wicklow,	.	.	1,973	95	25	120	16·44	294	13	276	16	287	7	273	10	278	11	290	17
	Total Leinster,	23,869	11,621	37,463	1,092	497	1,589	23·58	2,762	100	4,937	174	5,193	162	5,110	161	5,567	145	5,795	174
MUNSTER:																				
Clare,	Ennis,	3,669	1,865	5,534	154	81	235	23·54	658	18	946	23	993	14	1,159	25	1,178	25	1,384	23
Cork City,	North Cork,	3,337	2,234	5,571	190	123	313	17·79	424	15	564	34	647	35	745	39	759	45	909	51
Do.,	South Cork,	2,768	1,741	4,509	212	92	304	14·83	363	14	359	30	497	24	648	17	628	30	631	16
Cork,	Mallow,	2,101	751	2,852	85	35	120	23·76	128	5	222	9	191	5	25	.	104	4	185	4
Kerry,	Tralee,	1,753	871	2,624	51	33	84	31·23	207	10	361	9	362	13	431	12	434	14	409	11
Limerick,	Limerick City,	3,619	1,593	5,212	225	72	297	17·54	479	21	918	44	923	31	1,022	24	1,114	37	1,099	37
Tipperary,	Cashel,	2,196	713	2,819	128	44	172	16·38	251	11	523	21	582	20	672	19	476	29	604	28
Do.,	Clonmel,	66	30	96	11	4	15	6·4	5	.	13	2	9	6	15	4	23	1	13	.
	Total Munster,	19,419	9,798	29,217	1,056	484	1,540	18·97	2,515	94	3,906	172	4,204	148	4,717	140	4,716	185	5,234	170
ULSTER:																				
Antrim,	Lisburn,	2,253	1,100	3,353	91	33	124	27·04	213	8	440	9	468	21	432	13	557	11	619	17
Armagh,	Armagh,	3,597	1,876	5,473	115	57	172	31·81	359	6	734	18	760	19	767	21	754	18	789	38
Cavan,	Cavan,[a]	3,001	1,318	4,319	72	47	119	36·21	557	5	543	15	605	21	593	15	604	8	608	10
Donegal,	Lifford,	1,097	656	1,753	96	49	145	12·08	194	14	375	17	383	12	393	18	432	10	547	24
Down,	Downpatrick,	1,594	846	2,440	79	66	145	16·13	195	11	514	14	583	18	573	21	608	16	677	14
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	1,651	966	2,617	55	30	85	30·78	159	9	549	1	555	16	521	10	601	12	606	24
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	3,533	2,955	6,488	180	133	313	20·72	703	23	789	32	760	25	761	30	927	36	1,097	44
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	1,699	1,056	2,755	84	37	121	22·76	234	7	503	12	507	16	539	17	502	13	530	14
Tyrone,	Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
	Total Ulster,	18,425	10,773	29,198	772	452	1,224	23·85	2,614	83	4,447	118	4,621	148	4,579	145	4,985	124	5,473	197
CONNAUGHT:																				
Galway,	Galway,	2,068	647	2,715	48	24	72	37·7	190	2	363	6	376	15	438	16	425	16	364	19
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	2,481	1,095	3,576	52	23	75	47·68	275	5	502	14	513	6	501	9	461	8	532	16
Mayo,	Castlebar,	2,385	853	3,738	105	26	131	28·53	278	11	496	20	545	14	561	12	597	10	534	6
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	3,352	1,313	4,665	76	23	99	47·12	379	12	641	24	558	11	739	14	710	12	678	26
Sligo,	Sligo,	1,594	670	2,264	97	26	123	18·4	247	11	510	8	581	5	598	14	732	23	610	12
	Total Connaught,	12,380	4,578	16,958	378	122	500	33·92	1,369	41	2,512	72	2,573	51	2,837	65	2,925	69	2,718	79
	GENERAL TOTAL,	74,093	36,770	112,836	3,298	1,555	4,853	23·25	9,260	318	15,802	536	16,591	509	17,243	511	18,193	523	19,220	620

a The sexes were not distinguished in the returns of admissions into the Louth and Cavan Infirmaries between 1841 and 1851.

FEVER HOSPITALS.

precise number which existed at any one period between 1841 and 1851. We have received an account of 344 hospitals—122 permanent and 222 temporary—each of which existed at some time during the period between the former and the present Census. According to the Report of the Commissioners, in 1841, there were throughout the kingdom 91 fever hospitals, established under Acts of Parliament in force at that period, and supported chiefly by county grants, although some few possessed private funds; others were carried on by the bounty of individuals, and that in Cork-street (in part) and the Hardwicke, both in the city of Dublin, were supported by annual Parliamentary grants. Of these 91 fever hospitals, forty-two have ceased to exist as independent institutions, or have become connected with Workhouses.

In consequence of the unparalleled increase of fever, resulting from the great epidemic, which was coeval with the period of blight and famine, of which the details are given in the Table of Pestilences from the years 1840 to 1851, increased accommodation for people labouring under infectious diseases became necessary. Notwithstanding the general diffusion of Workhouses containing hospitals for the treatment of their inmates, it became requisite in order to meet the pressing necessity of the period, and the wide spread of fever, to erect as many as 222 temporary hospitals during the years 1847, '48, and '49, under the Act 10 Vict. cap. 7, besides which, according to the Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 92, fever hospitals

INFIRMARIES from 1831 to the 30th March, 1851.

TO THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1851.

1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851, 89 Days.		TOTAL RECEPTIONS.			TOTAL DEATHS.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	LOCALITIES.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, &c.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
																		LEINSTER:
355	20	349	6	336	8	410	5	97	3	2,342	928	3,270	72	21	93	35·16	Carlow, . . .	Carlow.
103	6	136	8	91	4	103	7	52	2	771	273	1,044	51	19	70	14·91	Drogheda, . .	Drogheda.
630	25	650	14	603	15	563	7	128	8	3,749	1,542	5,291	115	39	154	34·36	Kildare, . . .	Kildare.
313	23	368	18	357	27	406	33	442	6	2,150	1,949	4,099	167	83	250	16·4	Kilkenny City, .	Kilkenny.
666	11	736	9	805	13	723	10	170	3	4,160	1,846	6,006	66	29	95	63·22	Tullamore, . .	King's.
332	5	343	4	293	5	368	11	97	3	1,946	1,336	3,282	39	22	61	53·8	Longford, . .	Longford.
627	17	663	13	591	9	534	9	130	1	*.	.	5,489	88	57	145	41·90	Dundalk, . .	Louth.
648	29	508	22	539	23	538	10	128	2	2,815	1,385	4,200	103	59	162	25·93	Navan, . . .	Meath.
730	26	679	26	635	14	662	16	157	1	5,304	2,613	7,917	157	82	239	33·12	Maryborough, . .	Queen's.
696	18	747	11	726	16	688	14	318	3	3,874	2,224	6,098	75	30	105	58·04	Mullingar, . .	Westmeath.
614	13	652	10	599	10	628	15	577	.	3,476	1,970	5,446	65	35	100	54·46	Wexford, . .	Wexford.
122	7	95	1	90	3	100	5	32	1	629	375	1,004	23	9	32	31·37	Baltinglass, . .	Wicklow.
286	18	302	14	289	17	340	8	70	4	2,223	762	2,985	96	39	135	22·11	Wicklow, . .	Do.
6,122	218	6,230	156	5,954	164	6,063	150	2,898	37	33,439	17,203	56,131	1,117	524	1,641	34·50	Total Leinster.	
																		MUNSTER:
1,520	49	1,594	57	1,596	36	1,583	27	339	11	8,309	4,641	12,950	204	104	308	42·05	Ennis, . . .	Clare.
796	186	941	66	944	48	954	46	219	14	5,217	2,685	7,902	395	184	579	13·65	North Cork, . .	Cork City.
1,102	101	684	26	654	9	723	47	165	3	4,561	1,893	6,454	219	98	317	20·36	South Cork, . .	Do.
171	19	88	8	39	3	33	3	3	.	933	251	1,184	47	13	60	19·73	Mallow, . . .	Cork.
366	22	384	17	367	15	365	8	102	1	2,461	1,327	3,788	85	47	132	28·70	Tralee, . . .	Kerry.
925	46	885	27	677	26	757	22	196	8	5,773	3,222	8,995	235	88	323	27·85	Limerick City, .	Limerick.
601	29	535	25	533	46	544	36	121	7	3,802	1,640	5,442	182	89	271	20·08	Cashel, . . .	Tipperary.
21	2	22	1	10	3	13	.	2	1	110	36	146	15	5	20	7·3	Clonmel, . .	Do.
5,502	454	5,128	227	4,820	186	4,972	189	1,147	45	31,166	15,695	46,861	1,382	628	2,010	23 31	Total Munster.	
																		ULSTER:
457	16	332	8	440	17	525	9	115	5	3,027	1,571	4,598	90	44	134	34·31	Lisburn, . . .	Antrim.
1,023	43	808	25	746	17	892	21	215	3	5,212	2,635	7,847	156	73	229	34·27	Armagh, . . .	Armagh.
564	33	609	16	568	17	628	15	424	4	*.	.	6,303	107	52	159	39·64	Cavan, . . .	Cavan.
637	39	566	22	550	21	589	23	199	8	3,351	1,514	4,865	138	70	208	23·39	Lifford, . . .	Donegal.
654	38	708	22	730	12	768	22	205	3	4,177	2,038	6,215	116	75	191	32·54	Downpatrick, . .	Down.
501	24	602	10	781	9	832	15	207	2	3,090	2,824	5,914	87	42	129	45·84	Enniskillen, . .	Fermanagh.
903	24	907	21	854	33	942	38	243	8	6,744	2,142	8,886	206	108	314	28·30	Londonderry, . .	Londonderry.
642	33	726	27	641	16	638	15	154	8	3,524	2,092	5,616	111	67	178	31·55	Monaghan, . .	Monaghan.
589	32	531	20	691	14	721	28	226	5	1,874	884	2,758	71	40	111	27·86	Omagh, . . .	Tyrone.
5,970	282	5,789	171	6,001	156	6,535	183	1,988	46	30,999	15,700	53,002	1,082	571	1,653	32·30	Total Ulster.	
																		CONNAUGHT:
375	25	417	18	326	9	554	15	158	3	2,798	1,188	3,986	108	36	144	27·68	Galway, . . .	Galway.
492	23	509	16	504	10	487	8	116	2	3,469	1,423	4,892	82	35	117	41·81	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim.
528	28	554	21	514	21	581	13	119	5	3,803	1,504	5,307	121	40	161	32·96	Castlebar, . .	Mayo.
568	42	491	14	650	18	598	15	187	3	4,267	1,932	6,199	137	54	191	32·46	Roscommon, . .	Roscommon.
685	15	562	23	551	20	463	12	141	4	3,301	2,379	5,680	103	44	147	38·64	Sligo, . . .	Sligo.
2,648	133	2,533	92	2,545	78	2,683	63	721	17	17,638	8,426	26,064	551	209	760	34·29	Total Connaught.	
20,242	1,087	19,680	646	19,320	584	20,253	585	6,254	145	113,242	57,024	182,058	4,132	1,932	6,064	30·15	GENERAL TOTAL.	

FEVER HOSPITALS.

were established in connexion with the Workhouses, some of which were the old institutions reported upon by our predecessors in 1841.

As the records of those hospitals, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, were not required, either by the state or by any public body, year by year,—owing to the general disorganization of society,—from the extensive emigration of those connected with such institutions, and the great mortality, even of the officers of these establishments (persons supposed to be almost proof against infection); from the fact that all temporary hospitals had ceased to exist long prior to the time when our duties commenced; and as in many instances most imperfect records were kept, as well as for the reasons set forth at page 35 of our introductory remarks, the difficulties attending this investigation at first appeared to be insurmountable. After, however, a very extensive and minute inquiry, through the constabulary, and by the effective and gratuitous information afforded by the members of the medical profession, we have been enabled to report upon every fever hospital which existed in Ireland from 1841 to 1851, although, in some instances, (as set forth in the notes to Table I., Vol. II.,) we were unable to procure a record of deaths, but these were rare exceptions.

The following Table, constructed upon the same principle as those for General Hospitals and Infirmaries, shows the receptions and deaths in Fever Hospitals from 1831 to 1851:—

Table showing Receptions and Deaths in Fever

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	1831 to 1841. Receptions. Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Ratio of Mortality to Receptions. One in	From the 6th of June, 1841, to 1841. 208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.	Deaths.	1846. Receptions.	Deaths.
Leinster:																				
Carlow County,	Tullow,	695	797	1,492	46	49	95	15·7	125	5	180	7	209	6	244	14	173	6	149	14
	Carlow,	619	803	1,422	57	56	113	14·07	61	3	254	17	236	12	656	46	334	21	230	9
	Bagenalstown,	117	127	244	4	6	10	24·4	115	8	234	9	138	4	363	16	186	16	229	14
	Borris,	216	263	479	8	11	19	25·21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	One Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,647	1,990	3,637	115	122	237	15·35	301	16	668	33	583	22	1,263	76	693	43	608	37
Drogheda Town,	One Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City,	The Hardwicke,	8,717	10,018	18,735	1054	770	1,824	10·27	622	59	1,573	97	1,551	98	1,769	110	2,413	152	2,630	284
	Cork-street,	15,916	30,657	46,573	1575	1965	3,540	13·15	1,676	112	2,319	183	2,409	203	2,840	209	2,915	259	3,744	329
	Two Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	24,633	40,675	65,308	2629	2735	5,364	12·18	2,298	171	3,872	280	3,960	301	4,609	319	5,328	411	6,374	533
Dublin County,	Rathdown, or Kingstown,	976	449	1,425	45	24	69	20·65	127	4	104	9	178	7	164	10	139	11	144	3
	One Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	976	449	1,425	45	24	69	20·65	127	4	104	9	178	7	164	10	139	11	144	3
Kildare County,	Kilcullen,	310	331	641	31	14	45	40·06	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Naas,	951	842	1,793	107	63	170	10·54	150	.	120	.	100	.	258	.	201	.	131	.
	Celbridge,	433	301	734	29	27	56	13·1	65	2	104	6	78	4	75	2	83	4	146	13
	Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	4	211	17	202	19	475	31	425	15	314	14
	Two Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,694	1,474	3,168	167	104	271	11·69	277	6	435	23	380	23	808	33	709	19	591	27
Kilkenny City,	Kilkenny,	3,040	3,197	6,237	259	222	481	12·96	309	22	665	65	621	50	703	45	1,208	66	1,019	59
Kilkenny County,	Freshford,	598	647	1,245	28	27	55	22·63	106	5	166	14	170	7	157	12	246	4	188	9
	Kilmaganny,	281	454	735	15	26	41	17·92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Stonyford,	219	272	491	4	3	7	70·14	116	2	160	4	130	5	98	6	126	2	112	.
	Castlecomer,	107	117	224	1	7	8	28·	79	2	160	8	206	9	216	8	220	8	156	11
	Rosbercon, or Ida,	116	147	263	12	3	15	17·53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	4	39	4
	Gowran,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Four Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,321	1,637	2,958	60	66	126	23·48	301	9	486	26	506	21	471	26	656	18	495	24
King's County,	Shinrone,	200	300	500	21	30	51	9.8	37	.	64	9	43	4	28	2	77	3	84	3
	Parsonstown,	776	502	1,278	47	42	89	14·36	169	9	269	18	301	25	327	19	210	17	286	20
	Five Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	976	802	1,778	68	72	140	12·7	206	9	333	27	344	29	355	21	287	20	370	23
Longford County,	Two Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth County,	Three Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath County,	Kells,	1,249	1,320	2,569	58	62	120	21·4	248	9	289	16	261	16	317	16	270	15	436	23
	Navan,	.	.	.	112	91	203	.	170	2	285	20	260	16	251	15	178	16	282	16
	Trim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	131	7	164	8	205	8	207	7	332	10
	Seven Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,249	1,320	2,569	170	153	323	21·4	418	13	705	43	685	40	773	39	656	38	1,050	49
Queen's County,	Maryborough,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	297	8	378	40	402	38	354	27	362	22	434	37
	Mountrath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	1	201	9
	Doonane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	Three Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	297	8	378	40	402	38	354	27	400	23	635	52
Westmeath Co.,	Castlepollard,	323	385	708	25	23	48	14·75	47	3	108	11	93	4	66	3	58	4	122	10
	One Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	323	385	708	25	23	48	14·75	47	3	108	11	93	4	66	3	58	4	122	10
Wexford County,	New Ross,	1,818	1,934	3,752	161	126	287	13·07	125	11	251	13	169	7	318	10	322	19	412	18
	Enniscorthy,	845	1,035	1,880	54	55	109	17·24	141	7	334	15	336	13	252	14	234	9	261	15
	Wexford,	1,819	2,086	3,905	224	187	411	9·5	392	14	369	22	461	32	457	29	369	38	356	27
	Oulart,	.	.	629	33	36	69	9·11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Newtownbarry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	6	92	5	80	2	111	3	98	6	102	7
	Campile, or Arthurstown,	219	319	538	10	9	19	28·31	41	.	67	3	84	1	103	3	138	7	156	6
	Gorey,	.	.	580	14	15	29	20·	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Four Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	4,701	5,374	11,284	496	428	924	12·21	783	38	1,113	58	1,130	55	1,241	59	1,161	79	1,267	73

OSPITALS from 1831 to the 30th of March, 1851.

THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1851.

1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 Days.		Total Receptions.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
349	12	450	33	303	41	294	34	54	6	1,224	1,306	2,530	88	90	178	14·21	Tullow,	Leinster: Carlow County.
701	25	310	17	294	16	320	10	131	6	1,619	1,908	3,527	92	90	182	19·38	Carlow.	
670	68	343	28	407	38	567	77	111	6	1,581	1,782	3,363	140	144	284	11·84	Bagenalstown.	
464	46	512	28	378	27	.	.	.	.	598	756	1,354	48	53	101	13·41	Borris.	
.	.	904	118	1,346	184	966	114	.	.	1,396	1,820	3,216	179	237	416	7·73	One Temporary.	
2,184	151	2,519	224	2,728	306	2,147	235	296	18	6,416	7,572	13,990	547	614	1,161	12·05	Total.	
657	65	139	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	428	368	796	56	35	93	8·56	One Temporary,	Drogheda Town.
3,240	298	2,213	210	2,479	235	2,362	216	521	59	10,620	10,733	21,353	979	809	1,788	11·94	The Hardwicke,	Dublin City.
4,984	562	2,375	195	2,817	229	2,527	164	371	18	12,570	18,407	30,977	1,090	1,373	2,463	12·58	Cork-street.	
1,049	765	3,063	391	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,507	6,605	13,112	571	585	1,156	11·34	Two Temporary.	
9,273	1,625	7,651	796	5,296	514	4,889	380	892	77	29,697	35,745	65,442	2,640	2,767	5,407	12·1	Total.	
306	27	501	7	117	17	169	5	109	1	1,161	897	2,058	60	41	101	20·38	Rathdown, or Kingstown,	Dublin County.
.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	10	13	3	.	3	4·33	One Temporary.	
306	27	514	10	117	17	169	5	109	1	1,164	907	2,071	63	41	104	19·91	Total.	
503	17	220	16	359	22	233	14	.	.	687	628	1,315	44	27	71	18·52	Kilcullen,	Kildare County.
354	1	136	7	180	11	96	4	48	1	976	798	1,774	14	10	24	20·	Naas.	
811	66	295	25	393	39	322	12	80	3	1,340	1,112	2,452	92	84	176	13·93	Celbridge.	
891	66	502	66	313	34	296	11	49	5	1,799	1,941	3,740	149	133	282	13·26	Athy.	
265	26	30	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	327	246	573	37	18	55	10·42	Two Temporary.	
2,824	176	1,461	145	1,245	106	947	41	177	9	5,129	4,725	9,854	336	272	608	14·07	Total.	
380	33	100	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,341	2,664	5,005	190	166	356	14·06	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny City.
737	26	609	32	819	69	487	47	68	3	1,773	1,980	3,753	121	107	228	16·46	Freshford,	Kilkenny County.
.	.	33	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	11	35	2	1	3	11·67	Kilmaganny.	
127	11	.	4	.	5	.	2	.	.	395	474	869	18	23	41	28·97	Stonyford.	
587	27	315	16	497	23	696	23	131	10	1,672	1,591	3,263	76	69	145	22·5	Castlecomer.	
224	12	173	10	44	4	65	2	.	.	298	311	609	15	21	36	16·92	Rosbercon, or Ida.	
202	16	288	13	350	30	380	34	110	2	607	723	1,330	49	46	95	14·	Gowran.	
1,427	102	1,901	209	1,753	206	1,738	217	.	.	3,311	3,508	6,819	362	372	734	9·29	Four Temporary.	
3,304	194	3,321	287	3,463	337	3,366	325	309	15	8,080	8,598	16,678	643	639	1,282	13·12	Total.	
294	21	444	33	26	4	.	.	.	.	470	627	1,097	35	44	79	13·89	Shinrone,	King's County.
2,027	119	1,315	191	2,857	660	579	101	127	14	3,655	3,812	7,467	590	603	1,193	6·26	Parsonstown.	
1,235	76	2,209	192	2,335	288	582	57	.	.	3,085	3,276	6,361	308	305	613	10·38	Five Temporary.	
3,556	216	3,968	416	5,218	952	1,161	158	127	14	7,210	7,715	14,925	933	952	1,885	7·92	Total.	
327	14	414	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	329	412	741	21	20	41	18·07	Two Temporary,	Longford County.
591	28	689	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	617	663	1,280	46	46	92	13·91	Three Temporary,	Louth County.
1,269	92	835	157	1,216	83	93	15	1	.	2,554	2,681	5,235	233	209	442	11·84	Kells,	Meath County.
696	46	384	19	194	12	62	5	.	.	1,451	1,312	2,763	78	89	167	16·54	Navan.	
517	27	407	16	197	9	.	2	.	.	1,133	1,022	2,160	53	43	96	22·5	Trim.	
1,353	59	906	92	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,065	1,194	2,259	75	76	151	14·96	Seven Temporary.	
3,835	224	2,532	284	1,607	104	155	22	1	.	6,203	6,209	12,417	439	417	856	14·51	Total.	
1,610	63	265	25	127	5	131	10	34	.	1,540	1,854	3,394	146	129	275	12·34	Maryborough,	Queen's County.
296	25	185	21	444	38	62	42	.	7	617	609	1,226	86	57	143	8·57	Mountrath.	
1,526	34	623	46	512	24	507	26	.	3	1,056	1,112	2,168	88	51	139	16·68	Doonane.	
514	36	656	41	488	72	15	4	.	.	736	931	1,667	76	77	153	10·9	Three Temporary.	
3,946	158	1,729	133	1,571	139	715	82	34	10	3,949	4,506	8,455	396	314	710	12·06	Total.	
1,346	23	281	14	141	12	121	5	22	4	740	665	1,405	50	43	93	15·11	Castlepollard,	Westmeath Co.
163	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	83	163	9	4	13	12·54	One Temporary.	
1,509	36	281	14	141	12	121	5	22	4	820	748	1,568	59	47	106	14·79	Total.	
194	48	273	20	341	52	224	20	54	4	1,798	1,885	3,683	116	112	228	16·15	New Ross,	Wexford County.
1,463	179	1,162	230	1,070	224	1,204	213	290	49	3,043	3,704	6,747	459	509	968	6·97	Enniscorthy.	
987	112	1,566	168	1,110	133	904	99	424	26	3,341	4,051	7,392	316	384	700	10·56	Wexford.	
.	.	206	9	210	20	365	20	25	5	366	440	806	17	37	54	14·93	Oulart.	
461	32	464	26	184	12	229	14	63	5	907	1,061	1,968	60	58	118	16·68	Newtownbarry.	
490	14	269	13	173	16	.	.	11	2	.	.	1,522	36	29	65	23·42	Campile, or Arthurstown.	
220	10	373	40	473	30	292	22	.	.	651	707	1,358	51	51	102	13·31	Gorey.	
363	20	720	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	450	633	1,083	33	27	60	18·05	Four Temporary.	
1,168	415	5,030	546	3,561	493	3,218	388	867	91	10,556	12,481	24,559	1,088	1,207	2,295	10·7	Total.	

[continued on page 374.

Table showing Receptions and Deaths in Fever

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns	Locality or Designation of Hospital	1831 to 1841. Receptions. Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Ratio of Mortality to Receptions. One in	From the 6th of June, 1841. 1841. 208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.	Deaths.	1846. Receptions.	Deaths.
Leinster—*con.*																				
Wicklow County,	Newtown-Mt.-Kennedy,	408	419	827	23	19	42	19·66	.	.	.	7	.	4	.	3	.	5	.	3
	Enniskerry,	456	470	926	21	16	37	25·02	55	2	113	6	123	9	68	3	101	3	70	4
	Bray,	313	384	697	18	17	35	19·91	46	.	51	6	29	1	36	.	33	.	53	1
	Stratford-on-Slaney,	636	661	1,347	37	30	67	20·1	80	5	143	7	199	17	240	3	173	9	180	4
	Arklow,	644	828	1,472	37	38	75	19·62	110	4	138	9	88	2	117	4	197	6	470	9
	Wicklow,	.	.	998	24	22	46	21·69	247	9	163	7	75	9	253	6	291	29	50	2
	Carnew,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	36	1	35	1	29	.	29	1	56	.
	Tinahely,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Four Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	2,507	2,762	6,267	160	142	302	20·75	541	20	649	43	540	43	745	19	815	53	879	52
	Total of Leinster,	43,067	60,065	105339	4194	4091	8,285	13·03	5,995	319	9,516	653	9,422	633	11552	677	12110	783	13574	943
Munster:																				
Clare County,	Ennis,	3,283	4,890	8,173	188	219	407	20·08	1,432	94	1,713	126	1,250	87	1,683	92	2,432	229	1,808	135
	Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99	18	444	7	666	17	697	20
	Ten Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	3,283	4,890	8,173	188	219	407	20·08	1,432	94	1,713	126	1,349	105	2,127	99	3,098	247	2,505	155
Cork City,	Cork,	9,666	12,173	21,839	854	813	1,667	13·1	762	50	1,257	73	1,124	49	1,379	42	2,791	76	3,260	139
	Three Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	9,666	12,173	21,839	854	813	1,667	13·1	762	50	1,257	73	1,124	49	1,379	42	2,791	76	3,260	139
Cork Co., E.R.,	Fermoy,	827	966	1,793	24	23	47	38·14	183	2	172	6	137	3	127	3	426	3	.	.
	Youghal,	366	389	755	21	13	34	22·2	123	1	195	1	220	1	198	2	166	2	225	3
	Mitchelstown,	481	524	1,005	43	34	77	18·96	171	8	182	13	165	5	173	10	264	10	410	14
	Newmarket,	226	285	511	12	17	29	17·62	44	4	74	1	51	1	95	5	119	3	237	7
	Castlemartyr,	216	267	483	7	5	12	40·25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Middleton,	915	1,053	1,968	47	40	87	22·62	52	2	41	1	82	2	71	3	220	6	256	11
	Kinsale,	458	606	1,064	26	20	46	23·13	78	1	123	6	92	1	85	1	280	15	402	20
	Queenstown, or Cove,	452	500	952	46	29	75	12·69	49	2	47	3	30	3	70	6	77	3	121	7
	Mallow,	893	1,010	1,903	32	33	65	29·27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	156	.	.	.
	Rathcormack,	448	541	989	20	18	38	26·02	99	3	173	14	113	5	98	9	166	5	193	10
	Charleville,	470	605	1,075	21	26	47	22·87	204	7	192	7	196	14	307	23	320	10	336	12
	Buttevant,	369	465	834	33	25	58	14·37	125	3	193	11	183	8	240	18	167	7	302	21
	Aghada, or Whitegate,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	4	108	5
	Twenty-eight Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	6,121	7,211	13,332	332	283	615	21·68	1,126	33	1,392	63	1,269	43	1,464	80	2,457	75	2,590	110
Cork Co., W.R.,	Bandon,	666	830	1,496	21	23	44	34·0	90	4	131	5	100	4	152	6	265	11	234	16
	Clonakilty,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Fourteen Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	666	830	1,496	21	23	44	34·0	90	4	131	5	100	4	152	6	265	11	234	16
Kerry County,	Killarney,	2,296	3,278	5,574	42	31	73	76·35	287	10	330	17	627	21	722	20	1,048	26	1,223	22
	Tralee,	2,278	2,593	4,871	99	56	155	31·42	235	18	452	19	316	19	305	16	785	20	1,481	63
	Cahersiveen,	1,402	1,327	2,729	27	22	49	55·69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Listowel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Five Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	5,976	7,198	13,174	168	109	277	47·56	522	28	1,282	36	943	31	1,027	36	1,833	46	2,704	85
Limerick City,	St. John's,	7,539	9,953	17,492	564	600	1,164	15·02	982	50	1,590	95	1,182	74	1,456	92	5,199	387	2,204	173
	One Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	7,539	9,953	17,492	564	600	1,164	15·02	982	50	1,590	95	1,182	74	1,456	92	5,199	387	2,204	173
Limerick County,	Adare,	444	622	1,066	26	15	41	26·	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	2	29	1	60	4
	Rathkeale,	672	1,017	1,689	26	23	49	37·53	167	1	213	2	146	6	187	6	216	3	406	1
	Newcastle,	702	913	1,615	31	23	54	29·9	58	1	167	5	164	4	243	16	176	12	180	15
	Kilfinane,	227	326	553	15	17	32	17·28	214	6	297	14	145	10	115	1	197	3	210	2
	Fourteen Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	2,045	2,878	4,923	98	78	176	27·97	439	8	647	21	455	20	600	25	618	19	876	22
Tipperary Co. N.R.	Roscrea,	.	.	2,647	30	28	58	45·63	166	18	424	35	382	29	313	25	243	19	431	30
	Templemore,	.	.	1,581	31	28	59	26·79	232	9	275	.	222	6	256	.	.	.	270	.
	Nenagh,	2,676	3,202	5,878	193	174	367	16·01	566	42	550	46	526	39	434	30	661	43	905	57
	Cloughjordan,	352	331	683	20	32	52	13·13	103	.	82	3	62	3	53	5	73	3	138	6
	Borrisokane,	294	351	645	14	16	30	21·5	70	6	.	8	.	1	79	3	71	6	77	8
	Thurles,	236	320	556	17	19	36	15·44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Five Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	3,558	4,204	11,990	305	297	602	19·92	1,137	75	1,331	92	1,192	76	1,135	63	1,068	71	1,821	101

Hospitals from 1831 to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

TO THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1851.																	
1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 Days.		Total Receptions.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
.	8	.	6	.	10	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	27	28	55	.	Newtown-Mt.-Kennedy,	Leinster—*con.* Wicklow County.
194	12	76	5	41	5	31	2	18	.	496	394	890	28	23	51	17·45	Enniskerry.	
132	4	67	6	172	3	42	6	29	1	345	347	692	15	13	28	24·71	Bray.	
608	51	140	3	115	6	108	12	15	1	1,005	992	1,997	68	50	118	16·92	Stratford-on-Slaney.	
475	9	164	5	180	7	113	3	14	.	985	1,081	2,066	29	29	58	35·62	Arklow.	
290	29	403	8	132	13	93	4	49	.	829	807	2,046	79	64	143	14·31	Wicklow.	
154	3	42	.	8	.	.	.	3	1	162	204	386	5	5	10	38·6	Carnew.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	Tinahely.	
608	42	899	87	533	48	190	14	.	.	1,063	1,167	2,230	102	89	191	11·63	Four Temporary.	
2,461	158	1,791	120	1,181	92	577	51	128	4	4,905	4,992	10,307	354	302	656	17·24	Total.	
47,321	3,520	32,133	3,110	26,128	3,072	17465	1692	2962	243	87,851	98,305	188088	7,813	7,839	15652	12·	Total of Leinster.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Munster:
5,462	960	5,821	982	947	118	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,548	1,320	1,502	2,822	7·99	Ennis,	Clare County.
928	36	640	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,677	1,797	3,474	87	52	139	24·99	Kilrush.	
947	76	4,492	615	6,351	893	6,060	870	.	.	8,579	9,271	17,850	1,234	1,220	2,454	7·27	Ten Temporary.	
7,337	1,072	10,953	1,638	7,298	1,011	6,060	870	.	.	10,256	11,068	43,872	2,641	2,774	5,415	8·1	Total.	
5,683	300	1,238	68	2,565	460	1,701	71	512	27	10,143	12,129	22,272	683	678	1,361	16·36	Cork,	Cork City.
3,485	319	1,644	167	4,063	779	1,653	150	.	.	5,248	5,597	10,845	716	699	1,415	7·66	Three Temporary.	
9,168	619	2,882	235	6,628	1,239	3,354	221	512	27	15,391	17,726	33,117	1,399	1,377	2,776	11·93	Total.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,045	8	9	17	.	Fermoy,	Cork Co., E.R.
1,190	103	574	50	1,159	331	399	52	205	30	2,417	2,237	4,654	287	290	577	8·07	Youghal.	
487	29	212	27	70	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,134	80	56	136	15·69	Mitchelstown.	
356	12	158	9	253	11	.	.	.	.	627	760	1,387	26	27	53	26·17	Newmarket.	
.	16	.	14	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	19	34	.	Castlemartyr.	
407	36	516	42	485	63	526	35	182	6	1,368	1,470	2,838	120	87	207	13·71	Middleton.	
1,050	119	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	994	1,116	2,110	79	84	163	12·94	Kinsale.	
980	51	987	39	174	76	298	3	142	9	1,522	1,453	2,975	110	92	202	14·73	Queenstown, or Cove.	
582	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	738	.	.	.	.	Mallow.	
526	38	639	67	729	182	.	.	.	.	1,341	1,395	2,736	182	151	333	8·22	Rathcormack.	
513	36	304	12	889	62	883	46	22	.	1,450	2,716	4,166	91	138	229	18·19	Charleville.	
712	101	657	90	988	118	530	39	23	3	1,879	2,241	4,120	211	208	419	9·83	Buttevant.	
232	.	.	.	100	50	.	.	.	.	195	234	536	31	28	59	5·15	Aghada, or Whitegate.	
7,324	524	8,243	861	4,837	978	618	82	.	.	10,265	10,757	21,022	1,306	1,139	2,445	8·6	Twenty-eightTemporary.	
14,359	1,065	12,290	1,211	9,684	1,889	3,254	257	574	48	22,058	24,379	50,461	2,546	2,328	4,874	10·	Total.	
954	69	231	10	283	118	71	3	.	.	1,244	1,267	2,511	105	141	246	10·21	Bandon,	Cork Co., W.R.
398	25	211	24	181	29	.	.	.	.	416	374	790	43	35	78	10·13	Clonakilty.	
2,250	117	3,967	524	2,117	461	911	91	.	.	4,850	4,395	9,245	624	569	1,193	7·75	Fourteen Temporary.	
3,602	211	4,409	558	2,581	608	982	94	.	.	6,510	6,036	12,546	772	745	1,517	8·27	Total.	
1,441	146	504	23	616	22	474	15	111	.	3,825	4,058	7,883	179	143	322	24·48	Killarney,	Kerry County.
1,432	76	845	19	1,199	60	609	25	125	6	4,000	3,784	7,784	176	156	332	23·45	Tralee.	
144	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	74	144	1	1	2	72·	Cahersiveen.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Listowel.	
760	22	1,261	69	1,297	60	422	30	.	.	1,771	1,969	3,740	100	82	182	20·55	Five Temporary.	
3,777	247	2,610	111	3,112	142	1,505	70	236	6	9,666	9,885	19,551	456	382	838	23·31	Total.	
3,498	235	2,638	163	5,600	711	3,336	207	845	69	12,813	15,717	28,530	1,112	1,144	2,256	12·65	St. John's,	Limerick City.
2,506	233	5,187	850	723	235	.	.	.	.	4,196	4,220	8,416	687	631	1,318	6·39	One Temporary.	
6,004	468	7,825	1,013	6,323	946	3,336	207	845	69	17,009	19,937	36,946	1,799	1,775	3,574	10·34	Total.	
200	4	172	5	40	17	186	6	75	1	.	.	831	19	21	40	20·75	Adare,	Limerick County.
897	38	556	12	205	12	165	1	103	.	.	.	3,595	40	42	82	43·84	Rathkeale.	
307	20	63	3	102	2	65	3	25	.	657	896	1,553	40	41	81	19·17	Newcastle.	
246	3	165	4	233	4	87	3	77	1	914	1,042	1,956	33	18	51	38·35	Kilfinane.	
2,771	91	5,721	393	7,336	881	2,192	216	.	.	8,424	9,596	18,020	775	806	1,581	11·4	Fourteen Temporary.	
4,421	156	7,011	417	7,919	916	2,689	229	280	2	9,995	11,534	25,955	907	928	1,835	14·14	Total.	
1,663	314	837	109	1,947	297	1,289	109	301	41	3,264	4,732	7,996	501	525	1,026	7·79	Roscrea,	TipperaryCo.N.R.
.	.	148	2	267	12	177	6	35	2	.	.	1,882	19	18	37	28·5	Templemore.	
2,395	264	1,511	201	2,311	481	1,071	125	.	.	4,263	6,117	10,380	631	634	1,265	8·66	Nenagh.	
357	34	291	38	408	69	.	.	.	.	719	848	1,567	83	78	161	9·73	Cloughjordan.	
506	38	432	51	543	109	.	.	.	.	750	1,028	1,778	120	110	230	7·73	Borrisokane.	
1,102	76	1,249	131	1,556	278	1,528	240	.	.	2,572	2,923	5,495	370	361	731	7·52	Thurles.	
597	40	1,074	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	835	836	1,671	84	76	160	10·44	Five Temporary.	
6,620	766	5,572	652	7,022	1,246	4,065	480	336	43	13,003	16,384	31,369	1,811	1,802	3,613	8·37	Total.	

[*continued on page* 376.

Table showing Receptions and Deaths in Fever

Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns	Locality or Designation of Hospital	1831 to 1841. Receptions. Males.	Females	Total.	Deaths. Males	Fem.	Total.	Ratio of Mortality to Receptions. One in	From the 6th of June, 1841, 208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.	Deaths.	1846. Receptions.	Deaths.
Munster—*con.*																				
Tipperary Co. S. R.	Clonmel,	2,866	3,195	6,061	213	178	391	15·5	348	22	573	36	729	37	1,126	47	1,352	38	1,330	72
	Caher,	792	721	1,513	33	13	46	32·89	140	.	106	.	212	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	1,724	1,925	3,649	106	97	203	17·97	295	.	380	.	281	12	294	15	335	41	1,140	97
	Clogheen,	979	1,210	2,189	44	39	83	26·37	119	2	161	7	240	12	260	11	435	13	287	3
	Cashel,	863	1,027	1,890	46	34	80	23·62	141	11	410	11	506	24	520	28	703	27	640	55
	Tipperary,	1,324	1,469	2,793	60	58	118	23·67	270	8	507	26	461	21	534	47	926	49	1,392	64
	Ten Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	8,548	9,547	18,095	502	419	921	19·65	1,313	43	2,137	80	2,429	106	2,734	148	3,751	168	4,801	291
Waterford City,	Waterford,	2,348	2,437	4,785	167	151	338	14·15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	Lismore,	520	606	1,126	16	23	39	28·87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Dungarvan,	647	728	1,375	26	27	53	27·5	.	5	.	11	.	10	.	8	.	10	.	30
	Tallow,	440	461	901	26	24	50	25·74	77	5	91	3	100	2	105	2	251	10	122	5
	Nine Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,607	1,795	3,402	68	74	142	23·96	77	10	91	14	100	12	105	10	251	20	122	35
	Total of Munster,	51,357	63,116	116701	3287	3066	6,353	18·63	7,382	401	11571	605	10143	522	12179	601	21331	1118	21117	1133
Ulster:																				
Antrim County,	Lisburn,	774	898	1,672	91	68	159	10·51	218	15	167	13	248	15	317	6	161	18	282	27
Armagh County,	Keady,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	7	.	5	.	3	1	6	1
	Armagh,	1,013	1,203	2,216	76	50	126	17·56	97	7	153	12	145	9	273	11	114	11	151	.
	Tanderagee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	2	50	5	94	5	144	5	42	4	64	10
	Middletown Tynan,	91	105	196	9	8	17	11·52	65	2	39	1	49	.	49	3	.	.	.	.
	Portadown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Four Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,104	1,308	2,412	85	58	143	16·87	225	11	247	18	295	14	471	19	161	16	221	16
Belfast Town,	Belfast,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	724	77	622	72	1,797	113	2,022	134	745	68	896	115
	One Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	724	77	622	72	1,797	113	2,022	134	745	68	896	115
Cavan County,	Cootehill,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cavan,	1,632	1,870	3,502	167	176	343	10·2	282	19	452	58	291	34	432	37	336	27	365	27
	Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	84	.	92	5	110	6	181	9
	Bailieborough,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Ten Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	1,632	1,870	3,502	167	176	343	10·2	282	19	472	58	375	34	524	42	468	33	546	36
Donegal County,	Letterkenny,	36	42	78	7	5	12	7·09	28	6	36	1	54	5	53	6	39	2	51	7
	Rathmelton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	.	49	.	61	1	26	2	35	1
	Dunfanaghy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	90	4
	Three Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	36	42	78	7	5	12	7·09	28	6	115	1	103	5	114	7	73	4	176	12
Down County,	Downpatrick,	564	642	1,206	57	45	102	11·82	161	10	315	20	293	22	423	23	202	13	248	13
	Newry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	164	11	325	22	363	17	338	22	290	20	536	26
	Hillsborough,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	4
	Eight Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	564	642	1,206	57	45	102	11·82	325	21	640	42	656	39	761	45	492	33	824	43
Fermanagh Co.,	Lisnaskea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	4	68	2	38	1	69	2	68	4	100	11
	Lisbellaw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Derrylin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Five Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	4	68	2	38	1	69	2	68	4	100	11
Londonderry Co.,	Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	238	13	175	10	287	14	413	21	213	17	247	19
	Coleraine,	25	30	55	2	3	5	11·	74	2	12	5	29	.	110	7	57	2	40	2
	Three Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	25	30	55	2	3	5	11·	312	15	187	15	316	14	523	28	270	19	287	21
Monaghan Co.,	Castleblayney,	39	41	221	7	5	12	18·41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Conabury,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	Clones,	426	392	818	21	17	38	21·52	151	2	319	8	226	10	189	19	98	12	239	.
	Glasslough,	102	110	212	3	7	10	21·2	66	5	123	11	80	6	72	1	56	2	118	4
	Carrickmacross,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	143	11	91	6	185	10
	Rockcorry, or Corkeeran,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	36	4	40	3
	Five Temporary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total,	567	543	1,251	31	29	60	20·85	217	7	442	19	321	16	404	32	281	24	582	20

Hospitals from 1831 to the 30th of March 1851—*continued.*

TO THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1851.

1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851—89 Days.		Total Receptions.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
																		Munster—*con.*
4,566	194	1,179	99	1,623	194	2,227	40	452	9	7,117	8,388	15,505	366	422	788	19·68	Clonmel.	Tipperary Co. S.R.
229	24	238	8	314	36	129	12	91	1	.	.	1,459	32	49	81	12·36	Caher.	
2,527	248	1,251	204	1,496	158	1,300	146	.	.	4,431	4,874	9,305	498	423	921	9·37	Carrick-on-Suir.	
827	50	495	43	505	59	456	35	.	.	1,656	2,127	3,785	127	108	235	16·11	Clogheen.	
834	90	564	31	1,216	126	764	101	.	.	3,007	3,297	6,304	261	243	504	12·51	Cashel.	
1,444	119	384	28	629	41	1,191	135	20	.	3,778	3,980	7,758	256	286	542	14·31	Tipperary.	
2,521	130	1,741	140	1,292	101	1,005	84	.	.	3,062	3,500	6,562	214	241	455	14·42	Ten Temporary.	
12,951	855	5,852	553	7,075	715	7,072	553	563	10	23,058	26,166	50,678	1,754	1,772	3,526	14·05	Total.	
2,336	274	1,761	175	2,042	420	2,621	200	400	33	4,419	4,741	9,160	566	536	1,102	8·31	Waterford,	Waterford City.
																	Lismore,	Waterford County.
500	90	506	49	1,295	137	803	72	172	8	1,523	1,753	3,276	230	200	430	9·2	Dungarvan.	
354	18	222	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	631	691	1,322	26	26	52	25·42	Tallow.	
2,990	307	1,456	102	331	92	.	.	.	.	2,254	2,523	4,777	234	267	501	9 53	Nine Temporary.	
3 844	415	2,184	158	1,626	229	803	72	172	8	4,408	4,967	9,375	490	493	983	10·31	Total.	
74,479	6,088	63,349	6,721	61,320	9,361	35741	3259	3918	246	135768	152923	323930	15141	14912	30053	10·65	Total of Munster.	
																		Ulster:
1,701	157	268	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,338	2,027	3,365	150	146	296	11·37	Lisburn,	Antrim County.
410	16	204	13	5	.	4	.	1	.	313	344	657	16	15	31	20·48	Keady,	Armagh County.
578	50	196	14	123	7	95	2	35	2	952	1,008	1,960	62	68	130	15 08	Armagh.	
333	48	30	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	315	44	44	88	9·26	Tanderagee.	
388	27	261	26	51	10	20	3	14	1	493	443	936	46	27	73	12·82	Middletown, Tynan.	
.	.	95	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	51	95	4	4	8	11·88	Portadown.	
1,067	146	171	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	937	1,101	2,038	76	86	162	12·58	Four Temporary.	
3,576	287	957	86	179	17	119	5	50	3	2,739	2,947	6,501	248	244	492	13·17	Total.	
5 223	700	40	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,552	6,517	12,069	628	659	1,287	9 38	Belfast,	Belfast Town.
281	44	35	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	147	169	316	33	30	63	5·02	One Temporary.	
5,504	744	75	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,699	6,686	12,385	661	689	1,350	9·17	Total.	
227	15	256	10	90	7	76	3	75	1	353	371	724	28	8	36	20·11	Cootehill,	Cavan County.
496	73	461	51	478	42	131	10	24	.	1,823	1,947	3,770	204	174	378	9·97	Cavan.	
477	23	211	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	593	582	1,175	35	37	72	14·88	Virginia.	
429	34	917	137	1,572	244	672	132	48	7	1,749	1,889	3,638	269	285	554	6·57	Bailieborough.	
1,713	102	2,138	251	704	177	261	27	.	.	2,331	2,535	4,866	281	276	557	8·74	Ten Temporary.	
3,342	247	4,033	478	2,844	470	1,140	172	147	8	6,849	7,324	14,173	817	780	1,597	8·81	Total.	
529	32	214	20	92	7	156	7	20	.	662	610	1,272	57	36	93	13·68	Letterkenny,	Donegal County.
136	16	135	2	42	1	28	1	19	.	327	333	660	17	9	26	20·46	Rathmelton.	
243	15	337	24	92	2	58	.	5	.	359	474	833	21	24	45	18·51	Dunfanaghy.	
232	11	354	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	291	295	586	26	19	45	13·02	Three Temporary.	
1,190	76	1,040	80	226	10	242	8	44	.	1,639	1,712	3,351	121	88	209	15·42	Total.	
1,262	261	302	30	218	16	175	22	41	4	1,789	1,851	3,640	211	223	434	8 39	Downpatrick,	Down County.
918	87	411	29	458	34	583	35	103	5	2,252	2,207	4,489	176	132	308	14·57	Newry.	
131	15	88	4	56	3	.	.	.	.	136	179	315	13	13	26	12·12	Hillsborough.	
1,600	104	373	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	976	995	1,973	95	72	167	11·81	Eight Temporary.	
3,911	467	1,174	126	732	53	758	57	144	9	5,185	5,232	10,417	495	440	935	11·10	Total.	
134	10	66	3	65	1	50	3	38	3	325	397	722	25	19	44	16·41	Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh Co.
15	5	17	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	16	25	41	1	4	5	8·2	Lisbellaw.	
136	5	91	3	96	9	.	2	.	1	144	179	323	10	10	20	16·15	Derrylin.	
1,159	92	207	32	63	1	.	.	.	.	622	807	1,429	47	78	125	11·43	Five Temporary.	
1,444	112	381	38	233	11	50	5	38	4	1,107	1,408	2,515	83	111	194	12·91	Total.	
810	59	282	11	166	5	332	23	115	10	1,697	1,581	3,278	107	86	193	16·98	Londonderry,	Londonderry Co.
118	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	440	11	22	33	13·33	Coleraine.	
129	15	150	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	124	279	12	9	21	13·29	Three Temporary.	
1,057	89	432	17	166	5	332	23	115	10	1,822	1,705	3,997	130	117	247	16·18	Total.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castleblayney,	Monaghan Co.
.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	Conabury.	
692	168	500	50	131	6	70	4	22	3	1,054	1,583	2,637	120	162	282	9·35	Clones.	
297	17	190	6	120	4	98	4	58	1	561	717	1,278	56	25	61	20·95	Glasslough.	
230	6	553	53	954	202	804	106	.	.	1,301	1,240	2,541	200	167	367	6·92	Carrickmacross.	
507	34	235	19	102	10	81	8	28	.	672	765	1,437	47	51	98	14·66	Monaghan.	
194	17	119	4	89	6	64	5	17	1	256	323	559	20	21	41	13·63	Rockcorry, or Corkeeran.	
651	44	459	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	476	634	1,110	45	54	99	11·21	Five Temporary.	
2,571	287	2,106	190	1,356	228	1,117	127	125	5	4,300	5,262	9,562	468	487	955	10·1	Total.	

[*continued on page 378.*

TABLE showing RECEPTIONS and DEATHS in FEVER

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, and TOWNS.	LOCALITY or DESIGNATION of HOSPITAL.	1831 to 1841.							From the 6th of June, 1841,											
		Receptions.			Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	1841—208 Days.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	One in	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.
ULSTER—*con.*																				
Tyrone County,	Strabane,								15	4	25	2	19	2	26	1	20	4	19	3
	Omagh,	382	416	798	46	37	83	9·61	69	11	136	12	138	14	267	19	116	13	180	24
	Aughnacloy,														10	1	25	3	65	5
	Three Temporary,																			
	Total,	382	416	798	46	37	83	9·61	84	15	161	14	157	16	303	21	161	20	264	32
	Total of Ulster,	5,084	5,749	10,974	486	421	907	12·10	2,441	190	3,121	254	4,306	267	5,508	336	2,880	239	4,178	333
CONNAUGHT:																				
Galway Town,	Galway,	1,461	1,677	3,138	130	93	223	14·07	397		720		650		566		630		697	6
	One Temporary,																			
	Total,	1,461	1,677	3,138	130	93	223	14·07	397		720		650		566		630		697	6
Galway County,	Loughrea,														122	5	152	6	239	7
	Nineteen Temporary,																			
	Total,														122	5	152	6	239	7
Leitrim County,	Mohill,														3		58	4	75	5
	Five Temporary,																			
	Total,														3		58	4	75	5
Mayo County,	Ballina,	198	237	435	4	1	5	87·			161		209	2	202	3	211	2	264	8
	Six Temporary,																			
	Total,	198	237	435	4	1	5	87·			161		209	2	202	3	211	2	264	8
Roscommon Co.,	Four Temporary,																			
Sligo County,	Sligo,	1,769	2,071	3,840	119	96	215	17·86	199	13	457	33	301	16	366	29	232	11	476	51
	Two Temporary,																			
	Total,	1,769	2,071	3,840	119	96	215	17·86	199	13	457	33	301	16	366	29	232	11	476	51
	Total of Connaught,	3,423	3,985	7,413	253	190	443	16·73	596	13	1,338	33	1,160	18	1,259	37	1,283	23	1,751	77
	GENERAL TOTAL,	102936	132915	242427	8220	7768	15988	15·24	16824	923	25546	1550	25031	1440	30493	1651	37604	2165	40620	2484

FEVER HOSPITALS.

In the Census Report for 1841 we find a return of 242,427 receptions into fever hospitals, viz. :—102,936 males, 132,915 females, and 6,576 unspecified sexes, for the ten previous years; and also of 15,988 deaths—105·8 males to 100 females, for the same period, being in the proportion of 1 death in every 15·24 receptions. From the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, the number of persons received into the permanent and temporary fever hospitals of Ireland was 634,765, as shown by the following table, of whom 280,564 were males, 316,645 were females; in 37,556 instances the sexes were unspecified. Of this number we have received an account of 58,059 deaths—29,232 males, and 28,827 females; the proportion of deaths to receptions being in this case for both sexes 1 in 10·82; or for males, 1 in 10·09, and for females, 1 in 11·55.

These 634,765 receptions into fever hospitals form, however, but a portion of the cases of fever which occurred during that period; for, in the first place, the deaths of 9,478 persons in these institutions, were caused by other diseases, as (specified in Table I., page 35, of the Tables of Deaths), among which the most remarkable affections were cholera;—many of the fever hospitals having been also used for the reception of cholera patients, and persons suffering under dysentery, diarrhœa, small-pox, &c., as shown in the Tables II. and III., pages 36 to 42, of the Tables of Deaths. Secondly, a large number of fever cases were treated in Workhouses and their auxiliaries, and many in general hospitals. Finally, this Table is deficient in the number of cases and deaths from fever which occurred at their own houses, and multitudes of which latter found no chronicler, on the night of the 30th of March, 1851, the entire families where such deaths occurred having either died, dispersed, or emigrated; and in many instances the houses where the deaths took place had been removed.

In Vol. II., of this Part of our Report, pages 30 to 50, inclusive, will be found a series of tables illustrative of all the circumstances connected with these

Hospitals, from 1831 to the 30th of March 1851—*continued*.

to the 30th of March, 1851.																		
1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851—89 Days.		Total Receptions.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
																		Ulster—*con.*
85	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	123	209	16	14	30	6·97	Strabane, . . .	Tyrone County.
795	61	174	10	284	24	334	34	64	5	1,032	1,525	2,557	98	129	227	11·26	Omagh.	
358	12	170	7	69	4	57	3	47	1	423	378	801	18	18	36	22·25	Aughnacloy.	
407	24	480	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	439	448	887	39	30	69	12·86	Three Temporary.	
1,645	111	824	62	353	28	391	37	111	6	1,980	2,474	4,454	171	191	362	12·3	Total.	
25,944	2,568	11,296	1,119	6,129	522	1,149	434	774	45	32,658	36,777	70,720	3,344	3,293	6,637	10 65	Total of Ulster.	
																		Connaught:
842	40	904	36	806	57	668	29	113	10	3,046	3,947	6,993	97	81	178	19·38	Galway, . . .	Galway Town.
825	36	815	44	1,026	221	.	.	.	.	1,176	1,490	2,666	162	139	301	8·86	One Temporary.	
1,667	76	1,719	80	1,832	278	668	29	113	10	4,222	5,437	9,659	259	220	479	12·52	Total.	
746	44	949	109	1,842	378	1,229	106	.	.	2,516	2,763	5,279	329	326	655	8·06	Loughrea, . . .	Galway County.
1,825	170	6,968	787	6,945	1,444	635	49	.	.	7,432	8,941	16,373	1,240	1,210	2,450	6·68	Nineteen Temporary.	
2,571	214	7,917	896	8,787	1,822	1,864	155	.	.	9,948	11,704	21,652	1,569	1,536	3,105	6·98	Total.	
125	4	4	.	31	.	132	7	26	.	241	213	454	14	6	20	22·7	Mohill, . . .	Leitrim County.
674	37	1,796	214	1,210	135	48	7	.	.	1,695	2,033	3,728	204	189	393	9·49	Five Temporary.	
799	41	1,800	214	1,241	135	180	14	26	.	1,936	2,246	4,182	218	195	413	10·13	Total.	
863	30	1,018	165	1,214	139	575	114	.	.	2,237	2,480	4,717	239	224	463	9·84	Ballina, . . .	Mayo County.
251	6	1,588	109	1,742	229	99	5	.	.	1,871	1,809	3,680	177	172	349	10·54	Six Temporary.	
1,114	36	2,606	274	2,956	368	674	119	.	.	4,108	4,289	8,397	416	396	812	10·14	Total.	
1,066	53	826	87	740	115	416	52	.	.	1,385	1,663	3,048	154	153	307	9·93	Four Temporary, .	Roscommon Co.
1,380	185	1,084	74	586	125	208	10	42	.	2,376	2,955	5,331	291	256	547	9·75	Sligo, ...	Sligo County.
483	24	175	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	312	346	658	27	27	54	12·19	Two Temporary.	
1,863	209	1,259	104	586	125	208	10	42	.	2,688	3,301	5,989	318	283	601	9·97	Total.	
9,080	629	16,127	1,655	16,142	2,843	4,010	379	181	10	24,287	28,640	52,927	2,934	2,783	5,717	8·6	Total of Connaught.	
156824	12,805	122699	12635	109719	16098	61365	5764	7835	544	280564	316645	634763	29232	28827	58059	10·62	General Total.	

Fever Hospitals.

institutions, so far as the information was procurable through our Census Form, and of which Table I., wherein we have afforded a return of the permanent and temporary fever hospitals of Ireland by counties and localities, together with a special note upon the circumstances of each individual hospital, will help to explain some of the difficulties attending this part of our investigation.

Table II., Vol. II., shows these deaths, according to their causes, by Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns. Table III. gives the Ages, Sexes, and Diseases. Table IV. affords the deaths by Years, Seasons, and Diseases, from which we learn that the deaths in fever hospitals rose and fell during the ten-year period after the following manner:—

1841, 208 days,	923	1844, . .	1,651	1847, . .	12,805	1850, . .	5,764
1842, . . .	1,550	1845, . .	2,165	1848, . .	12,635	1851, 89 days, .	544
1843, . . .	1,440	1846, . .	2,484	1849, . .	16,098	Total, .	58,059

This statement exhibits, better than words, the rise and progress of fever, and such other epidemic diseases as were received into fever hospitals, the details of which will be found in the general Tables of Deaths.

The years 1847, 1848, and 1849, were those in which the temporary fever hospitals existed; and when infectious diseases prevailed most; but the increase of deaths from 12,720, the mean for the years 1847 and 1848, to 16,098 in 1849, was in part owing to the epidemic of cholera in that year, which caused 3,096 deaths in these institutions; but the item of fever itself was only 266 over that in 1848.

In Table IV., page 49, Vol. II., we have presented the result of our inquiries respecting the seasons at which the deaths occurred; from which we learn that the greatest mortality was in the summer season, and the least in winter, in the proportion of 100 to 156; and that of the whole year may be represented by

Fever Hospitals.

winter, 20; autumn, 21; spring, 28; and summer, 31. The effect of season, however, on disease, either of an infectious or sporadic character, will be best represented by the figures in the general summary for the country at large.

Table V. shows the deaths in fever hospitals by Years, Ages, and Seasons; and, as it has been afforded upon medical authority and from absolute records, it is of value as presenting a means of checking the ages as returned by the public in general. For further remarks upon this series of tables, we refer to our reports upon Fever, Dysentery, and Cholera, in the general analysis of deaths; we may, however, here observe, that returns from hospitals of this character, while to a certain extent they show the progress of disease at certain periods, are greatly influenced by the amount of accommodation which those institutions afforded at the time when such receptions and deaths took place.

The enumeration of patients in permanent fever hospitals, and the return of deaths therein, were taken upon "Form F, Nos. 1 and 2," described in the Appendix to the General Report, Part VI.

The deaths in fever hospitals amounted altogether to 58,059, in the proportion of 100 females to 101·4 males. Of these 48,581 were from fever, and 9,478 from other causes, as specified in Table II., page 36, Vol. II., and consisted for the most part of cholera, amounting to 3,286; dysentery, 2,546; small-pox, 593; inflammation of brain (probably only a sequel of fever), 348; inflammation of lungs, 372; bronchitis, 278; diarrhœa, 216; consumption, 171; hydrocephalus,

* Electoral Divisions, or Places for which, according to Appendix A., No. 14, Report of Commissioners of Health, from 1846 to 1850, Requisitions were issued for the opening of Temporary Fever Hospitals or Dispensaries, but which do not appear in the Table of Fever Hospitals in this Report.

Poor Law Union.	Electoral Division, or place named for Hospital or Dispensary to be provided at.	Reply of Police to Census Inquiry, as to whether an Hospital was opened.	Poor Law Union.	Electoral Division, or place named for Hospital or Dispensary to be provided at.	Reply of Police to Census Inquiry, as to whether an Hospital was opened.
Athy,	Ballyliman,	Not opened. (Sick sent to Athy Hospital.)	Kanturk,	Kilmeen,	Opened at Boherboy.
Ballina,	Kilcommon,	A Dispensary opened.	Kenmare,	Bourdoneen,	Not opened.
,,	Binghamstown,	Ditto.	,,	Kenmare,	Ditto.
,,	Belmullet,	Ditto.	,,	Tuosist,	Ditto.
,,	Killala,	Ditto.	,,	Kilgarvan,	Ditto.
Ballinasloe,	Aughrim,	No information could be obtained as to the erection of these Hospitals.	Kilkenny,	Thomastown,	Ditto.
,,	Kilconnell,		,,	Ballyraggett,	Ditto. (Sick sent to Hosp. at Freshford.)
,,	Mount Evans,		,,	Kilkenny,	Erected in connexion with Workhouse Hospital, and deaths registered as those of inmates of Workhouse.
Ballinrobe,	Claremorris,	Not opened.			
,,	Churchfield,	Ditto.			
,,	Ross,	A Dispensary opened.			
Bailieborough,	Shercock,	No Hospital opened.	Kilrush,	Kilfiddane,	Not opened.
Banbridge,	Loughbrickland,	Ditto.	Kinsale,	Carrigaline,	Opened at Hoddersfield.
Bandon,	Inishkeen,	Ditto.	Limerick,	Abington,	Not opened.
,,	Inishannon,	Ditto.	,,	Caherconlish,	Ditto.
Boyle,	Coolavin,	A Dispensary opened.	Listowel,	Listowel,	Ditto.
Cahersiveen,	Valentia,	A Cholera Hospital.	Longford,	Rathcline,	Ditto.
Carlow,	Leighlinbridge,	Not opened.	,,	Termonbarry,	Ditto.
,,	Ballickmoyler,	Ditto.	,,	Clonaugh,	Ditto.
,,	Ballon,	Ditto. (Sick sent to Hospital at Borris.)	Loughrea,	Athenry,	A Dispensary opened.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Elphin,	Built for a Cholera Hospital, but not used.	Macroom,	Ovens,	Requisition superseded.
			,,	Ahabullogue,	Not opened.
Cashel,	Knockgraffon,	Opened at New Inn.	,,	Magourney,	Ditto.
Castlebar,	Addergoole,	Not opened.	,,	Macroom,	Ditto.
Castlereagh,	Ballyhaunis,	Ditto.	,,	Matehy,	Ditto.
,,	Ballinlough,	A Dispensary opened.	Magherafelt,	Moneymore,	Not opened; Epidemic having ceased.
,,	Frenchpark,	Ditto.	Mallow,	Monanimey,	Ditto.
Cavan,	Crossdoney,	Not opened.	,,	Ballynamona,	Ditto.
,,	Stradone,	Ditto.	Middleton,	Garrynoe,	Opened at Kilcrodan.
,,	Killashandra,	Ditto. (Sick sent to Cavan Workhouse Hospital.)	Mohill,	Ballinamore,	Not opened.
			Monaghan,	Emyvale,	Ditto.
			,,	Castleshane,	A Dispensary opened.
Clifden,	Ballinahinch,	Not opened. (Sick sent to Hospital in Roundstone Auxiliary Workhouse.)	Nenagh,	Newport,	Used as a Cholera Hospital only.
			,,	Portroe,	Not opened.
			Omagh,	Drumquin,	Ditto. (Was built but not used.)
Clogher,	Fivemiletown,	Not opened.	,,	Fintona,	Not opened.
Cookstown,	Pomeroy,	Ditto.	Parsonstown,	Uskeane,	Ditto.
Dingle,	Annascaul,	A Dispensary for Cholera patients opened.	,,	Lorrha,	Ditto.
Downpatrick,	Killyleagh,	Not opened.	Rathdrum,	Roundwood,	Ditto.
,,	Ardkeen,	Ditto.	Rathkeale,	Askeaton,	Ditto.
Dungannon,	Tullyniskan,	Ditto.	,,	Shanagolden,	Ditto.
,,	Moy,	Ditto.	Roscommon,	Lanesborough,	Ditto.
,,	Donaghmore,	Ditto.	,,	Knockcroghery,	Ditto.
,,	Dungannon,	Ditto. (Sick sent to Workhouse Hosp.)	Scariff,	Whitegate,	Ditto.
			Shillelagh,	Hacketstown,	Ditto.
Enniskillen,	Killinagh,	Not opened.	Skibbereen,	Roscarberry,	Used as a Cholera Hospital only.
Ennistimon,	Ballyvaghan,	Used for Cholera patients only.	Sligo,	Tobercurry,	Not opened.
Fermoy,	Mogeely,	Opened at Curraglass.	Tipperary,	Cullen,	Ditto.
Galway,	Waterdale,	Not opened.	Tuam,	Monivea,	Ditto.
,,	Annaghdown,	Ditto.	Waterford,	Mullinavat,	Ditto.
,,	Killannin,	A Dispensary opened.	Westport,	Westport,	Sick sent to Workhouse Hospital, and deaths registered as those of inmates of Workhouse.
Gorey,	Ford,	Used for Cholera patients only.			
Granard,	Coole,	Not opened.			

164; and scarlatina, 115; chest affection unspecified, 108; and dropsy, 58. All the remaining deaths in fever hospitals, amounting to 1,165, will be found in the Table of Deaths, from page 36 to 49, Vol. II., Part V. FEVER HOSPITALS.

As reports upon fever hospitals in Ireland have already appeared in two other official documents, relating to a portion of the period embraced by this Report; and as reference was made to hospitals having had requisitions issued for their erection, and sums of money granted in aid of them, which are not included in the foregoing tables, we publish in the accompanying notes the results of our inquiries respecting them.* See Notes, pages 380, 381.

Special Hospitals—or those provided for the accommodation of special diseases or of special classes of the community—follow next in succession in the Table of Deaths, which they occupy from page 51 to 56. They consist of Lying-in hospitals, Lock or Venereal, and Ophthalmic hospitals; but the only one of the last named institutions existing in Ireland does not come within the scope of this inquiry, as no death occurred within its walls from its erection to the time of taking the present Census. SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.—In 1841 there existed in Ireland eleven lying-in hospitals, viz.:—Five in the city of Dublin, two in the city of Cork, one in each of the cities of Limerick and Waterford, one in the town of Belfast, and one in the town of Ennis. In these, 35,584 women were received for the ten years previously, of whom 394 died, or a proportion of 1 in 90·31 upon the receptions. Upon the present occasion we have to report upon thirteen of these institutions, comprising nine of those existing in 1841, and four erected since 1841, as may be seen by referring to Table I., p. 52, of the Volume of Tables of Deaths. LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

The total receptions, so far as they have been returned to us, number 37,333, and the deaths amount to 382, or 1 in 100·63,† showing a considerable decrease in the proportionate mortality in these institutions in the present over the former decade; the circumstances attending which, as well as the status and details of each hospital, are explained in Table I., pages 382 and 383.

* PLACES where, according to the Report of the Relief Commissioners, sums were granted in aid of FEVER HOSPITALS, but from which no returns of deaths or receptions appear in the papers of the Board of Health.

County.	Union.	Locality or Electoral Division wherein Hospital Accommodation was to be provided.	Reply of Police to Census Inquiry as to whether an Hospital was opened.
Armagh,	Lurgan,	Kernan,	No hospital erected. "The sick sent to Portadown."
Cork,	Bandon,	Ballymodan,	Sheds erected in connexion with Bandon Fever Hospital, and the deaths returned with those from that institution.
,,	Fermoy,	Derryvillane,	No hospital erected. "The sick sent to Kilderrery Temporary Hospital."
,,	Macroom,	Matehy,	No hospital erected.
Dublin City and Co.,	North Dublin,	North City,	Hospital accommodation provided at the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, and by the erection of sheds at Glasnevin.
,,	,,	Castleknock,	
,,	,,	Blanchardstown,	
,,	South Dublin,	South City,	Hospital accommodation provided at Cork-street and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals; also by the erection of sheds at Kilmainham.
,,	,,	Donnybrook,	
,,	,,	Rathfarnham,	
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	Castlecoole,	No information could be obtained.
,,	Lowtherstown,	Lowtherstown,	No hospital erected.
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	Aughrim,	No information could be obtained.
,,	Loughrea,	Athenry,	No hospital erected.
,,	Ballinasloe,	Mount Evans,	No information could be obtained.
Kerry,	Kenmare,	Bourdoneen,	No hospital erected.
,,	,,	Kenmare,	Ditto.
,,	,,	Tuosist,	Ditto.
,,	Tralee,	Castlegregory,	Ditto.
Limerick,	Clogheen,	Kilbehenny,	A dispensary opened.
,,	Limerick,	Caherconlish,	No hospital erected.
,,	Rathkeale,	Askeaton,	Ditto.
Londonderry,	Magherafelt,	Moneymore,	"Hospital erected, but not used, in consequence of abatement of the epidemic."
Longford,	Longford,	Clonaugh,	No hospital erected.
,,	,,	Termonbarry,	Ditto.
Mayo,	Ballinrobe,	Churchfield,	Ditto.
,,	,,	Claremorris,	Ditto.
Roscommon,	Castlereagh,	Ballinlough,	A dispensary opened.
,,	,,	Frenchpark,	Ditto.
Wexford,	New Ross,	Dysertmoon,	No hospital erected. "The sick sent to Rosbercon."

† According to the Registry kept in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, from the year 1757 to the end of 1855, as many as 177,711 patients were admitted, of whom 169,841 were delivered in the hospital; of these 2,078 died, or 1 in 81·73. As, however, our returns afford only the receptions into hospital and not the deliveries, and as a certain proportion of females leave the hospital undelivered, we have not sufficiently accurate data to warrant any remarks upon the proportions of deaths to deliveries, so far as these returns are concerned, but that given above may fairly be taken as a near approximation to the statistics of lying-in women in public institutions. The statistics of this institution may, however, be defective for the earlier years, from 1815 to 1854, inclusive, the deliveries were 91,750, and the mortality of women, 1,235, or 1 in 74·29.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

TABLE I.—LYING-IN HOSPITALS.—Showing Receptions and Deaths

County or City.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Date of Erection or Opening.	Mothers. 1831 to 1841. Receptions.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Receptions.	1841—208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.	Deaths.
Belfast,	Belfast,	1794	1,536	4	384·	174	1	215	.	215	.	255	.	221	.
Clare County,	Ennis,[a]	1828	256	6	12·66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork City,	Cork,	1793	2,859	12	238·25	122	.	292	4	324	1	405	1	400	4
,,	Cork, South District,[b]	1837	392	3	130·66	84	.	63	.	87	1	76	.	7	.
Cork County,	Youghal,[c]	1823	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	76	.	80	.
Dublin City,	Anglesey,[d]	1826	881	4	220·25	.	.	.	.	22	.	1	.	.	.
,,	Coombe,	1826	4,349	38	114·44	129	.	375	6	423	5	274	2	505	2
,,	Dublin, Rotundo,	1745	20,356	271	75·12	1,210	11	2,171	23	2,133	23	2,176	11	1,411	34
,,	South Eastern, or Victoria,[e]	1835	.	17	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2
,,	Western,[f]	1836	756	10	75·6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	Kingstown,	1842	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	42	.	58	.
Limerick City,	Limerick,	1812	3,833	29	132·17	199	.	262	5	352	10	292	2	278	7
Waterford City,	Waterford,	1829	364	.	.	72	3	119	1	100	1	130	1	101	.
Wexford County,	New Ross,	1809	.	.	.	44	.	70	.	74	.	103	.	92	.
,,	Wexford, Mrs. Morgan's,[g]	1841	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	134	1
	Total,		35,581	394	90·31	2,034	16	3,567	39	3,836	42	3,930	21	3,287	50

[a] The Ennis Hospital was closed in March, 1847; no records of Receptions or Deaths could be obtained, the books having been "burned."
[b] The Cork South District Hospital was closed in 1845.
[c] Youghal Hospital—no records of Admissions or Deaths previous to 1843 could be found.
[d] Anglesey Hospital, Dublin.—The Receptions and Deaths, as now published, were received from Doctor Ledwith, the medical attendant.

TABLE II.—LYING-IN HOSPITALS.—Showing by Localities

County or City.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	1831 to 1841. Births.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Births.	Still Born.	Ratio of Still Born to Living Births.	From the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th Births and Deaths. 1841—208 Days. Births.	Deaths.	1842. Births.	Deaths.	1843. Births.	Deaths.	1844. Births.	Deaths.	1845. Births.	Deaths.	1846. Births.	Deaths.	1847. Births.	Deaths.	1848. Births.	Deaths.
Belfast,	Belfast,[a]	1,454	73	19·91	73	18·91	165	.	208	.	230	.	257	.	220	.	231	.	266	.	267	.
Clare County,	Ennis,	275	10	27·5	7	38·28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork City.	Cork,	2,872	169	16·99	162	16·72	99	7	205	23	293	17	399	7	409	11	472	24	557	10	555	9
,,	Do. South District,	360	24	15·	24	14·	84	2	63	6	88	7	77	8	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	Youghal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	3	76	.	74	5	82	3	66	4	93	1
Dublin City,	Anglesey,[b]	827	39	14·87	39	13·87	.	.	.	.	22	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,,	Coombe,	4,390	388	11·08	376	10·67	124	27	349	48	394	44	350	50	442	48	462	42	454	47	433	40
,,	Dublin, Rotundo,	19,907	1,198	16·61	.	.	1,000	63	2,197	156	2,218	187	2,214	165	1,429	96	2,047	156	1,782	140	1,840	163
,,	South Eastern,[c]	.	63	.	63	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	3
,,	Western,[d]	768	139	5·52	139	4·52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	37	1	58	8	86	3	116	1	120	.
Limerick City,	Limerick,	3,924	133	29·5	121	31·42	203	15	272	19	353	30	293	28	261	17	224	25	117	7	232	17
Waterford City,	Waterford,	354	22	16·09	.	.	72	4	123	13	102	7	128	11	103	8	125	7	117	7	119	10
Wexford County,	New Ross,	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	71	2	74	.	104	3	93	3	91	.	92	3	64	.
,,	Wexford, Mrs. Morgan's,[e]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99	2	76	3	93	.	104	3
	Total,	35,131	2,258	15·99	1,001	14·53	1,793	121	3,468	270	3,620	297	3,946	275	3,215	200	3,696	264	3,590	220	3,827	246

[a] No returns of deaths of children in Belfast Hospital, previous to 1851, could be obtained. [b] The registry of the Anglesey Hospital, Dublin, is only perfect for one year, 1843. [c] No records of

TABLE III.—LYING-IN HOSPITALS.—Showing the Number of instances of Twin and

County or City.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	Twins. 1841—208 days. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1842. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1843. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1844. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1845. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1846. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1847. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1848. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1849. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.	1850. No. of Cases.	Offspring. M.	F.
Belfast,	Belfast,	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	1
Clare County,	Ennis,[a]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork City,	Cork,	1	.	2	4	5	3	5	5	5	8	10	6	5	6	4	3	3	3	1	2	.	9	15	3	1	2	.	3	4	2
,,	Do. Sth. District,[b]	.	.	.	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	Youghal,[c]	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City,	Anglesey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,,	Coombe,	2	3	1	5	5	5	7	8	6	7	7	7	8	7	9	10	9	11	9	11	7	11	12	10	13	17	9	8	11	5
,,	Dublin, Rotundo,	12	14	10	29	32	26	30	35	25	36	37	35	18	17	19	22	21	23	27	30	24	30	27	33	39	40	38	33	36	30
,,	South Eastern,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,,	Western,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick City,	Limerick,	4	3	5	10	7	13	2	2	2	1	.	2	3	5	1	5	5	5	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	8	5	11
Waterford City,	Waterford,	.	.	.	5	6	4	2	2	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	2	2
Wexford County,	New Ross,	1	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
,,	Wexford, Mrs. Morgan's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	.	.	.	4	4	4	1	.	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
		21	23	19	59	61	57	51	58	44	59	63	55	41	42	40	43	38	48	44	51	37	59	66	52	58	64	52	59	62	56

[a] No returns;—records having been burned; Hospital closed in 1847. [b] Closed in 1845.

f Mothers, by Localities, from 1831 to the 30th of March, 1851.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

Mothers.																	
1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851—89 days.		Total 1841 to 1851.		Ratio of Deaths to Receptions.	Date of Erection or Opening.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	County or City.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.				
246	2	263	.	267	.	256	1	241	.	64	.	2,417	4	One in 604·25	1794	Belfast, ...	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1838	Ennis, ...	Clare County.
494	2	535	4	545	.	533	3	497	4	118	.	4,265	23	185·43	1798	Cork, ...	Cork City.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	317	1	317·	1837	Cork, South District, .	,,
82	.	66	1	91	.	54	.	75	.	19	.	584	1	584·	1823	Youghal, ...	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	1828	Anglesey, ...	Dublin City.
510	3	515	1	469	1	553	2	489	4	128	.	4,475	26	172·12	1826	Coombe, ...	,,
2,023	15	1,703	43	1,816	36	2,063	30	1,980	16	520	6	19,263	251	76·75	1745	Dublin, Rotundo, . .	,,
.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	.	1835	South Eastern, or Victoria,	,,
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1836	Western, ...	,,
91	.	136	.	131	1	144	.	124	.	37	.	768	1	768·	1842	Kingstown, ...	Dublin County.
219	2	116	4	231	3	220	6	233	5	49	1	2,451	45	54·47	1812	Limerick, ...	Limerick City.
127	1	127	.	119	1	152	1	106	1	26	.	1,181	10	118·1	1838	Waterford, ...	Waterford City.
90	.	90	1	64	1	92	1	78	.	19	.	816	3	272·	1809	New Ross, ...	Wexford Co.
91	.	99	1	148	2	110	1	147	1	48	.	768	6	128·	1841	Wexford, Mrs. Morgan's.	,,
3,975	26	3,641	56	3,881	48	4,182	45	3,970	32	1,030	7	37,333	382	109·63		Total.	

[a] No return of the Receptions in the South Eastern Hospital, Dublin City, could be procured.
[b] The Western Hospital, Dublin, was closed since 1841; no returns could be obtained from this Institution.
[c] Mrs. Morgan's Hospital, Wexford.—No records of Receptions or Deaths previous to 1845 could be obtained.

ne Births and Deaths of Children, from 1831 to 1851.

of March, 1851.										From the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.																		Locality or Designation of Hospital.	County or City.
										Still Born.																			
1849.		1850.		1851—89 Days.		Total Births.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Deaths to Births.	1841—608 Days.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851—89 days.	Total Still Born.			Ratio of Still Born to Living Births.		
Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.			
258	.	243	.	64	8	1,423	986	2,409	4	4	8	1 in 8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	4	8	1 to 8	Belfast.	Belfast, . .
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ennis.	Clare County, .
511	6	472	11	111	5	1,952	2,111	4,063	79	51	130	31·25	7	23	17	7	11	24	10	9	6	11	5	79	51	130	30·25	Cork.	Cork City, .
.	.	.	.	.	.	164	155	319	15	9	24	13·29	2	6	7	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	24	12·29	Do. Sth. District.	,,
54	.	75	.	19	1	319	262	581	7	10	17	34·18	.	.	3	.	2	1	4	1	.	.	1	6	6	12	47·42	Youghal.	Cork County, .
3	.	.	.	.	.	14	12	26	1	.	1	26·	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	25·	Anglesey.	Dublin City, .
512	45	458	42	111	13	2,165	1,924	4,089	260	191	451	9·07	20	35	34	41	36	25	26	28	30	31	14	201	121	322	4·6·	Coombe.	,,
10[illegible]	130	2013	212	501	51	10072	9,225	19297	916	656	1572	12·28	51	129	178	137	82	123	112	113	137	156	35	762	521	1283	14·01	Dublin, Rotundo.	,,
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	9	16	.	1	2	.	2	.	1	1	3	1	1	.	5	7	12	.	South Eastern.	,,
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Western.	,,
137	.	119	2	37	3	364	350	714	9	10	19	37·58	.	.	1	1	2	3	1	.	.	2	3	9	10	19	36·58	Kingstown.	Dublin County, .
220	23	243	27	49	8	1,399	1,038	2,437	133	83	216	11·51	15	19	30	28	17	25	7	17	23	27	8	133	83	216	10·51	Limerick.	Limerick City, .
145	5	103	5	28	3	635	545	1,180	40	40	80	14 75	4	12	6	10	8	6	6	8	4	4	2	35	35	70	15·86	Waterford.	Waterford City,
92	4	80	4	19	.	429	397	826	13	6	19	43·47	.	2	.	3	3	.	3	.	2	.	.	8	5	13	62·54	New Ross.	Wexford County,
135	1	126	1	50	.	391	292	683	5	5	10	63·3	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	3	1	1	.	5	5	10	67·3	Wexford, Mrs. Morgan's.	,,
173	285	3937	395	989	100	19317	17357	36674	1439	1074	2513	13·4[e]	203	227	272	237	170	211	172	212	201	226	76	1263	857	2120	16·28		Total.

[a] ths in the South Eastern Hospital, Dublin. [d] No returns could be obtained from the Western Hospital. [e] No returns from the Wexford Hospital until 1845, as no registry was kept.

riplet Births, by Localities, Years, and Sexes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

1851—89 days.			Total.			Ratio of Twin Cases to Single Births.	Triplets.																		Ratio of Triplet Cases to Single Births.	Number of Single Births.	Locality or Designation of Hospital.	County or City.
							1844.			1846.			1847.			1850.			1851—89 days.			Total.						
	Offspring.		No. of Cases.	Offspring.			No. of Cases.	Offspring.		No. of Cases.	Offspring.		No. of Cases.	Offspring.		No. of Cases.	Offspring.		No. of Cases.	Offspring.		No. of Cases.	Offspring.					
No. of Cases.	M.	F.		M.	F.	One to		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	One to			
.	.	.	8	7	9	299·12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,393	Belfast, . .	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ennis, . .	Clare County.
2	3	1	42	55	29	94·74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,979	Cork, . .	Cork City.
.	.	.	7	7	7	42·57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	305	Do. Sth. District,	,,
.	.	.	7	7	7	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	567	Youghal, .	Cork County.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	Anglesey, . .	Dublin City.
2	4	.	82	94	70	47·76	1	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	3	7	2	1305	33	3,916	Coombe, . .	,,
5	7	3	281	296	266	66·64	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	1	8	6242·		18,726	Dublin, Rotundo,	,,
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	South-Eastern, .	,,
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Western, . .	,,
.	.	.	3	5	1	236·	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	708	Kingstown, .	Dublin County.
.	.	.	35	31	34	68·97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2414·		2,414	Limerick, . .	Limerick City.
.	.	.	16	17	15	71·75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,148	Waterford, .	Waterford City.
1	.	2	10	14	10	140·	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	806	New Ross, .	Wexford County.
1	1	1	14	14	14	46·7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	655	Wexford, Mrs. Morgan's,	,,
11	15	7	545	543	467	70·59	2	2	3	1	3	.	1	.	3	2	3	3	1	.	3	7	9	12	5091·66		35,643		

[a] No records of admissions or deaths in Youghal Hospital prior to 1843.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

Table II., pages 52 and 53, of the Tables of Deaths, Vol. II., shows by Ages, Sexes, and Diseases, the deaths of the women and children that occurred in these institutions, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851; from which we learn that the principal cause of mortality among women was puerperal peritonitis, amounting to 91 cases; and with it may be included puerperal fever, causing death in 44 instances;—a disease which has been frequently epidemic in this country, especially in public hospitals, for a long series of years.—(See page 455.) Next in amount, we find "childbed, undefined," 65, including all the various irregularities of abnormal presentations, with their consequences; ruptured uterus, 33; phlebitis, 28; uterine hæmorrhage, 27; convulsions, 19; and sloughing uterus, 8; the remainder of the total deaths being from other diseases not contingent upon parturition.

The amount of deaths by years does not present any well-marked aberration from the standard or annual average; but the seasons certainly appear to influence mortality in this class to a large extent—the means of spring and autumn being but 80, whilst those of summer and winter were about 110.

Table III., Vol. II., page 54, gives the deaths both of mothers and offspring, by Years, Seasons, and Diseases; and Table IV., the deaths by Years, Ages, and Seasons. From these we learn that the principal mortality of mothers occurred between thirty and thirty-five years of age, during which period 106 deaths took place out of 382.

Notwithstanding the remarks in the Report on the Tables of Deaths for 1841, respecting the registry of the mortality of children in Lying-in Hospitals, either as still-born or within a few days after birth, the registries of the Irish hospitals are, with a few exceptions, still defective, as may be seen by reference to Table I., page 52, of the Tables of Deaths, in which, out of 2,563 deaths—1,489 males and 1,074 females—411 were returned as "cause not specified," irrespective of 2,120 still-born. The number of still-born children was 1,263 males and 857 females, or in the proportion of 147 of the former to 100 of the latter; while according to the returns of 1841, the proportions were about 140 males to 100 females.

Table II., page 382, shows, by years, and localities, the births and deaths of children, distinguishing the still-born from those born alive, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

According to the returns of 1841, the total births in Lying-in Hospitals amounted to 35,131, in the proportion of 107·4 males to 100 females. On the present occasion the births returned amount to 36,674, in the proportion of 111·3 males to 100 females. According to the returns for 1841, the number of still-born was 1,004, and in those for 1851, 2,120, presenting upon the former occasion a proportion of still-born to living births, of 1 to 14·53, while in the latter the mortality has slightly decreased, being 1 to 16·28. In the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, the gross total for ninety-seven years gives a proportion of still-born to living births of about 1 in 19; but for the ten-year period over which this inquiry extends, the proportion of still-born to living births in that institution was 1 in 14·04, or nearly what was calculated as the general ratio of still-born to living births in the Census Report of 1841. But if we take the latter half period since the establishment of that institution, viz., from 1803 to the end of 1854, the proportion of still-born to living births is 1 in 15·93.

Whilst we have afforded the births and deaths by years for each Hospital, we refrain from observing upon any annual variations they may present, as the circumstances of an institution largely affect the number of its receptions, and, consequently, of its births; but the similarity of the proportions throughout all institutions for the ten years over which our inquiry extends, is remarkable.

The foregoing, as well as the following information, was obtained through queries forwarded to the masters of the various Lying-in Hospitals in Ireland, subsequent to the taking of the general Census.

Table III. on the previous pages shows the number of instances in which twins and triplets occurred in the 36,674 children born, as well as the sexes of such offspring. Twin births occurred in 505 instances, being one child in every 36·31 of the entire number born, or at the rate of one twin birth to every 70·58 single births. The sexes of twins, according to these returns, were 543 males, and 467 females, or in the proportion of 109 males to 86 females, showing a preponderance of males in all twin births.

Triplets occurred seven times, producing nine males and twelve females, as follows:—In one instance, 3 males; in two, 3 females; in two, 2 males and 1 female; and in two, 1 male and 2 females. According to these returns, the number of times in which triplets occur is 1 in every 5,239·14 of the entire births, or in the ratio of 1 to every 5091·86 single births—*i.e.*, not including twins. LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITALS.—The next class of Special Hospitals are those occupied by persons labouring under syphilitic diseases, and usually denominated "Lock Hospitals," two of which—those in Dublin and in Limerick—it is our duty to report upon; the latter, however, was closed in 1849. The Westmoreland Lock Hospital in Dublin is solely intended for females; the Lock Hospital in Limerick received both sexes. The receptions into these institutions for the ten years ending the 6th of June, 1841, was 9,380, and the deaths, 134; or 1 in 70 of the persons treated. During the decennial period which it is now our province to report upon, 9,022 patients were received into the same institutions, of whom only 93 died, or 1 in 97·01—being a great improvement upon the former; but this becomes more remarkable when we examine this proportion in sexes—thus: Of 8,011 females received into the Lock Hospital of Dublin, from 1831 to 1841, there died 119, thus affording as high a mortality as 1 in 67·31, whereas, from the latter period to 1851, of 8,239 females treated in that institution, only 78 died, or 1 in 105·63. In the Limerick Hospital, where both males and females have been treated, the proportionate mortality of females for the former period was 1 in 62·5, but during the latter, the mortality of females is somewhat increased, for of 479 persons received, 10 died, or 1 in 47·9. The mortality of males for both periods is about one per cent. In the other Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions of Ireland, 234 deaths from syphilis occurred, and in the Workhouses as many as 278. The receptions and deaths in Lock Hospitals were returned on the same forms as those used for the general hospitals and infirmaries. LOCK HOSPITALS.

RECEPTIONS and DEATHS in LOCK or VENEREAL HOSPITALS.

LOCALITY.	1831 to 1841.							From the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.																															
	Receptions.			Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	1841. 208 days.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 days.		TOTAL.									
																													Receptions.			Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	One in	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	One in
Dublin, .	.	8,011	8,011	.	119	119	67·31	460	3	746	9	852	7	775	6	730	9	701	11	659	9	951	12	1,101	7	1,043	4	221	1	.	8,239	8,239	.	78	78	105·63
Limerick, .	744	623	1,369	5	10	15	91·26	76	3	125	1	129	1	137	1	29	1	.	.	25	.	239	7	23	1	.	.	.	.	304	479	783	5	10	15	52·2
Total, .	744	8,636	9,380	5	129	134	70·	536	6	871	10	981	8	912	7	759	10	701	11	684	9	1,190	19	1,124	8	1,043	4	221	1	304	8,718	9,022	5	88	93	97·01

The Limerick Lock Hospital was closed in March, 1849, "consequent on increase of Cholera;" the registry of its Receptions is imperfect; it was finally closed in 1849.

This decrease in the mortality of females may, we think, be attributed not only to an improved system of treatment, both moral and medical, in these institutions, but also to an improvement in the habits of even the unfortunate class who seek relief in Lock Hospitals, to a greater amount of sobriety, to less depravity of habit, and to less destitution. Possibly the asylum offered to the outcast in the workhouse, either before disease has undermined the constitution, or poverty induced a state of great physical debility, may likewise have assisted towards the decrease of mortality in Lock Hospitals. At page 56 of the Tables of Deaths, vol. II., will be found four tables, showing by localities, ages and sexes, and also by years and seasons, the amount and causes of death in these institutions, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851. Of these tables, the most worthy of remark here is No. 2, from which we learn that the ages at which death from syphilis in females occurred were—twenty and under twenty-five, 33; twenty-five and under thirty, 21; and thirty and under thirty-five, 11; seven deaths took place under twenty years of age. The seasons in which death occurred do not present any great variety—the most fatal was spring, and the least winter.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—Next in succession in the printed Tables of Deaths appear those for Lunatic Asylums. In the Census Report for 1841 we find a minute analysis of the deaths of lunatics, idiots, and epileptics, in the various public and private lunatic asylums, and also in the gaols of Ireland, for the ten years prior to that date; and likewise a section devoted to the investigation of lunatics LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums.

under treatment. These investigations were, we believe, the first of their kind instituted in Ireland, and formed a new epoch in statistical inquiries of this nature. The subject of living lunatics we have already discussed in our Report upon the Status of Disease, and it now behoves us to report upon the Deaths of Lunatics,

Table I.—Showing Receptions and Deaths in Lunat

Locality.	Description of Institution.	Date of Erection.	1831 to 1841. Receptions. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Deaths. Males.	Fem.	Total.	Ratio of Mortality to Receptions. One in	From the 6th of June, 1 — 1841—208 Days. Receptions.	Deaths.	1842. Receptions.	Deaths.	1843. Receptions.	Deaths.	1844. Receptions.	Deaths.	1845. Receptions.
Armagh,	District Lunatic Asylum,	1825	410	307	717	69	53	122	5·88	27	3	86	7	94	13	49	13	71
Ballinasloe,	,,	1833	494	330	824	126	63	189	4·36	38	13	101	27	101	31	94	32	51
Belfast,	,,	1829	448	445	893	98	109	207	4·31	100	18	123	22	114	16	113	36	107
Carlow,	,,	1832	228	225	453	29	29	58	7·81	26	7	47	7	45	13	37	3	42
Clonmel,	,,	1834	195	147	342	29	18	47	7·28	25	6	29	4	45	7	31	7	20
Cork,	,,	1787	922	940	1,862	265	227	492	3·78	125	25	204	54	188	54	213	52	173
Dublin (Richmond),	,,	1814	588	452	1,040	129	77	206	5·05	50	9	74	20	68	24	104	13	71
Limerick,	,,	1827	536	523	1,059	109	75	184	5·76	49	11	85	23	74	19	94	24	47
Londonderry,	,,	1829	454	428	882	118	105	223	3·96	45	11	83	14	90	19	82	10	90
Maryborough,	,,	1833	231	224	455	47	25	72	6·32	9	7	14	10	27	9	34	3	39
Waterford,	,,	1834	141	176	317	8	12	20	15·85	23	3	49	6	50	9	39	9	56
Total, District Lunatic Asylums,			4,647	4,197	8,844	1,027	793	1,820	4·86	517	113	895	194	896	214	880	202	767
Dublin,	St. Patrick's, or Swift's Public Lunatic Asylum,	1757	158	124	282	22	22	44	6·41	18	1	24	5	27	9	32	8	25
,,	Bloomfield, Retreat for Friends,	1810	85	87	172	6	4	10	17·2	1	1	6	.	3	2	2	2	4
Kilkenny,	Public Lunatic Asylum,[a]	1817	31	35	66	14	12	26	2·54	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	3	.
Lifford,	,, [b]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
Wexford,	House of Industry,[c]	1802	129	101	230	30	13	43	5·35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, Public Lunatic Asylums,			403	347	750	72	51	123	6·10	19	6	30	9	30	15	34	14	29
Eleven Private Lunatic Asylums,[d]			396	261	657	60	19	79	8·32	34	2	50	7	87	4	53	3	75
Four Private Lunatic Asylums, opened since 1841,[e]			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	23	3	25
Total, Private Lunatic Asylums,			396	261	657	60	19	79	8·32	34	2	51	7	96	4	76	6	100
Dublin,	House of Industry and Island-bridge,	1770 1840	.	.	.	369	387	756	.	.	7	.	23	.	13	55	16	.
Dundrum, County Dublin,	Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,	1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Central Criminal, House of Industry, & Island-bridge Lunatic Asylums,			.	.	.	369	387	756	.	.	7	.	23	.	13	55	16	.
General Total,			5,446	4,805	10251	1,52	1,250	2,778	5·07	570	128	976	233	1,022	246	1,055	238	896

[a] The Public Lunatic Asylum at Kilkenny having closed in 1852, on the opening of the District Lunatic Asylum there, no return of Receptions could be obtained prev to 1846.
[b] There have been no Receptions into the Lifford Public Lunatic Asylum since the opening of the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum, in 1829.
[c] The House of Industry, Wexford, was closed in 1846: and the lunatic inmates were sent to the District Asylum at Carlow.
[d] The eleven Private Lunatic Asylums are:—The "Retreat," Armagh (Mr. J. Allen); "Knockrea," or "Cittadella," county Cork (Dr. Kelly); "Lindville," county Cork (

Proportion of Lunatics in Asylums in 1841 and 1851.

The chief difference between the returns of 1841 and those for 1851 regards epileptics, which class forms but a very small proportion of the persons returned in the present inquiry—epilepsy being but a symptom of several other affections of which insanity need not of necessity be one. According to the returns of 1841, the number of persons received into all the Lunatic Asylums, public and private, amounted to 10,251, in the proportion of 88·2 females to 100 males; and the deaths numbered 2,778, in the proportion of 81·8 females to 100 males. From 1841 to the date of taking the Census in 1851, the total receptions amounted to 10,200, in the ratio of 89·7 females to 100 males; but on reference to the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for the former decade, we learn that there were 3,209 lunatics, idiots, and epileptics, under treatment in this class of institutions upon the 6th of June, 1841: so that the total number treated in the public and private Lunatic Asylums from that date until the 30th of March, 1851, must have been 13,409, viz.: males, 7,007; and females, 6,402. The above Table shows in detail the foregoing circumstance, as well as the annual amount of receptions and deaths in these institutions for the period embraced within the present Census inquiry. The proportionate mortality on the receptions for the former period was 1 in 5·07; for the recent imperfect decade the total deaths were 3,018—or 1 in 3·68 upon the receptions.

The localities in which these deaths occurred are set forth in Table I, pp. 58 to 61 of the Tables of Deaths, Vol. II., which likewise shows the

given from page 57 to page 68 inclusive, in the Tables of Deaths, Vol. II., Part V. The heading of "Form I—2," on which the deaths of lunatics in asylums, and also the deaths of lunatics in gaols, were returned, is given in the Appendix. Lunatic Asylums.

Asylums, from 1831 to the 30th of March, 1851.

To the 30th of March, 1851.

1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851—89 Days.		Total Receptions.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Mortality to Receptions.	Description of Institution.	Locality.
Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Receptions.	Deaths.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	One in		
54	11	59	35	55	20	47	15	53	13	12	5	313	294	607	66	84	150	4·05	District Lunatic Asylum, .	Armagh.
54	41	113	94	76	44	87	48	79	36	17	6	487	324	811	283	119	402	2·02	,,	Ballinasloe.
113	33	110	41	120	33	120	38	140	38	124	4	647	667	1,314	154	149	303	4·34	,,	Belfast.
31	7	40	21	55	20	50	16	71	20	12	8	214	242	456	67	60	127	3·59	,,	Carlow.
40	4	42	19	37	14	25	6	42	10	6	1	162	180	342	51	32	83	4·12	,,	Clonmel.
137	32	140	63	130	72	135	72	76	43	35	8	785	771	1,556	271	269	540	2·88	,,	Cork.
71	15	142	30	144	27	118	19	112	24	27	3	554	427	981	134	71	205	4·79	,,	Dublin (Richmond).
33	17	49	41	89	25	90	38	113	16	23	6	410	336	746	127	104	231	3·23	,,	Limerick.
107	23	90	34	80	22	78	32	91	35	26	4	429	433	862	114	117	231	3·73	,,	Londonderry.
67	13	58	26	47	19	55	23	51	10	10	7	211	200	411	84	58	142	2·89	,,	Maryborough.
55	4	58	17	77	10	62	10	48	8	6	4	233	290	523	62	29	91	5·75	,,	Waterford.
762	200	931	424	910	306	867	317	876	258	298	56	4,445	4,164	8,609	1,413	1,092	2,505	3·44	Total, District Lunatic Asylums.	
16	12	28	17	28	7	21	12	24	5	7	2	153	97	250	50	36	86	2·91	St. Patrick's, or Swift's Public Lunatic Asylum,	Dublin.
6	1	2	.	8	.	6	1	11	.	1	.	15	35	50	3	5	8	6·25	Bloomfield Retreat for Friends,	,,
22	10	13	5	19	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	35	27	62	13	22	35	3·26	Public Lunatic Asylum,[a] .	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	7	.	,, [b] .	Lifford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	House of Industry,[c] . .	Wexford.
44	23	48	24	55	9	30	14	35	6	8	2	203	159	362	69	67	136	3·20	Total, Lunatic Asylums.	
86	10	74	17	59	5	66	10	61	7	38	.	409	274	683	45	23	68	10·04	Eleven Private Lunatic Asylums.[d]	
25	4	38	2	20	2	26	2	27	4	12	1	115	91	206	14	6	20	10 30	Four Private Lunatic Asylums, opened since 1841.[e]	
111	14	112	19	79	7	92	12	88	11	50	1	524	365	889	59	29	88	10·10	Total, Public and Private Lunatic Asylums.	
.	20	66	61	46	47	33	38	43	35	8	13	149	102	251	131	157	288	.	House of Industry and Island-bridge,	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	1	.	.	56	33	89	1	.	1	89·	Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,	Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
.	20	66	61	46	47	33	38	132	36	8	13	205	135	340	132	157	289	.	Total of Central Criminal, House of Industry, and Island Bridge Lunatic Asylums.	
917	257	1,157	529	1,090	369	1,022	381	1,131	311	364	72	5,377	4,823	10,200	1,673	1,345	3,018	3·68	General Total.	

Osborne); "Farnham House," and "Maryville," county Dublin (Dr. Duncan); "Bellvue," Finglas, county Dublin (Dr. Gregory); "Finglas House," county Dublin (Dr. Harty); "Hampstead House," Glasnevin, county Dublin (Dr. Eustace); "Eagle Lodge," Finglas, county Dublin (Dr. Duffy); "Cheekpoint," county Waterford, and "Bushy Park," county Limerick (Dr. Peppard).

[e] The four Private Lunatic Asylums opened since 1841 are—"Annebrook" and Woodville," Queen's County, opened in 1842 (Dr. Jacob); "Lisle House," county Dublin, opened in 1843 (Mr. Hayes); and the "Hartfield Retreat," county Dublin, opened in 1843 (Dr. Lynch).

Causes of Deaths of Lunatics.

causes of deaths, and the sexes for the period specified. From this we learn that the chief causes of death were—consumption, 652, in which the females predominated; dysentery, 387, where the males were in much the larger proportion. Those diseases classed under the general head of "Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age," amounted to 354, in which the females were 36 more than the males; epilepsy afforded a return of 202, the males nearly double the number of females; paralysis, 196, the sexes being 157 males, and 39 females; apoplexy, 148, or 110 males and 38 females; diarrhœa, 127, the males slightly predominating over the females; marasmus, 154, in the proportion of 93 males to 61 females: dropsy, 71; and insanity undefined, 66; all of which show a manifest tendency to scrofulous diseases, either directly or indirectly. Compared with the actual number of deaths, the diseases which more particularly attract our attention in these tables are, suicide, 24; or 15 males to 9 females; abscess, 13; mortification, 13; and cholera, 55. With respect to suicide, its amount is scarcely to be wondered at, when we consider that suicidal mania is so frequent a cause of confinement of persons in lunatic asylums; yet it is remarkable that, whilst the proportion of suicides to the total deaths in asylums was as 1 in 231·5 in 1841, they had increased to 125·8 in 1851. We can only account for this peculiar circumstance by one or other of two causes—either that suicidal mania has increased in Ireland, or that the means of procuring self-destruction are now more within the reach of the insane than in former times.

Lunatic Asylums.

Table II. of the Deaths in Lunatic Asylums, Vol. II., p. 62, Part V., shows their amount and causes by ages and sexes; and Table III., p. 64, the same deaths by years and seasons—from which we learn that the greatest amount of deaths occurred in the year 1847, and that a review of the amount of deaths by seasons

Table II.—Deaths of Lunatics and Idiots in Asylums, showing

Description of Disease.	Moral or Mental Causes.																											
	Grief.		Reverse of Fortune.		Love and Jealousy.		Terror.		Religious Excitement.		Study.		Ill-treatment.		Anxiety.		Pride and Ambition.		Political Excitement.		Joy.		Remorse.		Total Moral or Mental Causes.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania,	35	56	59	30	20	26	9	17	9	7	11	2	.	7	6	10	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	150	158	308
Monomania,	1	1	3	7	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	10	22
Dementia,	7	6	15	8	4	3	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	33	26	59
Do. with Epilepsy,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Do. with Paralysis,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Idiocy,	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Unspecified,	4	7	20	9	8	4	4	8	2	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	35	73
Total, M. and F.,	49	71	98	55	40	33	16	30	11	9	13	2	.	17	8	10	.	5	1	.	1	.	.	1	237	233	470
General Total,	120		153		73		46		20		15		17		18		5		1		1		1		470		

Causes of Insanity.

By the accompanying Table we learn the various forms of disease under which those patients laboured whose deaths are recorded in Table I., as well as the presumed cause of mental aberration. Following out the principles adopted for the classification of lunatics in 1841, and which we applied to the investigation of the same class of persons in the Report upon the living in the volume upon the Status of Disease, we made a sevenfold division of the "description of disease;" and the following list shows the number of deaths of persons who were affected with each form of mental malady:—Mania, 1,910; in which the causes were hereditary taint, grief, reverse of fortune, intemperance, love or jealousy, and injuries of the head. Monomania, 112; in the production of which physical causes predominated considerably over the mental or moral ones, although one would be led from a study of the nature and symptoms of monomania, to believe that the moral would predominate over the physical causes for its production. The chief incitements to this form of disease were epilepsy, intemperance, reverses, and jealousy. Dementia.—The deaths from this cause were 311; the moral much exceeding the physical causes; the most notable inducements assigned for disease in the persons whose deaths are enumerated under this head, were reverse of fortune, hereditary taint, grief, intemperance, and epilepsy. We are, however, inclined to look upon epilepsy in the returns set forth in the foregoing table as a mere accompanying symptom, and not as a cause of disease. In the returns afforded us, the deaths attributed to "dementia, with epilepsy," amounted to 115, in which the physical causes, as might naturally be expected, largely predominated over the moral—epilepsy itself being the assigned cause in 62 instances. "Dementia, with paralysis," numbered but 5 deaths. The cases of idiocy, the deaths of which were returned to us from Lunatic Asylums, amounted to 145; of which 36 were attributed to malformation of head, or in other words were congenital, and 26 were assigned to hereditary taint. In as many as 420 instances, the description of diseases was unspecified, and in 1,791 cases, the predisposing cause of lunacy or idiocy could not be ascertained. The difficulties attending this latter investigation are often insurmountable, inasmuch as the returns to such an inquiry must frequently depend upon the accuracy, amount of intelligence, and willingness to afford information, on the part of the patients' friends. This deficiency in the returns from Lunatic Asylums is not so much to be wondered at as the former.

A glance at the foregoing table shows us that so far as the causes have been specified, the physical predominated over the moral, in the ratio of 568 of the former to 470 of the latter. The sexes, however, varied considerably in these sections; in the moral or mental causes they were nearly equal, whereas in the section embracing the physical causes they were only 52·28 females to 100 males. The four most notable predisposing causes to insanity and idiocy were, according to this table, epilepsy or cerebral disease, reverse of fortune, intemperance,

shows a preponderance of mortality during spring and winter compared with autumn. Table IV., at p. 68 of the same volume, shows the deaths in Lunatic Asylums by "years, ages, and seasons." Lunatic Asylums.

the Description of Disease and the Presumed Cause of Insanity, &c.

Physical Causes.																																							
Malformation of Head.		Intemperance.		Epilepsy.		Fever.		Disease of Brain		Injury of Head.		Effects of Climate.		Effects of Mercury.		Dyspepsia, &c.		Paralysis.		Rape and Seduction.	Puerperal Mania.	Disordered Menstruation.	Violent Hysteria.	Total Physical Causes.			Hereditary Taint.		Cause unspecified.		Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.	Description of Disease.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	1	72	14	26	9	12	22	5	1	33	6	8	4	4	2	.	3	17	4	2	12	2	2	178	84	262	50	76	671	543	1,049	861	1,910	Mania.
.	2	9	3	6	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	23	15	33	.	2	26	24	61	51	112	Monomania.
3	.	13	.	7	2	1	2	1	1	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	3	.	.	37	9	46	8	12	109	77	187	124	311	Dementia.
3	1	1	.	43	19	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	20	72	2	.	33	5	89	26	115	Do. with Epilepsy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	5	Do. with Paralysis.
3	13	1	.	3	3	.	1	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	18	50	14	12	37	28	84	61	145	Idiocy.
3	16	10	4	17	16	2	5	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	1	4	.	.	51	49	100	2	11	106	128	197	223	420	Unspecified.
13	33	106	21	102	58	17	30	12	2	45	9	11	4	7	2	.	3	39	6	3	19	3	2	373	195	568	76	113	986	805	1,672	1,346	3,018	Total, M. and F.
76		127		160		47		14		54		15		9		3		36		22		5		563			189		1,791		3,018			General Total.

and grief. In 189 instances the malady was attributed to hereditary taint. In each of these cases there were some remarkable, yet natural variations in the proportion of the sexes; in grief the females largely predominated; in the column for reverse of fortune, we find the males exceeding in almost the same proportion; in that for intemperance, the sexes were 21 females to 106 males; and in epilepsy, the proportion of sexes was 56·86 females to 100 males. In cases where disease was attributed to hereditary taint, the females very largely predominated. Causes of Insanity.

In Table III., upon the two following pages, we present the deaths in lunatic asylums by diseases, and according to the presumed description of insanity. The value of that table can only be understood by a careful examination into its details, but we may generalize the results as follows:—In mania, the most frequent causes of death were from diseases of the brain and nervous system, amounting to 557; in monomania, diseases of the organs of respiration and circulation were the most frequent cause; in dementia the three first classes of diseases bore a very remarkable similarity, but in the same form of disease joined with epilepsy, the affections of the brain and nervous system largely predominated. Dementia with paralysis presents too few cases to form any general opinion upon. In Idiocy the principal causes of death were phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Table IV., page 392 and 393, shows the state of marriage and the amount of education among a large number of lunatics who died in these institutions, as well as the age at which death took place among the various classes confined therein. Thus, the inquiry into the state of education shows us that 945 of all the persons who died in these lunatic asylums during the period over which this inquiry extends, were literate—355 were uneducated; and in 1,718 instances the state of education was unknown. Marriages and Education of Lunatics.

The state of marriage or celibacy was ascertained to a greater extent than the condition of education; for of the 3,018 cases presented for our inquiry, the number in which the marriage state was unknown was only 904, while in the education inquiry the state of learning or ignorance could not be ascertained in 1,718 cases. 844 persons had been married, in the proportion of 93·6 males to 100 females; and 1,270 were unmarried, in the proportion of 141·9 males to 100 females.

The age at which most deaths in these institutions occurred was from 30 to 55; but as many as 12 deaths were returned as having occurred between 10 and 15 years of age. Fourteen were returned between 80 and 85, and 8 from 85 upwards. In as many as 133 instances the returns did not specify the age, a circumstance the more to be regretted from the great improvement that has taken place in the arrangement and inspection of these institutions, as well as the great progress which that branch of medical science denominated Psychology has made within the last few years.

Lunatic Asylums.

Table III.—Deaths in Lunatic Asylums, showing the description of Disease, and the Cause of Death.

Cause of Death.	Description of Disease.														Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.
	Mania.		Monomania.		Dementia.		Dementia with Epilepsy.		Dementia with Paralysis.		Idiocy.		Unspecified.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Diseases of the Zymotic and Epidemic Class.																	
Fever,	10	16	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	14	18	32
Dysentery and Diarrhœa,	175	127	7	6	49	19	12	1	.	.	17	11	34	56	294	220	514
Cholera,	22	21	1	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	31	24	55
Small-pox,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Influenza,	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	7
Erysipelas,	5	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	10
Total,	215	170	9	7	56	22	13	1	.	.	21	12	35	59	349	271	620
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.																	
Maniacal Exhaustion,	102	105	2	3	15	14	4	1	.	.	7	3	17	14	147	140	287
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes,	7	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	3	16
Abscess in Brain,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2
Serous Effusion on Brain,	7	4	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	4	15
Apoplexy,	64	20	2	3	13	3	9	1	1	.	4	3	6	4	99	34	133
Paralysis,	105	28	4	2	16	1	2	.	3	.	6	1	21	7	157	39	196
Epilepsy,	44	16	3	3	3	3	42	13	1	.	8	7	33	21	134	68	202
Disease of Brain unspecified	17	15	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	25	21	46
Disease of Spinal Cord,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	4
Hydrocephalus,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3
Softening of Brain,	6	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
Delirium Tremens,	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
Insanity unspecified,	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7
Total,	362	195	16	13	57	24	59	20	5	.	27	17	82	48	608	317	925
Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Circulation.																	
Hydrothorax,	3	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	9
Phthisis,	193	230	12	6	39	26	8	1	.	.	19	19	36	63	307	345	652
Hæmoptysis,	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	4
Asthma,	1	4	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	7	10	17
Disease of Heart and Pericardium,	10	9	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	14	24
Aneurism, &c.,	4	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
Bronchitis and Inflammation of Lungs,	31	33	5	8	3	3	2	.	.	.	4	4	2	.	47	48	95
Cynanche Tonsillaris,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Chest Disease unspecified,	10	5	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	8	20
Total,	256	286	17	15	49	35	10	2	.	.	23	23	44	71	399	432	831
Diseases of the Organs of Digestion.																	
Peritonitis,	14	11	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	17	14	31
Dropsy,	23	24	2	1	3	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	32	39	71
Hepatic Disease,	5	1	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	13	3	16
Prolapsus Ani,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Mesenteric Disease,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	2	5
Jaundice,	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	4
Gastritis,	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	4	6
Hernia,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Schirrous Pylorus,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Disease of Stomach,	3	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	7
Obstinate Constipation,	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Fistula in Ano,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total,	53	44	6	5	8	9	1	.	.	.	4	1	7	12	79	71	150
Diseases of Urinary and Genital Organs.																	
Disease of Kidneys,	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Disease of Bladder,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2
Amenorrhœa,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Retention of Urine,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Disease of Testicle,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Uterine Disease,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Total,	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	9	2	11

TABLE III. *continued.*—DEATHS in LUNATIC ASYLUMS, showing the description of Disease, and the Cause of Death.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DESCRIPTION OF DISEASE.														Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.
	Mania.		Monomania.		Dementia.		Dementia with Epilepsy.		Dementia with Paralysis.		Idiocy.		Unspecified.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Diseases of Locomotive Organs.																	
Psoas Abscess,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	5
Disease of Knee-joint,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Fracture,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	5	10
Skin Diseases.																	
Leprosy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Purpura,	7	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	6	15
Bed Sores,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Total,	7	3	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	8	18
Diseases of Uncertain Seat.																	
Gout,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Age and Debility,	97	107	7	4	8	21	2	.	.	.	3	4	10	11	127	147	274
Scrofula,	8	21	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	6	13	28	41
Cancer,	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	7
Gangrene,	5	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	5	11
Abscess,	5	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	4	13
Total,	118	132	9	5	11	28	2	.	.	.	4	4	14	20	158	189	347
Violent and Sudden Deaths.																	
Starvation,	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Injury of Head,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sudden Death unspecified,	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	5
Poison,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Suicide,	9	8	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	9	24
Wounds,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Accidental unspecified,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Total,	18	13	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	27	15	42
Causes not specified,	9	14	1	2	3	3	2	3	.	.	2	4	11	10	28	36	64
Total, Males and Females,	1046	861	61	51	187	124	89	26	5	.	84	61	197	223	1672	1346	3018
GENERAL TOTAL,	1910		112		311		115		5		145		420				3018

In the Report upon the tables of deaths, published by the Census Commissioners in 1841, we find a minute inquiry into all the circumstances of mental diseases, such as had not been previously attempted in this country; and in our Report upon the Status of Disease, published in 1854, we followed up the mode of investigation they adopted at considerable length, especially with respect to the occupations of lunatics and the presumed causes of insanity (see pages 54 to 57 of Part III). We do not, therefore, think it necessary to present another table showing, by occupations and the various kinds of mental or physical causes, the 3,018 deaths which occurred in the lunatic asylums in Ireland for the period specified; but, adopting the arrangement which we employed in the classification of living lunatics in Part III., we find the following:—

Occupations of Lunatics.

CLASS I. *Professional*—includes those whose pursuits, mental occupations, or rank in society, naturally group under the same head, and of which the following enumeration, taken in the numerical order of their amount, affords a better idea than a lengthened explanation:—The class "Gentleman or lady," numbered 68, viz., 26 males, and 42 females; officers of the army and navy, 20; clergy of all denominations, 16; attorneys, 7; lawyers, 3; physicians or surgeons, 3; engineers, excise officers, and landed proprietors, of each, 2; auctioneer, 1; and dentist, 1. Total, 125.

CLASS II. *Professional, with mercantile pursuits*—include all those of the middle classes in whose occupation some degree of mental labour, together with the employment of capital, or means influenced by the fluctuations of trade, viz.: merchants, 13; apothecaries, 7; brewers and distillers, 3; chemists and druggists, 2; iron-founders, 2; factor unspecified, 1; total, 28.

CLASS III. *Literary and educational employments*—such as teachers, 29; students, 11; musicians, 9; linguists, 7; surveyors, 3; editors, 2; total, 61.

CLASS IV. *Shopkeepers and traders.*—The deaths of this class were, shopkeepers,

Lunatic Asylums.

Occupations of Lunatics.

52; provision dealers and huxters, 10; publicans, 7; cattle dealers, dairymen, and pawnbrokers, of each, 2; fishmonger, 1. The total deaths of this class amounted to 66.

Class V. *First-class trades*—the deaths were, clerks, 47; cabinet-makers and carpenters, 29; coach builders, 4; bookbinders, engravers, silk workers, and watch makers, of each, 2; bleacher, 1; and builder, 1; in all, 90.

Class VI. *Second-class trades.* The deaths enumerated under this head were, of weavers, 49; boot and shoe makers, 44; tailors, 34; smiths, 23; painters and glaziers, 12; butchers, 11; coopers, 11; masons and bricklayers, 8; nailers, 6; saddlers, 6; chandlers, 4; confectioners, 4; shipwrights, 4; barbers, millers, tanners and skinners, and tobacco spinners, of each, 3; bakers, calico printers, flax dressers, hatters, rope makers, slaters, stone cutters, tinkers, and turners, of each, 2; bag-pipe makers, brass workers, cloth dressers, cutlers, dyers, file makers, plasterers, reed makers, stocking makers, and whip makers, of each, 1; total, 256.

Class VII. *Agricultural*—include the deaths of all persons engaged in agricultural, pastoral, or other rural out-door pursuits and occupations, as follows:—

Table IV.—Deaths in Lunatic Asylums, showing, by Ages and Sexes, the

Description of Disease.	Ages—Years in Quinquen																							
	10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.		60 and under 65.		65 and under 70.		70 and under 7	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
Mania,	1	2	10	9	61	40	89	84	122	85	145	110	134	92	110	90	113	107	68	71	68	67	30	29	24	
Monomania,	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	3	3	5	6	3	3	7	9	6	8	4	10	5	4	9	1	1	5	
Dementia,	1	.	3	1	13	4	18	6	22	9	23	14	16	20	19	14	15	16	13	9	9	11	4	4	7	
Do. with Epilepsy,	.	1	3	1	6	3	13	2	14	6	8	1	7	.	11	6	10	4	4	.	2	1	3	.	4	
Do. with Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Idiocy,	2	2	8	7	8	2	12	10	15	5	9	6	5	5	3	6	4	7	5	4	3	3	1	1	5	
Unspecified,	3	.	4	2	13	14	22	20	29	26	17	15	31	36	13	20	22	29	12	19	16	19	7	16	3	
Total, M. and F.,	7	5	28	20	104	64	160	125	205	137	210	149	199	160	166	142	172	167	112	108	102	110	46	51	48	
General Total,	12		48		168		285		342		359		359		308		339		220		212		97		86	

General Summary of Deaths in Hospitals.

General Summary of the Deaths in Hospitals.—From page 70 to 80, both inclusive, of Vol. II. of this part of our Report, we present four tables, showing, in various phases, the foregoing deaths in hospitals and sanitary institutions, and amounting altogether to 76,362, in the proportion of 88·6 females to 100 males, and distributed as follows:—in sixteen general hospitals, 6,183 deaths; in thirty-five infirmaries, 6,064; in three hundred and thirty-five fever hospitals, 58,059; in thirteen lying-in hospitals, 2,945; in two lock hospitals, 93; and in thirty-three lunatic asylums, 3,018, as shown by Table I., pp. 70, 71; which, besides the class of hospital and amount of deaths, also exhibits, by sexes, the causes of death for the period specified.

Table II., from page 72 to 75, shows these deaths by ages, sexes, and diseases; and from this we learn that the total deaths from zymotic, epidemic, or contagious diseases amounted to 57,968; of which the entries of greatest magnitude were—from fever, 49,231; cholera, 3,415; dysentery, 3,317; small-pox, 629; diarrhœa, 559; syphilis, 226; erysipelas, 218; and scarlatina, 161. The number of deaths from glanders was 41, and from hydrophobia, 8.

Among the sporadic diseases, those of the brain and nervous system were assigned as the cause of death in 2,058 instances. The deaths from diseases of the circulating organs were 672, of which 452 were from disease of the heart—viz., 68·03 females to 100 males. The deaths caused by disease of the respiratory organs amounted to 4,164, of which consumption was the most notable entry, amounting to 1,818; the proportion of sexes being 78·9 females to 100 males. In 3,019 instances the cause of death was diseases of the digestive organs, the most notable entry in which section is that of dropsy, numbering 1,744—viz., 68·8 females to 100 males; but as general dropsy is more usually a symptom of some organic affection than a specific disease, it is likely that many of these deaths might, with as much propriety, have been distributed among other sections. We, however, present them as they were returned to us, upon the medical authority of the different hospitals and sanitary institutions. Urinary diseases produced death in 335 instances, and diseases of the generative organs in 432; of which

458 were labourers and farm servants, 129 farmers, 12 gardeners, 2 land stewards, and 2 dairymaids;—total, 603. Lunatic Asylums.

Class VIII. *Occupations producing more than usual exposure to the weather*—as in sailors and boatmen, 33; constabulary, 9; coach and car drivers and guards, 9; revenue and coast guards, 2; miner, 1;—total, 54.

Class IX. *Special female occupations*, among which the deaths were, dressmakers, 53; huxters and hawkers, 15; laundresses, 8; nursetenders, 4; bookfolders, 2; nuns, 2; bookbinder, 1; and shop attendant, 1;—total, 86.

No. X. *Unclassified*,—consist of servants, 321; soldiers, 38; factory workers, 31; mendicants, 18; huntsmen and grooms, 7; lodging-house keepers, 6; billiard markers, 3; lunatic asylum keeper, 1; total, 425.

In 1,222 cases, 391 of males and 831 of females, the returns did not furnish the occupation. While we have afforded the foregoing classified list as the result of one of the queries on "Form I—2," it remains for those who may be inclined to draw deductions therefrom, to compare these occupations with the amount of the same classes in the occupations of the living, as given in our General Report, Part VI. See also "Insanity," page 443.

Marriage and Education, together with the Description of Disease.

Periods.										Marriage.						Education.						Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.	Description of Disease.
75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.		Aged 90 years and upwards.		Ages unspecified.		Married.		Unmarried.		Unknown.		Educated.		Uneducated.		Unknown.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
7	12	5	4	1	1	.	1	61	29	297	319	473	363	279	179	431	255	86	118	532	488	1,049	861	1,910	Mania.
.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	25	15	25	28	11	8	40	18	5	14	16	19	61	51	112	Monomania.
1	2	1	1	1	2	.	1	19	5	48	47	99	51	40	26	66	38	31	25	90	61	187	124	311	Dementia.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	17	4	66	22	6	.	30	.	7	7	52	19	89	26	115	Do. with Epilepsy.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	Do. with Paralysis.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	6	5	62	51	16	5	20	4	18	35	46	22	84	61	145	Idiocy.
2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	4	12	46	18	10	167	167	26	12	5	4	166	207	197	223	420	Unspecified.
12	16	7	7	3	3	.	2	91	42	408	436	745	525	519	385	618	327	152	203	902	816	1,672	1,346	3,018	Total M. and F.
28		14		6		2		133		844		1,270		904		945		355		1,718		3,018			General Total.

General Summary of Deaths in Hospitals.

latter class the great proportion—viz., 343—were deaths in childbed. Diseases of the locomotive organs were fatal in 996 cases, and those of the tegumentary system, in 293. Under the head of diseases of uncertain seat were registered 3,762 deaths, of which number 2,122 were those of still-born infants—67·9 females to 100 males; and 508 were attributed to "infirmity, debility, and old age." The class of violent or sudden deaths gives a total of 1,288, among which were included 705 deaths from burns or scalds, in which the sexes were 68·3 males to 100 females. The deaths from starvation amounted to 68;—consisting either of cases brought into hospital in such a state of collapse from previous want that they died shortly after admission; or having been recovered from the state of prostration under which they laboured when received, became affected with that peculiar form of fever to which we alluded at page 247: of these deaths 37 occurred in fever hospitals, 6 were in lunatic asylums;—these, we may suppose, were cases of suicidal starvation. In 43 instances suicides died in hospital.

The amount of deaths in hospitals, is to a large extent contingent upon the number of admissions; but it also shows the amount of malignancy or fatality of certain epidemic or contagious diseases; still, this only in part exhibits the progress of disease or the general annual mortality. Table III., on pages 76 to 79, Vol. II., exhibits the deaths in hospitals and sanitary institutions, by years, seasons, and diseases, from the time of taking the Census in 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851. Up to the end of 1846, the annual average of deaths in hospitals in Ireland, was 3,526. In 1847, however, the rapid and wide-spread increase of fever imperatively called for increased hospital accommodation to an amount never before supplied in this country, and to which we have adverted in the dissertation on fever hospitals, and also in the introductory matter, at page 245. In that year, the deaths in Hospitals rose to 15,529; in the year following they fell by as many as 899; but in 1849, they increased to the great number of 18,100; in 1850, they decreased to 7,595, and in the three months of 1851, they had fallen to 1,048.

General Summary of Deaths in Hospitals.

The proportion of deaths which occurred in each season exhibits some striking peculiarities: thus in autumn there died 16,052 persons; and in winter, 16,405; while in spring, the number of deaths rose to 21,530; and in summer to 22,375. The chief cause of this disparity seems to have been the greater prevalence of epidemic diseases, fever and dysentery in particular, in the spring and summer than in the autumn and winter seasons.

Table IV., at page 80, Vol. II., exhibits, by years and seasons, the ages at which these deaths in hospitals occurred.

The deaths enumerated in the foregoing Summary, as well as those which took place in the different prisons throughout Ireland, are distributed throughout the different county and city Tables of Deaths in Vol. II., from page 182 to 676; and the notes to Table I. for each locality, specify the name, description, and position of each hospital.

Deaths in Prisons.

Section IV.—Deaths in Prisons and Prison Hospitals.

In the Report upon the Census of 1841, a section was devoted to the examination of the circumstances attending mortality in gaols; and tables were published giving the total number of committals, the receptions from these committals into hospitals, and the deaths by years in gaol hospitals, as well as the causes of these deaths according to their sexes and localities. That appears to have been the earliest attempt made in Ireland to give in a statistical form the foregoing amount of information.

In that Report it is stated:—"The records of the hospitals of prisons were exceedingly defective with regard to many of the queries demanded by the Census Inquiry;" and we now regret to add, that in several cases the same deficiency appeared on repeating the investigation ten years afterwards.

The returns for 1841 afforded the sum of 399,286 committals, viz., 296,151 males and 103,135 females, of whom 28,998 passed into the prison hospitals; and of these 624 died—thus affording a ratio of hospital receptions to the committals of 1 in 13·42, and of deaths to these receptions 1 in 47·07.

Previous to taking the Census of 1851 we prepared a Schedule, "Form K," for enumerating the residents in prisons or bridewells upon the night of the 30th of March; the deaths were required upon "Form F—2," for Hospitals, except those for lunatics, which were received upon "Form I—2." Subsequent to the taking of the Census we issued a circular, the return to which afforded us the amount of committals and also the receptions into prison-hospitals so far as it was possible to obtain that description of information. We also made inquiries as to bridewells, and obtained a return from each of these institutions. The committals into bridewells being for very temporary periods, and many of them being those of the persons who afterwards appear in the gaol returns, we have not introduced into the accompanying table either the committals or deaths in bridewells; but from the answers to our inquiries we have abstracted as many as 113 deaths which occurred in 53 of the bridewells of Ireland.

According to the returns which we have received the total committals into the prisons of Ireland from the 6th of June, 1841, to the night of the 30th of March, 1851, amounted to 668,053, in the proportion of 50·9 females to 100 males. The increase in the number of committals in the present as compared with the former period cannot, however, be taken as a faithful exhibition of the increase of crime: to arrive at a knowledge of that subject, the nature of the offence should be stated; this can be learned from the reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons. The number of committals is likewise largely influenced by alterations in the laws—such, for instance, as rendering drunkenness and vagrancy crimes—which before did not come under the cognizance of the law; the committals for which two offences alone would greatly increase the number of persons sent to gaol, while such increase would not be a fair exposition of the actual amount of crime affecting the general morality of the nation. Thus, of the foregoing 668,053 committals, as many as 160,828 were for drunkenness, for a portion of the period, viz., from the beginning of 1842 to the end of 1850. Moreover, the calamity which spread over a large portion of the period was the remote cause of an increase of the committals, especially those for petty thefts, during the years of famine, and directly caused either by the pressure of want or for the purpose of obtaining food and shelter at the public expense. In addition to the foregoing, we may mention that in the table of committals for the period ending in June 1841, the Four Courts Marshalsea in the city of Dublin

Table showing the Committals, Receptions into Hospitals, and Deaths, in the several Prisons, from 1831 to 1851.

	Provinces, Counties, Cities, and Towns.	Description of Prisons.	1831 to 1841. Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Ratio of Receptions into Hospitals to Committals.	Ratio of Deaths to Receptions into Hospitals.	Committals, Receptions into Hospitals, and Deaths, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851. 1841. (208 Days.) Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	1842. Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	1843. Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.
	Leinster:															
1	Carlow,	County Gaol,	7,429	52	5	1 in 142·86	1 in 10·4	330	53	.	573	76	.	794	63	.
2	Drogheda Town	Town do.	3,839	25	1	„ 153·56	„ 25·	144	3	.	314	9	.	284	10	.
3	Dublin City,	Newgate City Gaol,[a]	52,089	3,742	27	„ 13·92	„ 138·59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		„ Convict Depôt,[b]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Four Courts Marshalsea,[c]	.	.	.	.	.	37	13	.	277	18	1	648	13	1
		Richmond Bridewell,[d]	18,721	1,321	37	„ 14·17	„ 35·7	5,101	183	1	5,534	284	7	5,917	279	5
		Grangegorman Penitentiary,[e]	38,763	1,594	28	„ 24·31	„ 56·92	5,185	296	4	8,520	408	3	8,990	294	7
		Smithfield Convict Depôt,[f]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Mountjoy,[g] do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dublin,	County Gaol, Kilmainham,[h]	11,274	827	37	„ 13·63	„ 22·35	810	.	3	1,861	.	3	1,836	.	4
5	Kildare,	Athy,[i] Co. Gaols,	2,586	16	3	„ 161·62	„ 5·33	130	53	.	249	95	1	181	86	.
		Naas,[j] Co. Gaols,	4,391	226	5	„ 19·42	„ 45·2	.	72	.	.	100	.	.	78	2
6	Kilkenny City,	Kilkenny City Gaol,[k]	1,835	19	3	„ 9·65	„ 6·33	115	7	.	118	14	.	112	6	.
7	Kilkenny,	County Gaol,	5,992	122	15	„ 49·11	„ 8·13	271	8	2	496	19	.	399	16	3
8	King's,	Do. Tullamore,	7,243	178	7	„ 40·69	„ 25·42	380	11	.	840	33	1	688	37	5
9	Longford,	Do.	8,171	296	16	„ 27·6	„ 18·5	555	24	1	961	32	.	833	48	1
10	Louth,	Do. Dundalk,[l]	6,815	.	9	.	.	264	.	1	625	.	1	573	35	1
11	Meath,	Do. Trim,	6,538	333	19	„ 7·84	„ 43·84	346	83	.	584	142	1	487	88	2
12	Queen's,	Do. Maryborough,	7,862	1,106	12	„ 7·1	„ 92·16	207	213	1	978	491	3	749	897	2
13	Westmeath,	Do. Mullingar,	7,414	187	12	„ 39·64	„ 15·58	312	16	.	597	26	1	636	29	1
14	Wexford,	Do.[m]	4,820	.	8	.	.	416	.	1	766	.	.	595	39	2
15	Wicklow,	Do.	3,304	68	8	„ 48·58	„ 8·5	212	2	.	408	10	3	323	2	1
		Total, Leinster,	199,086	10,612	252	1 in 17·66	1 in 45·16	14,815	1,037	11	23,701	1,757	25	24,045	2,020	37
	Munster:															
16	Clare,	County Gaol, Ennis,[n]	10,225	1,763	17	1 in 5·79	1 in 103·7	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
		Ennis Convict Depôt,[o]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	Cork City,	City Gaol,	11,199	1,146	19	„ 9·77	„ 60·31	531	57	1	809	67	2	659	56	.
18	Cork,	County do.	14,952	2,364	36	„ 6·32	„ 65·66	718	82	1	1,498	165	1	1,598	186	3
		Carlisle Fort Convict Depôt														
		Camden Fort do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Spike Island do.														
19	Kerry,	County Gaol, Tralee,	8,367	987	12	„ 8·47	„ 82·25	390	42	.	962	66	.	839	68	.
20	Limerick City,	City Gaol,	13,323	150	11	„ 88·82	„ 13·63	760	57	2	1,028	86	.	1,283	83	1
21	Limerick,	County do.	8,223	741	18	„ 11·09	„ 41·16	347	32	1	827	65	3	657	54	.
22	Tipperary,	Clonmel,[p] Co. Gaols,	20,973	2,216	36	„ 9·46	„ 61·55	1,303	.	2	2,342	.	3	1,763	.	1
		Nenagh,[q] Co. Gaols,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	381	102	1	1,076	249	3
23	Waterford City,	City Gaol, and House of Correction,[r]	5,567	13	.	„ 428·23	.	385	.	.	511	.	.	756	2	1
24	Waterford,	County Gaol,	3,325	92	5	„ 36·14	„ 18·4	130	62	1	257	101	.	330	84	.
		Total, Munster,	96,154	9,472	154	1 in 10·15	1 in 61·51	4,564	332	9	8,615	652	11	8,961	782	9
	Ulster:															
25	Antrim,	County Gaol, and Belfast House of Correction,[s]	11,008	498	7	1 in 16·37	1 in 83·	960	31	.	1,370	21	.	1,279	23	.
26	Armagh,	County Gaol,	5,003	1,541	13	„ 3·24	„ 118·46	524	118	2	926	227	3	955	270	2
27	Carrickfergus, Co. of Town,	Do.[t]	9,282	885	29	„ 10·48	„ 30·51	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.
28	Cavan,	Do.	6,783	755	16	„ 8·98	„ 47·18	464	42	.	1,444	245	1	1,301	105	3
29	Donegal,	Do. Lifford,	4,670	334	8	„ 13·98	„ 41·75	201	13	.	442	40	.	576	38	.
30	Down,	Do. Downpatrick,	7,376	.	12	.	.	503	26	.	1,044	75	2	1,032	272	1
31	Fermanagh,	Do. Enniskillen,	6,990	626	13	„ 11·16	„ 48·15	241	44	.	435	85	.	358	86	3
32	Londonderry,	Do.	3,078	846	8	„ 3·63	„ 105·75	327	20	.	1,158	63	.	1,244	92	.
33	Monaghan,	Do.	6,321	510	18	„ 12·39	„ 28·33	305	25	1	423	25	.	746	38	.
34	Tyrone,	Do. Omagh,	6,897	800	17	„ 8·62	„ 47·05	293	71	3	700	127	2	682	74	6
		Total, Ulster,	67,408	6,795	141	1 in 8·83	1 in 52·67	3,818	390	9	7,942	908	11	8,173	998	15
	Connaught:															
35	Galway Town,	Town Gaol,	4,796	257	4	1 in 18·66	1 in 64·25	145	23	1	365	7	.	363	8	.
36	Galway,	County Gaol,	7,549	380	13	„ 4 14	„ 76·	326	94	1	1,158	168	4	910	171	.
37	Leitrim,	Do. Carrick-on-Shan.[u]	4,930	984	11	„ 37·73	„ 89·45	231	.	.	450	62	.	397	172	1
38	Mayo,	Do. Castlebar,[v]	11,848	.	22	.	.	580	110	.	1,171	218	2	1,211	170	2
39	Roscommon,	Do.[w]	.	.	.	.	.	297	.	.	542	.	.	461	.	.
40	Sligo,	Do.	7,515	498	27	„ 15·09	„ 18·07	212	26	5	628	55	2	725	39	.
		Total, Connaught,	36,638	2,119	77	1 in 11·70	1 in 38·53	1,791	253	7	4,314	510	8	4,067	560	3
		General Total,	399,286	28,998	624	1 in 13·42	1 in 47·07	24,988	2,012	36	44,572	3,827	55	45,246	4,360	64

[a] The records of committals into Newgate Gaol from 1841 to 1849 were not forthcoming; nor could any information as to the admissions into its hospital be obtained.

[b] Newgate Gaol was opened 1st March, 1849, as a convict prison. No record of admissions into the hospital thereof for the year 1849 could be obtained.

[c] In the Four Courts Marshalsea the great majority of the prisoners when sick are attended in their own rooms, unless when seriously ill, and at the same time paupers.

[d] Sixty-nine of the deaths returned from Richmond Bridewell were of convicts.

[e] Thirty-two of the deaths returned from Grangegorman Penitentiary were of convicts.

[f] Smithfield Convict Depôt was opened in 1814.

[g] The Mountjoy Convict Depôt was opened on the 27th of March, 1850; its hospital was opened in March, 1851.

[h] The return for Kilmainham Gaol states that "there is no registry of the sick at present [31st March, 1854,] to be found." No receptions into hospital previous to 1841.

[i] No regular hospital attached to Athy Gaol; the return of sick made from prescription book.

[j] No records of committals into Naas Gaol from 1841 to 1851 could be obtained.

[k] In Kilkenny City Gaol sick prisoners are treated in the wards, as there is no hospital attached to that prison.

[l] In the County Louth Gaol, at Dundalk, there were no records of the admissions into hospital for the years 1841 and 1842.

[m] In the Gaol at Wexford there are no records of the admissions to hospital in 1841 and 1842.

[n] No returns of committals or of receptions into hospital could be obtained for Ennis Gaol.

[o] Ennis Convict Depôt was opened 18th November, 1850, and closed February 14, 1854.

[p] In Clonmel Gaol no correct record of the sick prior to 6th of June, 1846, could be had.

[q] The present Gaol at Nenagh was opened 26th July, 1842.

[r] Females were not admitted to the hospital of the City Gaol of Waterford until the year 1849.

[s] No record of deaths in the Belfast House of Correction up to September, 1845, when it was made the Gaol for the County of Antrim. The sick were not transferred from their cells to the hospital during the years 1845 and 1846.

[t] Carrickfergus Gaol was closed in 1850. No record of committals or of receptions into its hospital.

[u] In the County Leitrim Gaol there were no records of admissions to hospital until 7th July, 1842.

[v] The number admitted into the hospital of the County Mayo Gaol, for the year 1847, could not be ascertained.

[w] No record of admissions into the hospital of Roscommon Gaol previous to 1848.

[continued.

TABLE showing the Committals, Receptions into Hospita

	PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	DESCRIPTION OF PRISONS.	COMMITTALS, RECEPTIONS INTO HOSPITALS, AND DEATH																	
			1844.			1845.			1846.			1847.			1848.			1849.		
			Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	
	LEINSTER:																			
1	Carlow,	County Gaol,	872	66	.	801	73	1	754	114	.	1,308	570	6	2,269	417	9	1,568	212	
2	Drogheda Town	Town do.	372	7	.	361	8	3	370	15	.	334	31	.	310	6	.	357	4	
	Dublin City,	Newgate City Gaol,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	
		,, Convict Depôt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	332	.	
		Four Courts Marshalsea,	574	15	.	552	21	.	655	23	.	862	17	.	767	16	3	449	13	
3		Richmond Bridewell,	6,004	261	6	5,196	256	11	4,693	294	19	5,279	475	36	7,383	367	43	10,920	398	
		Grangegorman Penitentiary,	9,259	329	5	8,274	391	11	7,585	352	11	6,772	324	22	8,183	491	21	10,255	400	
		Smithfield Convict Depôt,	274	16	.	575	28	1	449	70	1	550	278	10	516	344	24	384	213	
		Mountjoy, do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
4	Dublin,	County Gaol, Kilmainham,	1,753	193	.	1,823	178	1	1,725	174	4	2,555	351	29	4,663	852	13	6,862	453	
5	Kildare,	Athy, Co. Gaols,	198	95	.	194	89	.	372	108	1	529	123	3	654	96	.	637	192	
		Naas,	.	66	1	.	81	3	.	79	.	.	137	2	.	108	2	.	148	
6	Kilkenny City,	Kilkenny City Gaol,	182	7	.	148	13	.	183	13	.	388	14	1	860	13	1	1,269	26	
7	Kilkenny,	County Gaol,	443	17	2	330	29	2	347	44	2	793	169	15	1,001	101	11	1,276	127	
8	King's,	Do. Tullamore,	544	24	3	449	30	3	640	27	1	931	91	14	1,485	109	9	1,621	183	
9	Longford,	Do.	1,014	57	.	1,016	57	1	832	34	3	1,397	136	17	1,579	210	30	1,465	117	
10	Louth,	Do. Dundalk,	578	32	2	529	17	.	586	25	.	976	56	2	1,280	34	3	1,236	15	
11	Meath,	Do. Trim,	473	81	1	617	84	2	504	84	2	861	235	6	1,144	397	7	1,282	453	
12	Queen's,	Do. Maryborough,	712	784	.	679	434	.	727	623	.	1,400	1,712	20	1,545	1,171	11	1,878	769	
13	Westmeath,	Do. Mullingar,	668	35	2	641	44	1	598	62	3	1,048	70	3	1,326	64	4	1,636	56	
14	Wexford,	Do.	567	41	5	615	18	.	636	26	2	763	64	.	1,523	82	5	1,717	224	
15	Wicklow,	Do.	487	6	2	412	8	1	458	17	6	761	33	7	780	12	.	735	36	
		Total, Leinster,	24,974	2,132	30	23,212	1,859	41	22,111	2,194	56	27,657	4,886	196	37,268	4,390	196	45,879	4,041	2
	MUNSTER:																			
16	Clare,	County Gaol, Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	13	.	.	94	.	.	
		Ennis Convict Depôt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
17	Cork City,	City Gaol,	769	45	.	791	51	1	997	51	1	1,575	201	6	1,705	100	4	1,931	109	
	Cork,	County do.	1,870	222	2	1,632	191	3	2,057	349	6	6,948	1,085	379	8,224	970	106	8,062	1,719	3
18		Carlisle Fort Convict Depôt																		
		Camden Fort do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	574	92	6	1,237	702	23	2,169	1,003	
		Spike Island do.																		
19	Kerry,	County Gaol, Tralee,	868	77	.	814	69	1	907	75	5	1,380	564	101	2,355	352	19	3,052	870	
20	Limerick City,	City Gaol,	1,124	76	1	1,452	114	2	1,692	100	.	2,005	120	2	3,292	164	3	3,721	196	
21	Limerick,	County do.	678	45	2	662	69	3	787	64	5	1,603	136	13	2,201	193	53	2,943	270	1
22	Tipperary,	Clonmel, Co. Gaols,	1,735	.	.	1,599	.	4	2,080	694	3	2,995	1,767	14	4,202	1,254	15	5,623	3,532	
		Nenagh,	1,204	282	5	952	220	.	1,241	387	7	2,163	583	16	3,533	796	20	3,978	992	1
23	Waterford City,	City Gaol, and House of Correction,	1,326	2	.	1,083	3	.	940	5	.	1,119	22	2	1,833	8	2	2,414	37	
24	Waterford,	County Gaol,	370	76	.	344	78	2	417	86	1	843	92	6	1,365	198	3	1,625	167	
		Total, Munster,	9,944	825	10	9,329	795	13	11,118	1,811	31	21,705	4,662	558	29,947	4,737	350	35,518	8,886	8
	ULSTER:																			
25	Antrim,	County Gaol, and Belfast House of Correction,	1,820	11	.	2,201	4	.	1,958	.	2	2,194	46	9	2,559	11	12	2,745	39	
26	Armagh,	County Gaol,	855	333	3	809	296	2	922	316	4	1,024	640	33	1,162	392	17	1,376	313	
27	Carrickfergus, Co. of Town,	Do.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	3	.	.	
28	Cavan,	Do.	1,015	93	3	866	67	.	868	73	3	1,361	238	26	1,869	160	11	1,667	152	
29	Donegal,	Do. Lifford,	402	33	.	330	16	.	346	21	1	615	62	5	966	111	8	1,097	57	
30	Down,	Do. Downpatrick,	905	81	.	810	101	2	804	60	3	1,260	226	17	1,329	108	5	1,574	191	
31	Fermanagh,	Do. Enniskillen,	342	47	3	398	44	2	446	60	.	1,079	320	48	927	256	19	900	324	
32	Londonderry,	Do.	1,350	104	.	1,285	65	1	1,329	17	.	1,379	104	4	1,225	97	5	1,463	107	
33	Monaghan,	Do.	610	45	.	418	31	.	385	43	1	1,213	59	30	1,097	86	12	1,125	97	
34	Tyrone,	Do. Omagh,	610	111	1	593	77	2	586	91	2	1,598	316	21	1,462	340	28	1,371	352	
		Total, Ulster,	7,909	858	14	7,710	701	10	7,644	681	18	11,723	2,061	200	12,587	1,561	120	13,318	1,692	
	CONNAUGHT:																			
35	Galway Town,	Town Gaol,	366	9	.	541	5	.	557	8	2	1,003	109	7	1,328	130	31	1,896	116	
36	Galway,	County Gaol,	972	154	3	837	144	.	803	157	9	2,948	1,077	97	3,660	1,478	485	4,332	1,014	1
37	Leitrim,	Do. Carrick-on-Shan.	363	113	4	431	85	.	438	103	5	476	282	100	585	86	29	607	142	
38	Mayo,	Do. Castlebar,	1,228	269	3	1,190	283	1	1,017	391	5	1,982	.	83	2,498	1,375	50	2,840	1,269	
39	Roscommon,	Do.	393	.	2	352	.	.	674	.	.	1,443	.	67	1,251	179	18	1,513	175	
40	Sligo,	Do.	688	43	.	621	31	2	608	34	4	1,229	36	12	1,307	90	13	1,307	116	
		Total, Connaught,	4,010	588	12	3,972	548	3	4,097	693	25	9,081	1,504	366	10,629	3,338	626	12,495	2,832	2
		GENERAL TOTAL,	46,837	4,403	66	44,223	3,903	72	44,973	5,379	130	70,166	13,113	1,320	90,431	14,026	1,292	107,210	17,451	1,

DEATHS IN PRISONS.

was not included, and that no return could be obtained from the county gaol at Roscommon,* &c.

In each year from 1842 to 1846, both inclusive, the number of committals bear a remarkable similarity, being upon the average 45,170. In 1847, however, they rose to 70,166, and increasing still more in the following year, they reached 107,210 in 1849, and attained the great height of 115,522 in 1850. Even in the three months of 1851 the committals to gaol were as many

* The returns of committals made to us by the Governors of the different gaols in Ireland differ somewhat from those published in the Criminal Returns published from year to year by the Government.

nd Deaths, in the several Prisons, 1831 to 1851—*continued.*

FROM THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1841, TO THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1851—*continued.*

1850.			1851. (89 Days.)			Total Committals.			Total Receptions into Hospitals.			Total Deaths.			Ratio of Receptions into Hospitals to Committals.	Ratio of Deaths to Receptions into Hospitals.	Ratio of Deaths to Committals.	
Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Committals.	Receptions into Hospitals.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
1,647	187	1	292	66	.	7,484	3,804	11,288	1,154	743	1,897	13	4	17	1 in 5·95	1 in 111·59	1 in 664·	1
558	18	.	73	9	.	2,548	979	3,527	93	27	120	3	3	6	„ 29·39	„ 20·	„ 587·83	2
												5	1	6				
210	60	6	73	49	2	615	.	615	109	.	109	14	.	14	„ 5·64	„ 7·79	„ 43·93	
407	16	1	120	8	.	5,115	233	5,348	150	23	173	8	1	9	„ 30·91	„ 19·22	„ 594·22	
14,245	468	34	5,648	147	5	75,920	.	75,920	3,412	.	3,412	193	.	193	„ 22·25	„ 17·68	„ 393·37	3
11,758	534	12	3,067	151	6	.	87,848	87,848	.	3,970	3,970	.	125	125	„ 22·13	„ 31·76	„ 702·79	
186	371	29	67	139	1	3,001	.	3,001	1,459	.	1,459	98	.	98	„ 2·06	„ 14·89	„ 30·62	
936	.	2	87	792	1	1,023	.	1,023	792	.	792	3	.	3	„ 1·29	„ 264·	„ 341·	
9,075	485	17	3,082	85	5	23,372	12,673	36,045	1,541	730	2,271	83	17	100	„ 15·87	„ 22·71	„ 360·45	4
688	221	2	241	34	.	2,554	1,519	4,073	742	450	1,192	6	2	8	„ 3·42	„ 149·	„ 509·12	5
.	157	3	.	60	2	.	.	.	681	405	1,086	11	5	16	.	„ 67·87		
1,463	20	2	326	8	.	2,758	2,406	5,164	65	76	141	6	.	6	„ 36·62	„ 23·5	„ 860·67	6
1,341	89	7	473	19	16	5,346	1,824	7,170	505	133	638	50	12	62	„ 11·24	„ 10·29	„ 115·65	7
1,191	134	9	412	49	2	6,652	2,529	9,181	507	221	728	63	13	76	„ 12·61	„ 9·59	„ 120·80	8
1,277	42	5	279	19	2	8,907	2,301	11,208	548	228	776	61	5	66	„ 14·44	„ 11·76	„ 169·82	9
1,181	25	5	367	21	6	6,151	2,044	8,195	214	46	260	17	8	25	„ 31·52	„ 10·4	„ 327·80	10
1,105	352	4	545	92	1	5,840	2,108	7,948	1,611	460	2,071	33	2	35	„ 3·84	„ 59·17	„ 227·09	11
1,673	536	6	458	191	1	7,671	3,335	11,006	5,601	2,240	7,841	47	7	54	„ 1·40	„ 145·20	„ 203·81	12
1,298	34	4	376	8	2	5,590	3,546	9,136	266	183	449	30	4	34	„ 20·35	„ 13·21	„ 268·70	13
1,657	211	4	433	56	4	6,359	3,354	9,713	497	274	771	29	5	34	„ 12·60	„ 22·68	„ 285·68	14
672	23	.	257	6	.	3,508	1,997	5,505	72	83	155	25	9	34	„ 35·52	„ 4·56	„ 161·90	15
52,568	3,936	152	16,681	2,009	50	180,414	132,500	312,914	20,019	10,292	30,311	798	223	1,021	1 in 10·71	1 in 29·86	1 in 313 23	
		41			13							221	10	231	1 in	1 in	1 in	
275	21	.	66	19	4	341	.	341	40	.	40	4	.	4	„ 8·52	„ 10·	„ 85·25	16
2,781	127	6	830	75	3	9,830	3,548	13,378	568	362	930	28	4	32	„ 14·38	„ 29·06	„ 418·06	17
6,807	1,627	134	1,531	220	20	30,808	10,137	40,945	4,643	1,573	6,216	860	124	984	„ 6·59	„ 6·32	„ 41·61	
2,653	1,093	51	2,342	210	33	9,175	.	9,175	3,130	.	3,130	154	.	154	„ 2·93	„ 20·32	„ 59·58	18
3,090	556	27	960	170	14	12,515	3,602	16,117	2,427	462	2,889	202	27	229	„ 5·58	„ 12·62	„ 70·38	19
7,455	220	3	1,224	55	2	17,131	7,905	25,036	748	523	1,271	16	4	20	„ 19 70	„ 63·55	„ 1251·80	20
2,967	290	44	789	55	7	11,464	3,017	14,481	1,001	272	1,273	271	22	293	„ 11·38	„ 4·34	„ 49·42	21
6,596	4,140	20	1,887	703	12	23,888	8,237	32,125	9,207	2,883	12,090	128	16	144	„ 2·66	„ 83·96	„ 223·09	22
4,250	1,155	70	833	330	6	14,575	5,036	19,611	3,567	1,529	5,096	216	22	238	„ 3·85	„ 21·41	„ 82·40	
2,289	31	.	686	10	.	8,634	4,708	13,342	118	2	120	5	1	6	„ 111·18	„ 20·	„ 2223·67	23
1,409	112	5	455	70	2	5,608	1,937	7,545	715	411	1,126	29	4	33	„ 6·70	„ 34·12	„ 228·64	24
40,792	8,752	401	11,603	1,947	116	143,969	48,127	192,096	26,164	8,017	34,181	2,134	234	2,368	1 in 5·62	1 in 15·99	1 in 89·39	
2,407	36	7	684	32	2	13,527	6,641	20,168	185	69	254	30	8	36	1 in 79·40	1 in 6·68	1 in 530·74	25
1,975	360	6	311	54	2	6,994	2,945	9,939	2,447	872	3,319	69	10	79	„ 2·99	„ 42·01	„ 125·80	26
		1										21	6	27				27
1,314	89	2	235	35	1	9,188	3,216	12,404	886	455	1,341	50	12	62	„ 9·25	„ 21·63	„ 200·06	28
900	75	5	247	13	1	5,075	1,047	6,122	474	5	479	24	1	25	„ 12·78	„ 19·16	„ 244·88	29
1,471	166	5	207	39	2	7,674	3,265	10,939	941	404	1,345	44	7	51	„ 8·13	„ 26·37	„ 214 49	30
636	217	3	140	47	.	4,060	1,842	5,902	1,065	525	1,590	73	12	85	„ 3·71	„ 18·71	„ 69·44	31
1,579	47	3	333	13	1	7,965	4,707	12,672	483	246	729	15	1	16	„ 17·38	„ 45·56	„ 792·	32
809	36	11	170	13	.	5,504	1,797	7,301	330	168	498	54	6	60	„ 14·66	„ 8·3	„ 121·68	33
1,050	158	7	279	82	4	6,983	2,241	9,224	1,217	612	1,829	63	16	79	„ 5·04	„ 23·15	„ 116·76	34
11,241	1,205	50	2,606	329	13	66,970	27,701	94,671	8,028	3,356	11,384	443	79	522	1 in 8·32	1 in 23·0	1 in 191·25	
1,836	56	1	770	23	1	6,297	2,873	9,170	347	147	494	47	8	55	1 in 18·56	1 in 8·98	1 in 166·72	35
3,090	605	46	774	131	8	14,235	5,575	19,810	3,714	1,479	5,193	596	216	812	„ 3·81	„ 6 40	„ 24·40	36
733	187	7	41	29	2	3,623	1,129	4,752	917	344	1,261	122	28	150	„ 3·77	„ 8·41	„ 31 68	37
3,038	767	22	680	136	2	13,598	3,837	17,435	3,805	1,183	4,988	195	31	226	„ 3·50	„ 22·07	„ 77·14	38
1,069	153	6	382	71	4	6,535	1,792	8,377	430	148	578	103	17	120	„ 14·49	„ 4·82	„ 69 81	39
1,155	80	7	346	22	1	6,992	1,836	8,828	281	291	572	42	14	56	„ 15·43	„ 10·21	„ 157·64	40
10,921	1,848	89	2,995	412	18	51,330	17,042	68,372	9,494	3,592	13,086	1,105	314	1,419	1 in 5·22	1 in 9·22	1 in 48·18	
115,522	15,791	692	33,885	4,697	197	442,683	225,370	668,053	63,705	25,257	86,962	4,480	850	5,330	1 in 7·60	1 in 17·56	1 in 132·29	

as 33,885, although the returns for the entire year, as we learn from the published Tables of Criminal Returns, was 109,320.

DEATHS IN PRISONS.

The receptions into hospitals arising from sickness acquired either in the gaol, or carried in by the prisoners, present some peculiarities, which assist in bearing out the opinion we expressed respecting the commencement of the "epidemic constitution" in the introductory matter at page 243. In 1842, '43, '44, and '45, the average proportion of prisoners sent into hospital was about 1 in every 11, but in 1846 the proportion rose to 1 in 8; and, in 1847, as many as 13,113 of the prisoners sickened and were sent into hospital, or in the proportion of 1 in every 5 committed. In 1848-49 the proportions were 1 in 6, and in 1850 and the three months

Deaths in Prisons.

of 1851, 1 in 7. The total receptions into prison-hospitals amounted to 88,962, in the proportion of 39·6 females to 100 males; so that, compared with their respective numbers, more males sickened in prisons, and were received into hospitals, than females. The ratio of receptions into hospital to the committals was 1 in 7·60, as shown by the foregoing table; but this proportion exhibited some striking differences according to locality—thus, in Munster and Connaught it was nearly 1 in 5·5, in Ulster it was 1 in 8·32, and in Leinster only 1 in 10·71; but even in this latter province some strange anomalies occurred which require explanation. The ratio of hospital receptions to gaol committals in the Queen's County Prison was as high as 1 in 1·40, showing the greatest amount of disease in any of the county gaols in Ireland. Such was the degree of sickness there, that while the committals for the year 1847 were 1,400, the receptions into hospital were as many as 1,712, so that we must suppose many prisoners were admitted more than once during the period of imprisonment;—this will also serve to account for the apparent small ratio of deaths to hospital receptions in that institution—the large amount of persons treated, lessening the proportionate mortality. The deaths were 54, which, in proportion to the numbers treated in hospital, would be 1 in 145·20; but in proportion to the 11,006 persons committed to that gaol for the ten-year period, would be 1 death in every 203·81 persons. In further explanation of this, take for comparison the county gaol at Downpatrick: the ratio of hospital receptions to committals was 1 in 8·13, and the deaths therein, 1 in 26·37; but as the absolute number of persons committed was 10,939, of whom 51 died, the proportion of deaths among the persons committed would be 1 in 214·49.

Even, irrespective of these circumstances, together with such others as the gaol at Naas not possessing any hospital, the hospital of Mountjoy Convict Depôt not being opened for a considerable time after prisoners were received into the prison, and other matters of that description, as set forth in the notes to the foregoing table—no just proportions can be made as to the mortality either upon the committals or the receptions into hospitals, in institutions with populations so fluctuating as prisons of any kind. Nevertheless, tables and calculations of this description afford interesting comparisons, when carried on from decade to decade; and the absolute number of committals and deaths, year by year, are of much interest to the statist and the politician. The last column in the foregoing table, showing the ratio of deaths to the committals, affords a nearer approximation to the mortality of particular institutions than that exhibiting the mortality on the receptions into hospitals; but we have given the latter in order to assimilate this table with that published for a like purpose in 1841. According to this last mode of calculation, the greatest mortality occurred in the gaols of the province of Connaught, the proportion of deaths to committals being as high as 1 in every 48·18. Munster province exhibits a proportion of 1 death to every 89·89 committals; Ulster 1 in every 191·25; and Leinster, 1 in every 313·23. In making a comparison of the deaths in the several gaols it is necessary to bear in mind that the rate of mortality in city and town gaols is affected considerably by the number of persons committed to those institutions for very short terms of imprisonment, often a few hours, for such offences as vagrancy, drunkenness, and petty thefts—crimes for which, in the rural districts, the offenders are punished by committals to bridewells. And with reference to convict depots, it should be borne in mind, that their inmates remain in them for a much longer period than the great majority of persons committed to the county prisons, and that therefore their mortality is likely to rate much higher in proportion to the number of the committals.

Rejecting these two classes of prisons, we find that the greatest proportionate mortality occurred in the county gaols of Galway, Leitrim, Cork, Limerick, Fermanagh, Roscommon, Kerry, Mayo, and that for the North Riding of Tipperary, at Nenagh, several of these having, in fact, become hospitals during the famine period. The average deaths in those prisons amounted to 1 in every 47 persons committed, whilst the average for the entire prisons of Ireland is 1 in every 132·29. The county gaols in which the rates of mortality were lowest in proportion to the committals were Londonderry, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Dublin, and Louth.

The total number of deaths in all prisons (irrespective of bridewells) was 5,330, in the proportion of 19 females to 100 males, being 1 in 17·56 of the receptions into hospitals, and 1 in 132·29 of the committals.

A reference to the Table of Pestilences, especially under the heads of Distress and Disease, will express in words what the foregoing table so

forcibly exhibits in figures. Up to the end of 1845 the deaths, presenting an average mortality upon the committals of 1 in 703, were not such as to attract particular attention. In 1846 the deaths in prisons rose to 130; but in the year 1847 they numbered as many as 1,320, or 1 in every 53 persons committed. An inspection of the table shows where this great mortality principally took place, —thus, of 6,948 persons committed to Cork County Gaol, 379 died, or 1 in every 18. In Tralee Gaol, of 1,880 prisoners, 101 died, or 1 in about every 19; but in the county of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon, of 476 persons imprisoned, 100 died, being nearly 1 in every 5 during that year. In Galway county Gaol, in 1848, of 3,660 persons committed, 485 died, equal to about 1 in every 7. Deaths in Prisons.

Tables I., II., III., and IV., in Volume II., from page 122 to 134, inclusive, show the deaths in prisons, and prison-hospitals, their amount, and causes, by localities, sexes, ages, years, and seasons, as well as the 113 deaths in fifty-three bridewells. From these tables we learn that the principal cause of death was from zymotic or epidemic diseases, amounting to 2,823, in the proportion of 18·2 females to 100 males; of those deaths, 1,171* were from fever, 1,492 from dysentery and diarrhœa, and 121 from cholera. The deaths from diseases of the nervous system amounted to 267, viz.:—194 males and 73 females, the principal items of which were, 61 from insanity, and 52 from epilepsy. Diseases of the circulating system were fatal to 42; those of the respiratory organs, to 597, the chief item in which was consumption, amounting to 379, in the proportion of 25·1 females to 100 males. Diseases of the digestive organs caused death in 154 instances—120 males and 34 females; diseases of the urinary organs, 7; of the generative organs, 11; of the locomotive organs, 15; and of the tegumentary system, 11. Under diseases of uncertain seat, were registered 294; of which latter the principal item was 242, included in the heading of "infirmity, debility, and old age." Violent or sudden deaths amounted to 154, including 97 persons executed, 23 who died from starvation, and 18 who committed suicide. In 1,068 instances the cause of death was not specified. The great bulk of these unspecified cases, amounting altogether to 973, were returned from Cork County Gaol, but were believed by the returning officer to have occurred chiefly from fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

The following, shows the effect of seasons upon the mortality in prisons:—Autumn, 684; winter, 981; summer, 1,577; and spring, 2,201. The increased mortality of spring and summer usually arose from the greater prevalence at these seasons of fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Of the 23 persons who perished in gaols from the effects of previous starvation, 11 died in spring; but the principal deaths from consumption occurred in summer.

In the present state of the law the gaols of Ireland are partially used as lunatic asylums, as well as institutions for the safe keeping or punishment of offenders, and thus they contained persons committed by magistrates as dangerous lunatics, or idiots, and likewise criminal lunatics committed from the different assizes and quarter sessions.† In the Census Report for 1841 we find that the number of persons of this class who had been admitted into the gaols of Ireland for the previous ten years was 1,875, of whom 96 had died; and in our Report on the Status of Disease, we gave a return of 273 lunatics, and 13 idiots, who were confined in the different prisons of Ireland on the night of the 30th of March, 1851. The deaths of lunatics in gaols were returned on "Form I—2," and the result of the inquiry respecting the classes so located is as follows:—the total deaths amounted to 461, in the proportion of 56·27 females to 100 males, being a great increase upon the numbers recorded at the former period. From tables which we have had compiled, but which we do not consider necessary to publish here, we learn that the principal specified occupations of the insane who died in gaols were, labourers 150; servants, 22; farmers, 14; shoemakers, 12; cabinetmakers, and carpenters, 9; clerks, 7; soldiers, 6; and weavers, 6; but in 189 instances the occupation was not specified. Of the foregoing deaths of 461 persons, 271 laboured under that form of insanity denominated mania, of whom 2 were suicidal; 2 under monomania; 52 under dementia, of whom 16 had also epilepsy, and 9 were affected with paralysis; 17 were idiotic; and in 119 instances the form of disease was unspecified. Of all Deaths of Lunatics in Prisons.

*In the County Gaol of Galway—the total deaths in which were 812—as many as 411 died from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 327 from fever.

† We find, from the Reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, that in the years 1854 and 1855 there were no less than 1,073 Lunatics committed to the prisons of Ireland—652 males, and 421 females. Criminal Lunatics are now sent to the Central Asylum, at Dundrum, county Dublin.

Deaths in Prisons.

these, disease was attributed to moral or mental causes in 36 instances; to physical causes in 29; and to hereditary taint in 8. In 388 cases the presumed cause was not specified.

The following table shows the gaols in which these deaths of lunatics occurred, between the 6th of June, 1841, and the 30th of March, 1851.

Leinster.		Wexford, . .	6	Waterford City,	–	Tyrone, . .	14
Carlow, . .	3	Wicklow, . .	20	Waterford, .	–		
Drogheda, . .	3					Total, . .	74
Dublin City, .	126	Total, . .	256	Total, . .	63		
Dublin, . .	28					Connaught.	
Kildare, Athy, and Naas, . .	3	Munster.		Ulster.		Galway Town .	4
Kilkenny City, .	–	Clare, . .	8	Antrim, . .	–	Galway, . .	4
Kilkenny, . .	4	Cork City, .	–	Armagh, . .	7	Leitrim, . .	10
King's, . .	10	Cork, . .	7	Carrickfergus, .	5	Mayo, . .	26
Longford, . .	5	Kerry, . .	25	Cavan, . .	5	Roscommon, .	8
Louth, . .	6	Limerick City, .	–	Donegal, . .	9	Sligo, . .	16
Meath, . .	29	Limerick, . .	12	Down, . .	15		
Queen's, . .	6	Tipperary, N.R.,	7	Fermanagh, .	10	Total, . .	68
Westmeath, .	7	Do. S.R.,	4	Londonderry, .	2		
				Monaghan, .	7	General Total,	461

From this we learn that 256 of these deaths of lunatics occurred in the gaols of Leinster, 74 in those of Ulster, 68 in the gaols of Connaught, and 63 in those of Munster.

The causes of death of the lunatics in gaols were:—from epidemic diseases 123, of which 93 were by dysentery, and 26 fever; from sporadic diseases 278, the principal item in which we find to be—consumption, 61; age and debility, 51; insanity and maniacal exhaustion, 50; epilepsy, 34; apoplexy, 25; disease of brain, 25; 12 persons died violent or sudden deaths, of whom 6 committed suicide. The deaths in gaols, as well as those in charitable institutions, have been included with the deaths in "Hospitals, &c.," in the county and provincial tables, Vol. II. Coroners' inquests are held on all deaths in gaols except executions.

Deaths in Charitable Institutions.

Deaths in Charitable Institutions.

In the volume upon the Status of Disease, we reported on the number and condition of the inmates of the various hospitals, asylums, and other institutions for the permanent residence of the sick, aged, and infirm. In Vol. II., Part V., pp. 136 to 140, will be found four tables constructed on the same principle as those described in the foregoing pages, and which exhibit the deaths in Charitable Institutions so far as they were returned to us at the time the Census was taken. These consist of Magdalen Asylums, Institutions for the blind, also for the deaf and dumb, the aged, the incurably diseased, and the gouty, &c., amounting altogether to 28. The circumstances of which are explained in the tables and notes at pages 136–37.

The deaths which occurred in these charitable institutions were 700, the sexes being in the ratio of 90·2 females to 100 males. The principal causes of death were:—paralysis, 38; consumption, 75, chiefly among the inmates of Magdalen Asylums; cancer, 54—which, with paralysis, occurred for the most part in the Hospitals for Incurables; and 236 deaths were registered under infirmity and old age. The tables showing these deaths, by years and seasons, do not exhibit variety sufficient to require notice.

Deaths in Workhouses.

Section V.—Deaths in Workhouses, Auxiliary Workhouses, and Workhouse Hospitals.

The Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland came into operation in the year 1840; and the Commissioners for taking the Census in 1841 reported upon the deaths which occurred in the Union Workhouses of North and South Dublin, Cork, Lisburn, Londonderry, and Lurgan, which had been opened previous to the 6th of June, in that year; these were, however, classed among the General Hospitals. Since that period the Poor Law system has been extended over the country to such an extent, that we have now to report upon 163 Union Workhouses, and a great number of auxiliaries, both temporary and permanent, the names and localities of which are expressed in the notes to the Tables of Deaths, by Counties, in Vol. II.

From pages 82 to 120 of Vol. II. will be found four tables, affording, in detail,

Deaths in Workhouses.

and by provinces, counties, cities, and unions, the date of the erection of each parent workhouse, the number of persons, males and females, that died therein, the diseases of which they died, the ages at which death occurred in each particular disease, together with the years and seasons at which such deaths took place. The deaths in the Auxiliary Workhouses are included with the deaths of the unions to which they severally belonged.

The following abstract shows the receptions and deaths, year by year, in the Union and Auxiliary Workhouses of Ireland, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, so far at least as the information within our reach could be obtained:—

Receptions and Deaths.

Years.	No. of Union Workhouses open.	Number of Reliefs afforded.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Number Relieved.	Years.	No. of Union Workhouses open.	Number of Reliefs afforded.	Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths to Number Relieved.
1841 (208 days.)	37	—	1,078	1 in —	1848	131	610,463	45,482	1 in 13·42
					1849	131	932,284	64,440	„ 14·47
1842	92	87,604	4,000	„ 21·90	1850	163	805,702	46,721	„ 17·24
1843	106	87,898	4,437	„ 19·81	1851 (89 days.)	163	—	13,386	—
1844	113	105,358	5,359	„ 19·66					
1845	123	114,205	5,979	„ 19·10	Years not specified.	—	—	11,331	—
1846	129	250,822	14,662	„ 17·11					
1847 (9 months.)*	130	332,140	66,890	„ 6·62	Total, .	—	—	283,765	—

The total receptions for the year 1841, as returned by the Poor Law authorities was 31,108; but how many of these formed the population of the Workhouses in operation during the 208 days subsequent to the 6th of June, we have no means of ascertaining.

The total number of instances of in-door relief from the date of opening of the first Union Workhouse in Ireland, on the 24th of April, 1840, to the 29th of September, 1851, was 4,075,937.

The Census period embraced in this Report, commencing on the 7th of June, 1841, and ending on the 30th of March, 1851, throws some difficulty in the way of summing the receptions into Workhouses for the precise period for which we are called upon to report; but the above table shows the annual amount of Workhouse relief, the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to the numbers relieved. Like all calculations, however, made upon the receptions and deaths in public institutions, in which the receptions are supposed to include the total instances of persons relieved, the actual annual mortality calculated on such number of receptions or reliefs must be deficient, because the number of receptions is increased in many instances by the repeated admissions of the same individuals—re-admissions which far out-balance the exits of persons who did not return. However, one year with another, and in the present state of statistical knowledge, it is the only means of presenting a comparative view of institutions with large fluctuating populations. Acting upon this principle we have headed the 3rd Column in the above Table "Number of Reliefs Afforded," similar to the admissions into hospitals, but which entry generally is defined as "Number of Persons Relieved." These reliefs include the births in Workhouses.

By a reference to the above table it will be seen that the numbers who died in the various workhouses, auxiliary workhouses, and fever hospitals connected therewith from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, were 283,765. But both the receptions into workhouses, and the deaths, presented great annual variation, and strikingly exhibit the increase of poverty and the extent of disease, from 1845, when in 123 unions 114,205 cases of in-door relief are

* We have experienced some difficulty in arriving either at the numbers relieved or the ratio of deaths for the year 1847, and those subsequent thereto, for the following reasons:—According to the Act of Parliament under which the Poor Law was originally extended to Ireland, the year ended on the 31st December—the natural year—but in pursuance of the 29th section of the 10th Vic., c. 31, the year ended the 29th September, the first period under which was that in 1847. But as the numbers and expenditure, &c., for the year 1846 had been published as completing "the year ended December 31st," in the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, the year following next in succession, and ending 29th September, can only include nine months. To meet this difficulty we have, in calculating the ratio of deaths for that year to the number of reliefs, reduced the deaths by one-fourth. For 1848 and the subsequent years, the "Number of Reliefs" end upon the 29th September, and the deaths upon the 31st December, as it was not possible to obtain the admission to workhouses in any other form.

Deaths in Workhouses.

specified, and 5,979 deaths occurred, being in the ratio of 1 in 19·10 of all those reliefs in workhouses and their auxiliaries, to 1847, when in the entire unions of Ireland, for nine months, 332,140 people were relieved, and 66,890 persons died during the twelve months, thus affording a ratio of 1 in every 6·62 of the workhouse population,—a proportion which, for the reasons specified above, respecting the re-admissions, and because of 11,331 deaths not precisely specified (but which, from the returns we received, would appear to have chiefly taken place in the year 1847), we do not think it will be an exaggeration to say that the actual proportion of deaths to receptions in 1847 was 1 in every 6. After this period the receptions increased to as many as 932,284 in the year 1849; but the deaths never reached the number they rose to in 1847, and the proportionate mortality always remained less than one-half what it was in that year.

In making preparation for taking the Census in March, 1851, we issued three workhouse schedules, "Form E, Tables 1, 2, and 3," the headings of the two latter of which will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Upon Forms E 1 and E 2—for enumerating the healthy inmates of workhouses, as well as those who laboured under permanent disease, such as the deaf and dumb, the lunatic, idiotic, blind, lame or decrepit, and also those "paupers who laboured under sickness" at the moment, we have already reported on in Part III., the Volume on the Status of Disease; and now it but remains to describe the result of the inquiry sought for on Form E 3. In that schedule we required, besides the usual information necessary for identification, and in order to produce accuracy of registration, such as the name, age, sex, previous occupation, and cause of death, &c., answers to queries as to the localities from which the persons who died had been admitted, and also the precise year and season in which death took place.

According to the Act of Parliament, 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 44, under which the Census of 1851 was taken, the masters of workhouses were constituted the enumerators of those institutions; but as the filling of these Death Tables was a subject requiring a great deal of time, and demanding knowledge, accuracy, and research, we were allowed by the Government to afford a trifling remuneration for compiling these returns. Yet, notwithstanding this, and also the information gratuitously afforded by the medical officers of workhouses, we experienced very great difficulty indeed in procuring a perfect return of the deaths in workhouses—a circumstance which will be understood and appreciated by all who have had any knowledge of the great pressure upon these institutions and their officers during the years of famine and pestilence. In several instances, no records of the ages, sexes, or diseases of the persons who died could be procured; in some, the books could not be found, in others they were imperfect and mutilated, and in one case all the records had been destroyed by fire. Very many returns of this character were afforded, all of which are specified in the notes to Table I., Vol. II., of this part of our Report. In many instances, however, the Medical Officers were able to fill up the cause of death from their own note-books; and we take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation we are under to the members of the medical profession throughout Ireland, for the courtesy and promptitude with which they have replied to our communications—often, no doubt, at a sacrifice of their professional time. Some idea may be formed of the laborious nature of the inquiry from the fact, that independent of the official communications on the usual printed query sheets, as many as 3,516 letters were issued from the Medical Department, and which chiefly related to the deaths in workhouses and fever hospitals.

As the result of this lengthened and laborious investigation, conducted subsequent to the taking of the Census in March, 1851, the tabulated results afford an amount of arranged information which upon the first consideration of the subject, it was thought impossible to obtain. Of the 283,765 deaths returned to us from the workhouses for the period to which we have alluded, in 58,906 instances the cause of death could not be ascertained; and in 11,396 of these, neither the age nor sex was specified.

Proportionate Decrease of Population.

The following facts show, according to provinces, the decrease of population between 1841 and 1851, and the relative loss by deaths in workhouses. In Leinster, the decrease in population between those periods was 15·25 per cent.; and the total deaths in the workhouses of that province, was 60,794, or 3·08 per cent. on the population of 1841. In Munster, the loss of population was 22·47 per cent., and the number of deaths in workhouses was 123,761, or 5·16 per cent. on the population of 1841. In Ulster, the decrease of population was 15·69

per cent., and the deaths in workhouses, 52,660, or 2·21 per cent. on the population of 1841. In Connaught, the decrease was as much as 28·81 per cent., and the deaths in workhouses, 46,550, or 3·28 per cent., being very little more than the proportionate workhouse mortality in Leinster. This is attributable to the comparatively late supply of workhouse accommodation in Connaught; for of the twenty-five unions in that province in 1851, three had not been opened until 1846, one was opened in 1847, and seven not until the middle or end of 1850; whereas of thirty-nine workhouses in Leinster, thirty-one were opened prior to 1843. Deaths in Workhouses.

Of the 283,765 deaths in workhouses, those in which the causes were specified were in the proportion of 93·5 females to 100 males; and these proportions, according to the different provinces, are set forth in the Provincial Summaries at pages 110 and 111 of the Tables of Deaths in Vol. II.

As might be expected from a review of the past circumstances of the country, the great bulk of the deaths in workhouses were of the class of diseases denominated epidemic or contagious. They amounted to 132,900, the sexes being 94·3 females to 100 males; of these, 50,019 were from dysentery, and 20,507 from diarrhœa; the sexes of both, taken together, being 86 females to 100 males. The next most mortal disease was fever—causing 34,644 deaths, in which the males slightly predominated, the proportion being 98·3 females to 100 males. Cholera proved fatal in 6,716 instances, the sexes being 82·2 males to 100 females. Measles was the cause of death in 8,943 cases, the male sex preponderating by 4·6 per cent. over the female. In as many as 5,016 cases, small-pox proved fatal, the sexes being 95·9 females to 100 males. The remaining causes of death of the zymotic class were—hooping cough, 2,277; scarlatina, 1,356; influenza, 1,610; croup, 906; erysipelas, 327; syphilis, 278; thrush, 165; pemphigus, 106; ague, 19; glanders and farcy, 10; and hydrophobia, 1. Epidemic Diseases.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system were assigned as the cause of death to 9,122 persons, the sexes being 87·8 females to 100 males; of these, the diseases of infancy formed the large majority, viz.: 4,301 died from convulsions, in the proportion of 93·7 females to 100 males; hydrocephalus was fatal to 1,128, the sexes presenting the remarkable difference of 80·2 females to 100 males. In this division were also included 660 deaths from epilepsy, and 112 from insanity. Sporadic Diseases.

Diseases of the circulating organs were fatal to 1,142, of whom 818 died from disease of the heart. The deaths attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 27,341, in the proportion of 93·4 females to 100 males. The entry of the greatest magnitude in this class is that under consumption, 12,074, the sexes being very nearly equal.

Diseases of the digestive organs were said to have produced death in 26,638 instances, *i.e.*, 89·8 females to 100 males. In this section, the entry of greatest magnitude is that under marasmus, numbering 16,400, or 94 females to 100 males (see the explanation of this term, in the general description of deaths, page 454). The deaths entered under this head were those chiefly of young children, viz.: 5,784 under twelve months, and 7,067 at the age of 1 and under 5 years. Dropsy was returned as the cause of death to 6,621 persons, the sexes being 81·1 females to 100 males; and gastric fever was fatal to 837. These entries are only the most notable peculiarities of these different sections, the total deaths in which will be found in the different workhouse tables, of which this is but a brief analysis.

Diseases of the urinary organs were fatal to 322 persons, 252 males and 70 females. Those of the generative organs were fatal to 304, of which number 165 were women who died in childbirth; 85 had cancer of the uterus, and 45 other diseases of the female genital organs. There died 1,476 persons, 85·9 females to 100 males, from diseases of the locomotive organs, the most fatal affection among which was rheumatism, 779, viz., 87·7 males to 100 females.

Under the head of diseases of the tegumentary system were registered 1,251 deaths, 81 females to 100 males; of which number 909 were classed under ulceration. From the peculiar circumstances of the country, the workhouses have been not merely asylums for the destitute, but immense hospitals for the treatment of disease; and, therefore, it did not excite surprise that at the time the Census was taken in 1851, the workhouse hospitals of Ireland should contain 42,474 patients, as set forth in our Report upon the Status of Disease. Of that number 6,014 laboured under diseases of the tegumentary system, being, next to the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases, the largest entry for any class of affections in these institutions. Under the head of these skin diseases, 1,691

Deaths in Workhouses.

persons were returned as labouring under ulceration, and 2,012 as affected with scald-head. In the death returns afforded us by "Form E, 3rd table," from the workhouses of Ireland, numbers of cases were set forth as having died of "scald-head," probably because they were received into hospital for the treatment of that affection, but subsequently died of other diseases. These deaths we registered under the head of ulceration. In all future inquiries into the deaths in the workhouses, we may hope for a return more in accordance with the present improved state of pathology. Only 48 deaths, attributed to purpura and scurvy, were returned from the workhouses, although the disease was known to have existed in these institutions to a great extent.

Diseases of Uncertain Seat.

The deaths from diseases of uncertain seat amounted to 23,761, the sexes presenting a proportion of 98·7 females to 100 males. In this section were included 18,887 deaths registered under the general head of "infirmity, debility, and old age;" and even that number will not excite surprise when we remember the large number of persons in the last stage of destitution and physical decay who at last sought shelter in the workhouses during the years of famine. 2,989 died with such manifestations of scrofulous disease as to be registered under that head; 569 perished from cancer, and 302 children were still-born. The violent or sudden deaths in workhouses returned to us were 602,—in the proportion of 92·9 females to 100 males, of which number 333 were registered under the head of "Starvation"—that is, persons reduced so low by want of the necessaries of life as to perish shortly after admission; some died almost immediately. The sexes returned to us for this cause of deaths were 148 females, and 185 males. Burns and scalds amounted to 129. Only two suicides were committed; and one death occurred from lightning. In 102 instances the returns were "accidental unspecified."

Ages.

Table II., pp. 112 to 115, shows the deaths in workhouses and auxiliary workhouses, by diseases, sexes and ages. From this we learn that 20,964 occurred under 12 months; 46,496, at 1 and under 5 years; 71,116, at 5 and under 15. At "15 and under 20," there died 13,793; at from 20 to 30, 14,315; from 30 to 40, 13,623; from 40 to 60, 40,997; 60 and under 70, 24,577; 70 and under 75, 11,859; 75 and under 90, 12,916; and at upwards of 90 years of age, 1,368, viz., 618 males, and 750 females; and 11,741 ages unspecified.

Years.

Table III., pp. 116 to 119, shows these deaths by years, seasons, and diseases, as already stated. The annual average mortality up to the end of 1845 was 4,944; in 1846 the deaths rose to 14,662; in 1847 they reached the great height of 66,890; in 1848 they fell to 45,482, but rose again the next year to 64,440. In 1850 the deaths amounted to 46,721; and in the eighty-nine days of 1851 they numbered 13,386.

Seasons.

The summary of deaths by Seasons shows the following remarkable disproportions:—spring, 101,926; summer, 71,826; autumn, 34,935; and winter, 63,747; in 11,331 instances the season at which death took place was not specified. One reason, however, for this great disproportion of the seasons, is the circumstance of the increased population of the workhouses during certain periods of the year, and the invariable decrease in the workhouse population during autumn, when food is abundant, and employment easily obtained.

Table IV., on page 120, shows the deaths in workhouses by years, seasons, and ages.

Among the reasons which rendered the medical registration of the cause of deaths in workhouses imperfect, was the circumstance of there not being a separate registry kept at each of the auxiliary establishments, many of which were located at considerable distances from the parent houses.

Coroners' Inquests.

Section VI.—Report on Coroners' Inquests.

The office of Coroner is, in England, one of such antiquity that it is usually referred to the time of King Alfred. In Ireland, it dates from the period when the English law began to take effect in this country;—of late years any two magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, under the Act 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 37. Until the year 1841, we do not find any record of the collected results of Coroners' inquests; but after the Census was taken in that year, an inquiry was demanded, and a series of tables arranged, "requiring the name, age, sex, locality, cause of death, and period of the year when such took place—as well as the existence or non-existence of medical evidence—of all the inquests that occurred in each county and city in Ireland for the ten years over which the Census inquiry

extended." These query-sheets were addressed to the several Clerks of the Crown, to whom Coroners and Magistrates, holding inquests, make returns before each assizes; and as the result of that inquiry, a return was obtained of 20,334 inquests, the particulars thereof were tabulated according to provinces, counties, and cities, &c., and published with the Report on Tables of Deaths in 1841. That was the first attempt made, in the British isles, to present, in a collected form, the result of inquests held in cases of unknown, sudden, or suspicious deaths. The arrangement of the returns of Inquests held prior to the 6th of June, 1841, was not only ingenious, but based on true philosophical principles; and as no improvement has been suggested since that period, we feel no hesitation in adopting the classification pursued at that time. Furthermore, the adoption of formulæ, the same or nearly the same for any two periods, is attended with the advantage, that comparisons can with greater facility be made.

Coroners' Inquests.

In the Report for 1841, a sixfold division of the causes of death was adopted, viz.:—

Classification and Arrangement.

Class I. *Deaths caused by violence, neglect, evil intent or design;*—included murder, infanticide, desertion and exposure of infants, manslaughter, justifiable homicide, unskilful medical treatment, injuries inflicted by lunatics, rape, and cause unspecified—to which, in the tables for 1851, we added—"inoculation with small-pox," and "poison."

Class II. *Suicide;*—embraced the various means of producing self-destruction, viz.:—by hanging, drowning, gun-shot wounds, stabbing and cutting, poison, suffocation, and unspecified—to which headings we have, on the present occasion, added, "fall from a height:" thus, in both these classes, as well as in the following, we have decreased the number in causes unspecified

Class III. *Accidental Death, caused without design or intent;*—the deaths attributed to which were registered under seventeen heads, viz.:—drowning, suffocation, burns and scalds, poison, deaths by injuries from animals, gun-shot wounds, starvation, exposure and cold, eating improper food, by machinery, by wheel carriages, by the explosion of gunpowder, the falling of masonry, lightning, falling off a horse, suffocation by limekilns, and accidental death unspecified. To these we have added, owing to a greater amount of information afforded by the query-sheets for 1851, the following entries:—"suffocation by foul air," "suffocation by a crowd;" "crushed unspecified," "crushed by the falling of a bank of earth" (as in saw-pits, quarries, sewers, and railway cuttings); "falls unspecified," "fall from a height," "fall from a sea-cliff," denominated in maritime districts, "clifted;" "railway accidents," divided into those caused by collision or over-running, and those which were the result of leaping off a carriage whilst in motion; and also "exhaustion," "injuries of head," "fractures," and "fright."

Class IV. *Natural causes,*—numbered fifteen, as follows:—epilepsy, apoplexy and paralysis; concussion, insanity, cholera, childbed, fever, debility and old age, hæmorrhage, disease of chest, disease of abdomen, cancer, still-born, mortification, and natural cause unspecified;—to which we added, in the tables now presented, "hydrophobia," "disease of brain," "tetanus," "excitement," "disease of heart," "hernia," "rupture of stomach," "disease of bladder," "ruptured uterus," "small-pox," "scrofula," "dysentery," and "cholera." We have omitted "concussion," the deaths registered under that item being included under injuries of head, in class III.

Class V. *Immoderate use of Ardent Spirits,* proving fatal either directly or indirectly, includes the same items in both reports, viz.:—intoxication, intoxication with exposure, and delirium tremens.

Class VI. *Cause of death uncertain,* is also the same in the tables of both periods. The four items under this head are—found drowned, found dead, cause of death unknown, and no verdict returned.

Subsequent to the enumeration of the people in March, 1851, we issued "Form P," demanding from the various Clerks of the Crown, the name, age, sex, immediate cause of death, and if by violence, how committed, also by whom inquest was held, whether by coroner or magistrate; and whether medical evidence was employed, of all the inquests held in Ireland from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851. (See Form in Appendix.)

These forms afforded us a return of 28,550 inquests, the circumstances of which, arranged according to the foregoing classification, are set forth in the four Provincial and the General Summary Tables of Vol. II., Part V., pages 142 to 177. These returns did not afford us all the inquests held in Ireland for the period

Coroners' Inquests.

specified: thus, the return made from the office for the Clerk of the Crown for Kilkenny city commenced with March, 1844; the return for Longford county was deficient from November, 1842, to August, 1847, in consequence, as stated, of there not having been a Coroner appointed for that period; and the record of inquests for the county of Meath was deficient up to June, 1842.

Constabulary Returns of Violent Deaths.

Since March, 1848, the Constabulary throughout Ireland have made returns to the Inspector-General of that force, of the different violent, sudden, or mysterious deaths which occurred in their respective districts; and these, having been placed at our service by Sir Duncan M'Gregor, enabled us not only to check and compare with the returns of inquests sent in by the Clerks of the Crown, but likewise afforded us a return of 715 deaths which occurred between March, 1848, and March, 1851, upon which inquests had been held, but which were not specified in the returns supplied to us by the Clerks of the Crown. These instances we have distributed over the general tables of inquests, which thus increases the numbers upon which we have to report to 29,265. The localities in which these inquests were held are set forth in the notes to the Provincial Summaries: thus, 171 were returned for the province of Leinster, 246 from Munster, 169 for Ulster, and 129 from Connaught.

These Police reports likewise afforded us a return of 333 deaths, of the class upon which inquests are usually held, but upon which *inquests were not held* either by magistrates or coroners between March, 1848, and March, 1851. These deaths have also been arranged according to the classification adopted for Coroner's Inquests, and are published on page 178 of Vol. II.

The cause of death in these instances—were suicides, 5; accidental, 248; natural causes, 59; intoxication, 1; drowned, 3; found dead, 16; and cause unknown, 1.

Of the 29,265 inquests returned to us, the sexes of the deceased persons were —20,866 males, and 8,399 females; and the provinces in which they were held exhibit the following totals:—Leinster, 9,352; Munster, 9,475; Ulster, 6,187; and Connaught, 4,251.

Table I., for each province, gives a classified abstract of the deaths on which inquests were held in each county, city, and town, and by rural and civic districts; and Table II. shows the same inquests by years, seasons, and months; and also states whether held by Coroner or Magistrate, and whether with or without medical evidence. It was not possible to obtain information as to the age, but the returns afforded us evidence of the sex. The details of these tables will, we think, prove a source of interest in the localities to which they refer; but we think it sufficient to report upon the summaries given from pages 172 to 177.

Homicides.

Class I.—The deaths of which may be included under the general term of Homicides, amounted to 2,374, or less by 1,120 than the returns make in 1841, the proportion of this class to the total on the present occasion being but 1 in 12·33, whilst in the former inquiry it bore the proportion of 1 in 5·82 of the total. The sexes in the persons whose deaths are returned in this class were in the proportion of 49·4 females to 100 males. An examination into the various causes of death returned in this class possesses considerable interest, as it shows an undoubted decrease of crimes affecting life, and exhibits the state of the country for the period over which it extends with greater truthfulness than any other returns respecting crime which have been presented to the public.

No. 1. *Murder*, includes only those cases where a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned by the jury. The entries under this head amounted, in 1841, to 890; but in 1851, to only 498. Compared with their respective totals, more females were murdered in the recent than the former decade.

According to provinces, the number of murders were as follows:—Leinster, 135; Munster, 171; Ulster, 28; and Connaught, 164. As might be expected, by far the great majority of these took place in the rural districts. The years in which most murders were committed were 1847 and 1849; those for the former period amounting to 95, and in the latter, to 72. The year in which the least murders were committed was 1850, when the return was but 28. By some strange coincidence, the records placed at our disposal give a return of 14 murders of females for four years in succession. According to seasons, the greatest number of murders were committed in the spring, amounting to 149 for the entire period—in summer, the number was 130; in autumn, 92; and in winter, 127. The months in which most murders were committed were—March, April, May, and November; and the least in September—as occurred also in the former decade.

Homicides.

Compared with their existing populations, the proportion of murders were—by provinces, in Leinster, 1 in 12,391 ; in Munster, 1 in 10,864; in Ulster, 1 in 71,853; and in Connaught, 1 in 6,159: and according to counties, the greatest proportionate number of murders were committed in the counties of King's, Mayo, Clare, Sligo, and Cork, and the least in the counties of Tyrone, Kerry, Cavan, Antrim, and Wexford.

No. 2. *Infanticide*, has also considerably decreased, so far at least as these returns show. In 1841 the return afforded under this head was 620, while in 1851 it was only 340. Under the same head, although not attended with the same moral guilt, may be classed those deaths registered according to the verdicts under the head of—

No. 3. "*Desertion or Exposure*," amounting in 1841 to 314, but increased in 1851 to 508. Along with these may be classed 299 infants, which the juries, chiefly on medical evidence, considered "Stillborn," in Class IV.: and also 857 of those in Class VI., under the head of "Found dead," &c., amounting altogether to 2,004, as may be seen by reference to the section for "unknown infants," included in the General Summary of Inquests—being an increase of 335 over the same description of deaths in 1841. Thus, while it seems that immorality has increased, some differences, arising either out of the feelings of mothers, or the opinions of juries, appear in the comparison of the two periods.

Proportionate to their populations, the number of bodies discovered of exposed or murdered infants has been greatest in Dublin City, and the counties of Cork, Dublin, Kilkenny, and Westmeath, and least in the town of Belfast, and the counties of Donegal, Mayo, King's, and Antrim. The Provincial Summaries exhibit the following proportions of exposed or murdered infants, compared with their respective populations in 1851:—Leinster, 1 in 3,992; Ulster, 1 in 10,817; Munster, 1 in 11,684; Connaught, 1 in 12,024. The years in which these deaths were more particularly numerous, were 1842, '43, '44, and '47. The seasons show the following results:—spring, 221; summer, 255; autumn, 157; and winter, 215. The months exhibiting the highest numbers of these inquests were January, May, and June, and the least, September.

No. 4. *Manslaughter*, 814, has been less by 652 than in 1841. It occurred most frequently in 1848. The seasons exhibit the following difference in the number of manslaughters:—spring, 171; summer, 201; autumn, 179; and winter, 263. In the month of December as many as 130 manslaughters occurred, while in the month of February only 46 were returned. Under the head of manslaughter, the sexes of the deceased were—21·3 females to 100 males. According to counties, compared with their respective populations the greatest number of manslaughters occurred in Tipperary, Londonderry, Limerick, and Queen's, and the least in Sligo, Donegal, Meath, and Armagh. By provinces the instances of manslaughter were—in Leinster, 90; in Munster, 417; in Ulster, 192; and in Connaught, 115.

No. 5. *Justifiable Homicide.*—The inquests upon this cause of death, for the ten years ending with June, 1841, amounted to 80; according to the present inquiry they were but 36;—of these, 9 occurred in 1845, 6 in 1847, and 8 in 1848—nine of these deaths occurred in July.

No. 6. *Injuries inflicted by Lunatics*, amounted in 1841 to 21, and in 1851 to only 10; of these deaths 3 occurred in 1847, and 3 in 1850.

No. 7. *Unskilful Medical Treatment.*—All those deaths in which such ignorance or improper treatment was manifested by quacks and non-qualified practitioners as led the Coroners' juries to find a verdict in the terms of the above heading,—they amounted in 1841 to 18, but in 1851 had increased to 22—of these inquests 9 were returned from Leinster, 6 from Munster, 7 from Ulster, and none from Connaught.

No. 8. *Inoculation with Small-pox* was reported as the cause of death in 9 instances, viz.:—2 in Leinster, 5 in Munster, 2 in Connaught, and none in Ulster. This return affords one of many additional proofs that hourly crowd upon the attention of the public, showing how imperatively is demanded some stringent law bearing upon the subject of small-pox. We have alluded to this matter already, wherever small-pox or vaccination formed the subject of our report.

No. 9. *Rape.*—Under this head were included, in 1841, those deaths which were caused by direct violence in the commission of crime, or by such injuries inflicted upon females as produced disease, and subsequently death. In the return of inquests for that period, the verdicts in accordance with this heading

Coroners' Inquests.

amounted to 9; upon the present occasion we have only to record 1 death as attributable to this cause.

Homicides.

No. 10. *Poison*,—administered with evil intent, produced death in 28 instances —13 males and 15 females; 23 in the rural, and 5 in the civic districts.

No. 11. *Unspecified*.—This section includes all those cases where the motive or means of destruction did not appear in evidence, and generally refers to the bodies of unknown persons which exhibited marks of violence or ill-treatment. The number of deaths registered under this head in 1841 was 76; on the present occasion it has risen to 108, viz.:—59 males, and 49 females. Neither the Provincial Summaries nor the seasons exhibit any striking varieties as regards these deaths; but the months of March and May show the greatest number of inquests thereon.

Suicide.

Class II. Suicide, gives a return of 841 deaths—573 males and 268 females; whereas in the return for 1841, the number of suicides on which inquests were held amounted only to 755. Proportionate to the population, according to provinces, suicide was committed—in Leinster, 1 in 6,061; in Munster, 1 in 8,641; in Ulster, 1 in 8,179; and in Connaught, 1 in 9,902. Suicides have increased largely since 1845, and were particularly numerous in 1848, as we already remarked in our introduction to the famine period of 1845, page 254. The counties and cities in which suicides prevailed most, according to their populations were—Dublin City, Cork City, Waterford City, Down County, and the Town of Carrickfergus. Compared with their respective populations, the proportions were—in the rural, 1 in 9,407, and in the civic, 1 in 4,448. The number of suicides committed in the different seasons were—in spring, 196; in summer, 258; in autumn, 221; and in winter, 166;—and the months in which deaths of this nature prevailed most were—May, June, July, and August; and the least numbers took place in the months of March, November, and December.

No. 1. *Hanging*.—Suicidal deaths from this mode of destruction amounted to 214, being 17 less than those returned in 1841. It will, to those conversant with the predisposing causes of particular forms of suicide, appear not improbable that the decreased frequency with which death by hanging has been presented to the public mind of late years, may have had an influence in lessening the amount of this special form of self-destruction. Under this head the sexes were 146 males, and 68 females. According to provinces, suicides by hanging were more frequent in Ulster, and least in Connaught. The years 1843 and 1850 presented the greatest numbers of inquests upon deaths from this cause, which occurred most frequently in the months of May, June, and July.

No. 2. *Drowning*,—numbered 151, or 3 more than in 1841; but the proportion of sexes was reversed. Upon the former occasion the females were slightly in excess; according to the recent inquiry the males largely predominated. Suicides by drowning in the years 1844, 1848, and 1849, were above the average for the entire period. The summer quarter presented the greatest number of deaths of this nature.

No. 3. *Stabbing and Cutting*,—is a form of suicide which has greatly increased since 1841. It then numbered but 74; according to the present returns it amounts to 147; for both periods the male sex being greatly in excess. Compared with their respective populations, more suicides of this class were committed in the civic than in the rural districts. The year 1848 presented a greater number of suicides of this class than any other year in the period; the months of October, August, and June were those in particular in which suicides of this description were committed.

No. 4. *Poison*.—Either owing to a greater facility of obtaining deleterious drugs, or from the subject of poisons being more frequently presented to the public mind, the number of deaths by poisoning, from all causes, upon which inquests were held, have very largely increased in the present compared with the former decade; yet this means of destruction does not seem to have been employed by the suicide more frequently than formerly, for, according to the returns, the number of instances in which this means of self-destruction was employed amounted in 1841 to 68, and in 1851 was only 69, although the total number of suicides was much greater. The sexes in this class of suicides were nearly the same, the males slightly predominating. As might be expected, from the greater facility of obtaining poison, the civic districts presented a larger proportion of deaths from this cause than the rural. Compared with their populations, the largest proportion of suicidal poisonings occurred in Ulster, where a greater

amount of education, probably, made the people more extensively aware of the use of poison. Coroners' Inquests.

No. 5. *Gun-shot wounds.*—Suicides where the means of destruction used were fire-arms have considerably increased, being only 47 on the former, but as many as 72 on the recent inquiry. On both occasions, they were, with one exception, all of males, and they also occurred by far most frequently in the civic districts. The province of Leinster presented, in comparison with its population, the greatest number of suicides by gun-shot wounds; the year 1850 was most above the average; the months of August and January presented the greatest number of suicides from this cause. Suicide.

No. 6. *Suffocation.*—Whereas in 1841 this means of producing suicide was as high as 20, the Forms for 1851 give a return of only 7, the sexes being 5 males and 2 females—other means of self-destruction becoming, if we may be allowed to use the expression, more popular.

No. 7. *Fall from a height.*—This mode of death was employed in 29 instances, 16 males and 13 females. Twenty-four of these deaths occurred in the province of Leinster, of which 14 took place in the county of Wicklow.

No. 8. *Unspecified.*—In 152 instances, 101 males and 51 females, the means by which suicide was effected were not specified in the returns.

Class III. Accidental Deaths.—The total deaths of this class amounted to 12,717, in the proportion of 38·9 females to 100 males. In the returns for 1841 the numbers returned in this section were 8,072. Accidental Deaths.

No. 1. *Drowning,*—amounted to 3,033, viz., 41·0 females to 100 males in the rural, and 23·1 females to 100 males in the civic districts. The maritime ports naturally presented the greater number of deaths from this cause. According to provinces, the proportions were—Leinster, 1 in 1,977; Munster, 1 in 2,201; Ulster, 1 in 2,719; Connaught, 1 in 1,675. In the years 1849 and 1850 the greatest number of cases of accidental drowning occurred; summer and autumn were the seasons when drowning most frequently happened, and the months of June, July, and August especially. The accidental deaths from drowning in 1841 were only 2,410.

No. 2. *Burns and Scalds,*—amounted to 1,580, in the proportion of 80·2 males to 100 females; most of these deaths occurred in the civic districts, and far exceeded in Leinster those of all the other provinces, especially in Dublin city, where they numbered 178; in King's County, 100; in the Queen's County, 85; in Meath, 65; in Dublin, 64; and in Wicklow, 62. Most deaths from this cause occurred in the year 1845. The months in which the least number of these deaths took place were, June, July, August, and September. These accidents have greatly increased of late years, the number returned in 1841 being but 532.

No. 3. *Suffocation,*—amounts to 667, the proportion of sexes being 41·6 females to 100 males. These deaths we have arranged under four headings, viz.: suffocation by lime kilns, 226; by foul air in mines or wells, &c., 15; by a crowd, 34; unspecified, 392. Of the 34 deaths from suffocation by a crowd, 33 occurred in a place of worship in Galway town, in the year 1842.

In the returns for 1841, 43 deaths were reported as having occurred in persons who had sought shelter and fallen asleep at lime-kilns, and were destroyed by the pernicious influence of carbonic acid gas. The fact of upwards of five times as many deaths having been presented to us by the returns of 1851, is a circumstance which we think should be generally known, in order that greater caution may be observed, and that the people employed in lime-burning should warn poor persons against falling asleep in the vicinity of this impure air.* The great majority of these deaths happened during the years of famine, when many of the famishing poor sought heat and shelter around the fires of lime-kilns: thus, in 1848, we find that 35 deaths occurred; in 1849, as many as 49; in 1850 these deaths amounted to 55; and during the first quarter of 1851 as many as 27 inquests upon deaths from this cause were held. The first four months of the year has been the period when most of these deaths occurred. Of the entire 226 deaths in lime-kilns, only 16 were of females. The provinces exhibit great variety with respect to this accident, viz.: in Munster there are 135; in Leinster, 74; in Ulster, 11; and in Connaught, 6. Forty-seven deaths

* In the year 1843, Dr. Shewbridge Connor, of Carlow, drew public attention to the great prevalence of deaths in lime-kilns, in a tract styled "Aolee, or Human Sacrifices in Ireland," but the subject does not seem to have received the attention it deserves.

Coroners' Inquests.

Accidental Deaths.

from this cause occurred in the county of Cork; 39 in the county of Tipperary; and 36 in the county of Waterford.

No. 4. *Crushed.*—The number of cases returned under this head in 1851 was 686, in the proportion of 25·9 females to 100 males, which were recorded under the following subdivisions;—by machinery, 101 (being but 40 in 1841); by wheeled carriages, 244; by the falling of masonry, 192; by the falling of a bank of earth, 98; and unspecified, 51. Neither years nor seasons present any striking variety in these accidents. The number registered under the head of "Crushed," was 761 in 1841, or 75 more than in 1851.

No. 5. *Falls,*—registered under four heads, amounted to 1,105, viz.: from a height, 266; from a cliff, 15; from a horse, or off a car, 524; and unspecified, 300. Neither years nor seasons exhibit sufficient variety with respect to these deaths, to elicit remark; but according to provinces, the actual numbers were in Leinster, 387; in Munster, 475 (where falls from a height especially occurred with greatest frequency)—Ulster, 163; and Connaught, 80.

No. 6. *Railway Accidents,* numbering only 76, *i.e.*, 72 males and 4 females, we have divided into those caused by collisions, or of persons overrun, amounting to 70; and those occurring to persons leaping off engines or carriages when in motion, 6. This class of accident has only required investigation of late years, railroads not having been introduced to any extent in Ireland until recently. Compared with the same class of accidents in other countries, and taking into account their respective extent of railways, it is pleasing to find so few accidents attributable to this cause in Ireland.

No. 7. *Starvation.*—2,148 inquests returned this verdict, the deceased persons being in the ratio of 32·7 females, to 100 males. The number of verdicts returned of deaths from Starvation, in the ten years ending June, 1841, was only 25. We have already, in the introductory matter, at page 253, observed in general terms upon this cause of death, and we have now but to remark upon the details of these inquests presented by the Tables of Coroners' Inquests. Calculated on their respective populations in 1851, the deaths from this cause, on which inquests were held, (and which, it must be observed, formed but a very small proportion of the deaths attributed thereto, during the years of scarcity,) was 1 in 3,150 in the rural; and 1 in 2,678 in the civic districts. We attribute this disparity in part to the circumstance of inquests being held with greater facility in towns than country districts. According to provinces, these inquests were in Leinster, 1 in 6,853 of the population of 1841, in Munster, 1 in 3,221; in Ulster, 1 in 10,331; but in Connaught, 1 in 1,603;—the absolute number of instances in which verdicts of deaths from starvation were returned in that province being 885. The year in which these inquests were principally held was 1847, the returns for which amount to 947; in 1848, they were 310; in 1849, they numbered 431; in 1850, they were 278; and 68 in the first three months of 1851. Of these inquests 1,144 were held in spring; only 436 in both summer and autumn; and in winter, 568. The month in which the greatest number of deaths from starvation demanded judicial inquiry was February, when as many as 486 inquests were held.

No. 8. *Exposure and Cold;*—805; viz., 37·4 females to 100 males. This entry amounted, according to the returns in 1841, to 495. The greater number of these inquests were held on bodies found dead, and believed to have died from the general effects of exposure when the persons were in a weakened condition. They also formed a portion of the results of the destitution of 1847, 1848, and 1849, in particular, and increased or decreased in numbers in the same proportion, and at the same periods of the year, as deaths from starvation.

No. 9. *Exhaustion,*—was the verdict returned in 145 instances; 111 males, and 34 females. It might be classed with the two foregoing, which it resembles in most particulars.

No. 10. *Poison.*—The cases of accidental poisoning upon which inquests were held between 1831 and the summer of 1841, amounted to but 68, whereas for the recent imperfect decade, ending on the 30th of March, 1851, the inquests held upon this cause of death amounted to 175; viz., 110 males and 65 females. Compared with their respective populations, nearly the same amount of deaths were returned from the civic and rural districts,—eating poisonous plants or berries being in the country parts a frequent cause of accidental death in children and inexperienced persons. In a great number of instances, death has been produced owing to negligence in leaving poisons intended for destroying vermin,

or used as cattle medicines, within the reach of these parties. This mode of death was, according to the returns of inquests, 45 in Leinster, 50 in Munster, 62 in Ulster, and 18 in Connaught. The month of May presented the greatest number of deaths from accidental poisoning. Coroners' Inquests. Accidental Deaths.

No. 11. *Killed by Animals*;—202, being 12 less than in the returns for 1841. The sexes were, 149 males and 53 females; and the season of the year at which they occurred most frequently was from June to October, both inclusive. The rural districts presented the greatest number of these deaths, and the counties of Meath, Cork, and Clare, the largest absolute numbers.

No. 12. *Gunshot Wounds*;—inquests were held in 182 instances of this kind, 154 males and 28 females. In 1841 the returns for this cause of death were but 79.

No. 13. *Injuries of Head*;—117; viz., 102 males and 15 females.

No. 14. *Fractures*;—25; 21 males and 4 females.

No. 15. *Explosion of Gunpowder*;—33; viz., 32 males and 1 female.

No. 16. *Eating Improper Food*;—11; viz., 8 males and 3 females; occurred chiefly in June, August, and September. This, and cases recorded under No. 10 of poison unspecified, are attributable to children eating fungi, or the berries of belladona, laburnum, and other poisonous plants.

No. 17. *Lightning*;—25 inquests were held on deaths from this cause, being 3 less than in the returns for 1841; the sexes were 22 males and 3 females. The following are the months in which these deaths occurred: in June, 10, in May, 4, in August, 3, in March, 2, in September, 2, in July, October, November, and December, 1 each. Eleven of these deaths occurred in the year 1842.

No. 18. *Fright*.—Coroners' juries returned this cause of death in 5 instances; 2 males and 3 females.

No. 19. *Unspecified*.—The number of inquests held on cases of accidental death, in which the precise cause of death was not specified, amounted to 1,697; viz. 1,315 males, and 382 females. In all future returns we trust this great deficiency of information will not be so apparent.

Class IV. Natural Causes.—These amounted to 10,426, in the ratio of 39·8 females to 100 males; and consisted either of such sudden or suspicious deaths as attracted attention in their respective localities, or of the deaths in gaols, for each of which the law requires that an inquest should be held. In 6,367 instances the cause of death was not specified, or the verdict gave the vague return of "Died by the visitation of God."* The following were the diseases under which the remaining deaths have been classed:—Apoplexy and Paralysis, 859; cholera and dysentery, 658; diseases of the chest, 368; fever, 344; hæmorrhage, 307; still-born, 299; disease of heart, 273; epilepsy, 237; diseases of abdomen, 204; disease of brain, 166; debility and old age, 121; mortification, 75; child-birth, 43; insanity, 32; hydrophobia, 12 (occurring principally in March, September, October, and January); disease of bladder, 10; tetanus, excitement, and hernia, of each, 9; ruptured stomach, 6; ruptured uterus, 6; small-pox, 5; scrofula, 4; and cancer, 3. The years 1847, 1848, and 1849, furnished the greatest annual number of deaths from this class. Natural Causes.

Class V. Immoderate use of Ardent Spirits.—Deaths from this cause amounted, according to the returns of 1841, to 1,129; but on the present occasion the inquests have only afforded 782. This decrease, however, is altogether confined to the male sex, deaths from intoxication among females have been, so far as the inquests afforded us a means of judging, even more numerous in the present than in the former returns, in proportion to the number of inquests on this description of cases. The inquests of this class were registered under three heads:— Intemperance.

No. 1. *Intoxication*, 740, in which death occurred either immediately from drinking immoderately of spirituous liquors, or took place while the person laboured under the effects of intoxication.

No. 2. *Intoxication and exposure* to the effects of cold, 34.

No. 3. *Delirium tremens*, amounting to 8.

The years in which most deaths from intoxication took place were 1845, '49,

* As an example, showing the bearing of a verdict of this description, we may mention the following. The return upon Form F, from Haulbowline Hospital, recorded the death of a man under the head of Asphyxia, in the year 1850. Upon inquiring as to the particulars of the case and the cause of suffocation, it was found the man had died of drunkenness; and on referring to the return for Coroners' Inquests, we find that the verdict of the jury was, died by the "visitation of God"—but whether the jury considered it a *special* visitation is not stated. Almost all the deaths in gaols are so returned.

Coroners' Inquests.

and '50; and the winter quarters proved much more frequently fatal than the other seasons. Both in the returns of 1841 and in those for 1851, the province of Ulster afforded the greatest number of deaths from the immoderate use of ardent spirits; and the county of Down, in the returns for both periods, supplied the greatest number of deaths from this cause in that province.

Intemperance.

Cause of Death Uncertain.

Class VI. Cause of Death Uncertain—includes those cases in which the verdicts were—No. 1. Found drowned, 1,230; No. 2. Found dead, 676; and No. 3. Cause of death not known, 150. In 69 cases no verdict was returned. The total of this class amounts to 2,125; viz., 45·2 females to 100 males. Except the deaths from drowning, in many instances of which the bodies were washed ashore from the high seas, this class does not present any annual or localized peculiarities worthy of remark. The months in which least bodies were found drowned were September, October, May, August, and February.

At the conclusion of each Table will be found the total of unknown infants, the circumstances of whose deaths formed the subjects of judicial investigation. This class of inquests, in the returns for 1841, amounted to 1,669; upon the present occasion it affords a total of 2,004.

Medical Evidence.

Of the total 29,265 inquests, medical evidence was required in 19,865; but in 65 cases of infanticide, 219 of exposure and desertion of infants, 2 of death by poison administered with evil intent, 15 of poison taken by suicides, 103 of accidental suffocation unspecified, 37 of accidental poisoning, 2 from eating improper food, 44 of diseases of the heart, 2 of hernia, 1 of ruptured stomach, 3 of childbirth, 2 of ruptured uterus, and 2,681 of all the unspecified causes in the various classes contained in the foregoing, the juries found verdicts without having recourse to a medical examination of the body;—while out of the 3,033 cases of accidental drowning, and the 1,230 found drowned, medical evidence was had recourse to in 2,294 instances!

Of the total inquests, 28,865 were held by coroners, and 400 by magistrates. The deaths on which inquests were held (except those in gaols) were only used when the respective deaths in each locality did not amount to the number returned in the Table of Coroners' Inquests.

Deaths Returned on Family Schedules.

Having, in the "Table of Cosmical Phenomena, Epizootics, Famines, and Pestilences," together with the analyses of its different sections, including notices of coincident phenomena and contemporaneous epidemics, carried down the history of these subjects to the date of taking the Census in 1851; and having in the three preceding sections reported upon the Deaths in Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions, the Deaths in Prisons, and those on which Coroners' Inquests were held, it now remains but to report upon the deaths of the country at large, for the period specified—as set forth in the Tables of Deaths, by counties and provinces, from page 179 to 676 of Vol. II., Part V.

In "Form A," the Household or Family Schedule, upon which the enumeration of the people at their own homes was made, we required (in Table 3), as in 1841, a "Return of the members, visitors, and servants of this family who have died while residing with this family since the 6th of June, 1841," &c. That Table contained columns for the Christian and Surname, the age by months and years, the sex, the relationship to the head of the family, the rank, profession, or occupation, the cause of death, in what year it took place; and in addition, we asked in what season death occurred.

Among the illiterate, especially in the rural districts, these forms were filled by the enumerators, almost all members of the constabulary; and the result of our inquiry afforded a return of 990,354 deaths; but, as we stated in our instructions for filling these tables, they only contain the deaths which occurred during the ten previous years in the families who were in existence upon the night of the 30th of March, 1851. Dependent as this return must be to a great extent on memory, and taking into consideration the remarkable changes which have occurred in the country during the period upon which we are now reporting, it is to us a matter of surprise that so many deaths have been returned upon "Form A." Among the lower classes the popular or local names for diseases were usually given, such as we have published as "synonymes" in the following section; in many instances the Irish names of diseases were afforded.

Nosology.

As we published a statistical nosology, showing the terms used in the tables, and the synonymes, analogous disease, popular and local names, together with the

Irish names and their English translations in the Report on the Status of Disease, Part III., we do not think it necessary to repeat it in this Volume, but we have given the substance of the information it contains at the heading to each disease in the following summary of deaths. And in order to compare the results of our inquiries, one period with another, with a greater amount of accuracy, we have, with the exception of a few transpositions, adopted the nosological arrangement contained in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths, presented by the Census Commissioners for 1841. In that Report we find three Tables of Deaths for each county in Ireland, showing by years, ages, and diseases, the amount and causes of death in the Civic and Rural Districts, and in the Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions. Upon the present occasion we have given four tables for each county.

Deaths Returned on Family Schedules.

Nosology.

Table I. gives a return of deaths by diseases, sexes, localities, and years. The four localities consist of—first, the Civic District, composed of towns of and above 2,000 inhabitants, exclusive of workhouses; second, the Rural District, comprising country parts, and small towns and villages, the population of which, exclusive of workhouses, did not amount to 2,000 each; third, the Hospitals and Sanitary Institutions, including all those enumerated in the Summary, on pp. 70 and 71 of the Tables of Deaths, Vol. II., and described in this Report in Section III., at p. 364; and which also comprises the deaths in Charitable Institutions and Gaol-hospitals; and fourth, The Workhouses. The returns for the deaths in the two first localities were made upon "Form A;" those in the two latter, upon the various special forms to which we have already adverted, and which will be found in the Appendix to this Volume. Each of these tables contains also a list of the populations of the Civic and Rural districts in 1841 and in 1851, and also the number of deaths recorded on both these occasions—thus showing the increase or decrease of population, and of mortality in each county and city in Ireland; they likewise contain lists of the hospitals and sanitary institutions, including the temporary fever and cholera hospitals which existed in 1847, '48, and '49, and also of the workhouses, and the various auxiliary workhouses which existed in each Union at any one time, from the date of opening to the period of taking the Census in March, 1851.

Description of Tables of Deaths.

Table II. gives a return of the same deaths by diseases, sexes, and ages, and occupies four pages.

Table III. shows these deaths by diseases and seasons, in localities, and occupies two pages; some of the class of sporadic diseases being compressed to meet the mechanical arrangements of printing; and as the minute detail of each separate affection according to seasons was not considered necessary.

Table IV. gives a return of these deaths by years, ages, localities, and seasons, and also occupies two pages. Provincial and general summaries have been added, and an extensive Index, chiefly topographical, is given at the end of Vol. II.

Upon the deaths afforded by these various tables, amounting in all to one million three hundred and sixty-one thousand and fifty-one, we report in the following section.

Section VII.—Analysis of Tables of Pestilences and Tables of Deaths.

Analysis of Early Plagues.

Pestilences.—The history of Ireland,—such as it has come down to us from early times, through the first literary chroniclers, derived, perhaps, by tradition, or through bardic annalists, and which, like the Homeric rhymes, are transmitted verbally, at a period when the memory served the office of the pen—commences with a pestilence. One of the earliest colonies is said to have been cut off, in the east of Leinster, by a *Tamh*, or epidemic pestilence, to the number of nine thousand persons. When this pestilence actually occurred, or what were its symptoms, we have now no more means of judging than we have respecting the plagues which occurred in primeval times in the Orient, and many of which are detailed in sacred history; but there seems, upon the whole, a sufficient warranty for its reception. Adopting the chronology of the early annalists, we read that thirty-nine years afterwards another plague or *Tamh*, the symptoms of which have not been recorded, raged in Munster, especially in the district now known as the county Cork, and, after a long lapse of years, epidemic pestilence again appeared in the same region.

With the mortality caused by war these records do not particularly engage; but, after many of the battles which have been related by the annalists, pestilences followed, just as similar occurrences mark our modern campaigns.

During the remaining period embraced in the pre-Christian era (as may be seen by the accompanying list of anonymous plagues and undefined diseases), epidemic

Analysis of Early Plagues.

and pestilential maladies, under the definition of *Tamh*, are said to have broken out at different times and spread widely over the island;—as we learn from the fate of Gann and Genann in the county of Westmeath; from the death of Muimhne at Ratheroghan, in Roscommon. that of Tighearnmeas in Cavan, of Muinemon in Galway; of Finnachta, at Lecale. in Down; after the battle of Moin-Troghaidhe in East Meath; during the entire reign of Eochaidh Opthagh, when there was a *Tamh* or pestilence every month; when Enda Dearg with his people were cut off by the plague in Kerry; and King Rudhraidhe died of pestilence in the Silver Glen at Farney, in Monaghan.* The deaths of distinguished individuals only are mentioned in early times, but the records thereof serve to mark the existence, fix the date, and determine the locality of the reigning epidemic.

Anonymous Plagues.

Anonymous Plagues and Undefined Diseases.

A.M. 2820. The first recorded pestilence in Ireland. Nine thousand of Parthalon's people died in one week of a *Tamh* on the plain of Dublin.

2859. Neimhidh died of a *Tamh*, together with three thousand persons, in Barrymore Island, county Cork.

3273. Gann and Genann, the two Firbolg chiefs, died of *Tamh* at Fremohinn, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

3303. Diancecht the doctor, and Goibhnen the smith, died of *Tamh*.

3519. Muimhne, the son of Heremon the Milesian, died of *Tamh* at Rathcroghan, county Roscommon.

3656. Tighearnmeas, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland (of the Milesian race), died of *Tamh* at Tullyhaw, county Cavan.

3872. Muinemon, the monarch, died of *Tamh* in the plain of Aidhne, county Galway.

3942. Finnachta, son of Ollamh Fodhla, died of *Tamh* in Magh-Inis, in Ulster.

In 3959 we read, the kingdom was free from all manner of sickness, during the reign of Slanoll, which lasted for twenty-six years.

4169. During the battle or campaign of Moin-Troghaidhe, in Meath, between Sirna and Lugair, "a *Tamh* fell upon them, and the men of Erin died there."

4248. There was a *Tamh* every month during the reign of Eochaidh Opthagh or Apthach.

4319. Enda Dearg, and great numbers beside him, died of a *Tamh* in Sliabh Mis, in Kerry.

A.D. 671. The beginning of the third mortality.

678. "Here beginneth the mortality of children," probably small-pox.

682-83-84. Mortality of little children, probably small-pox, which raged in 680.

683. A mortality in Ireland. Famine and pestilence in Syria.

685. A severe epidemic in Ireland, also in England, where it lasted three years.

695. Pestilence and famine for three years.

699. Such pestilence and famine for three years, that men devoured each other; also in England.

708. Congal, son of Fearghus-Fanad, died of *Tamh* at Tara.

734. A plague (*Plaigh*) raged, which almost depopulated Leinster.

762. Famine, with many diseases.

770. There reigned many diseases in Ireland this year.

A.D. 798. Pestilence at Michaelmas.

805. A great plague arose in the island of Erinn.

806. A *Teidhm*, or great epidemic pestilence.

813. A great disease (*Saeth mor*) and heavy sickness (*Tromghalar*), possibly fever, prevailed.

824-25. A great pestilence on the old, the young, and the infirm.

906-7. A year of mortality.

917-21. There reigned in Ireland a great plague.

955. Many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland on account of the frost, &c.

960. Snow and diseases.

992. A great mortality upon men, cattle, and bees.

994. A great mortality in Clonmacnoise.

1029. Great mortality in the island of Lana, off the Sligo coast.

1044. The people of Longford were visited by an unknown distemper (*Tamh anaithinidh*), which killed almost all their people and cattle.

1076. Great mortality, *Teidhm mor* in this year, *i.e.*, pestilential heat, probably fever.

1078. Great mortality (*Mortladh mor*) amongst the people of Ireland.

1084. A *Teidhm* or great pestilence in this year, which killed three-fourths of the men of Ireland.

1085. There was destruction of men and cattle this year.

1095. Great mortality and plague over all Europe, which carried away one-fourth of the people of Ireland.

1114. A great epidemic disease (*Teidhm ghalar*) seized upon Murtagh O'Brien.

1115. The inclemency of the weather brought mortality on birds, beasts, and men.

1116. A great plague (*Plaigh mor*) and famine this year in Munster and Leinster.

1133. A great pestilence in this year.

1170-71. Dermott M'Murrough, King of Leinster, died of an insufferable and unknown disease. Short mentions a plague on man and beast in 1171.

1204. Great numbers fell by the plague this year in Dublin and the neighbouring parts.

1207. A great destruction (*dith*) of men and cattle this year.

1225. An oppressive malady (*Teidhm Diothulaing*), probably fever, in Connaught.

* The labours of modern topographers have enabled us to identify the ancient localities alluded to in the Annals.

A.D. 1226. A great pestilence (*Teidhm mor*) fell upon the people, probably fever.
1227. An epidemic (*Teidhm*) and various distempers.
1240. A great plague in Kilkenny, also in England, and in 1237 in Germany.
1262. A great destruction of people this year from plague and hunger.
1270. A great famine and pestilence.
1271. Pestilence and famine in the whole of Ireland.
1308–9. Destruction of men and cattle.
1315. Wonderful and numerous distempers (*Teidhmanna*); also in England.
1317. There raged a horrible plague, which carried off numbers.
1362. Cathal Oge O'Conor died of the plague at Sligo.
1367. Amlave Mac Senaigh died of the plague at Tuam.
1370. The third pestilence began, which carried off many nobles; and others without number died. It previously existed in England.
1382–85. The fourth pestilence arose in Ireland.
1391 to 1401. The fifth pestilence.
1408. Great pestilence in Meath.
1409. Eighneach O'Duinin died of the plague.
1414–16. A great pestilence in Meath.
1422. David, son of Taney O'Mulconry, died of the plague.
1423. A mortality of men and cattle.
1424. The constable of Breifne died of the plague.
1425. The Earl of March died of the plague. A great destruction of cows.
1426. Feradhach O'Kelly died of the plague.
1431–32. A great plague in Fermanagh.
1437. Felim O'Reilly died of the plague.
1438. The Abbot of Kill-na-manach and the Vicar of Castleconor died of the plague.
1439. The plague raged virulently in Dublin.
1440. Mac William Burke and many Irish

A.D. 1440. died of the plague. Epidemics affected most of Europe.
1446. A great pestilence in Iochtar-Connaught.
1447–48. A great plague, especially in Meath.
1466–67. Great pestilence in Dublin, Meath, and throughout Leinster.
1468. Great distress throughout all Ireland from plague.
1484. The plague raged greatly in Dublin. In Stockholm 15,000 persons were carried off by plague.
1488. A great plague raged.
1505. The plague grievously afflicted Ireland.
1510. A great pestilence (*Teidhm*). Influenza raged all over Europe.
1525. Pestilence was rife all autumn, especially in Dublin.
1547. A great plague in Cork.
1572. A great mortality of men. Plague in Stockholm.
1575. A loathsome disease and dreadful malady (*Teidhm*), possibly the true plague which also raged in Milan and Padua at this time.
1600. The English soldiers in Ireland were seized with distemper and disease,—most probably fever and dysentery.
1601. Men died daily in great numbers. A great plague in Portugal.
1602. The plague raged in Waterford.
1604. The plague began in Dublin and spread to Kilkenny. It commenced in London the year previously, and extended to Edinburgh.
1648. Plague in Ireland. Limerick was visited by a terrible plague—probably dysentery. Malignant fevers in Italy, France, and Spain.
1649. The plague raged in Ireland and Shropshire. It revisited London, and Spain suffered severely from it.
1650–52. The plague raged violently. In Paris a contagious epidemic appeared in 1651.
1653. The plague raged in Galway.
1665. The great plague reached Kilkenny.

ANALYSIS OF EARLY PLAGUES.

Anonymous Plagues.

With the exception of one entry in the Annals of Clonmacnoise*, under the year A.D. 365, from which we are led to infer that King Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin died of dysentery: and the mention of leprosy in the time of St. Patrick, the Irish records do not afford us any specific notices of epidemic diseases, until the outbreak of the memorable pestilence of the first *Buidhe Chonnaill* or great yellow plague, which commenced early in the sixth century, and respecting which the annals, both Irish and contemporaneous, have afforded us many voluminous extracts. This epidemic was general: commencing in the eastern parts of Europe, on the borders of Asia, and spreading from thence to the westward, over the whole continent, it invaded the British isles about the middle of the sixth century. It must be expected, as stated in the introductory portion of this Report, that chronological discrepancies, referring to this period, will be found in the early annals, both native and contemporaneous. The earliest date in any MS. of authority for the first outbreak of the pestilence in Ireland is A.D. 540, given in the Annals of Tighernach, although the Annals of Boyle, and those of Innisfallen, and the Chronicon Scotorum, date its commencement a few years earlier; but it is manifest that its effects extended over many years—certainly to A.D. 555, as stated in the Ulster Annals. Allowing for discrepancies, it probably lasted for a ten-year period. From so few symptoms having been recorded, it is now difficult to determine what the precise nature of this pestilence was; but in all these early notices of plague, we derive some assistance from the names used by the early annalists to designate the disease.

The first Buidhe Chonnaill.

* The original of the long missing Annals of Clonmacnoise was not forthcoming when the first portion of this Report went to press; but we have just learned, from Dr. O'Donovan, that it has been discovered.

Analysis of Early Plagues.

The first Buidhe Chonnaill.

The term *Buidhe Chonnaill* has been, even by writers of authority, long misunderstood, several supposing that *Connall* was a man's name, whereas it is the stalk of corn, and more particularly the stubble, which assumes a blay or greyish-yellow appearance, after being cut; and the term may have been applied from the similitude of the colour of the skin to the yellow hue of recent stubble. *Crom Chonnaill* is a synonyme for the same disease in perhaps a more aggravated form, *crom* or *cron* being a dull-black or dark-grey colour, and *buidhe* a bright-yellow, as people still say in popular language, the yellow jaundice, *Galar Buidhe*, and the black jaundice, *Galar Dubh*. It is stated, however, in the ancient Irish Life of St. Mac Creiche, of Thomond, that the *Crom*, or, more correctly, *Crumh Chonnaill* (which in the passage referred to means an animal of the maggot kind) was destroyed by a fiery bolt from heaven, through the prayers of the saint in Magh Uladh, in Kerry. Mac Creiche lived in the time of St. Ailbhe, Bishop of Imleach-Jubhair, now Emly, and who, according to the Four Masters, died A.D. 541.* *Buidhechair* was another term employed, expressive of a greenish-yellow colour, perhaps arising from another appearance, which icteritic patients assumed. This word is not even yet altogether lost, but is still occasionally applied to jaundice.

All these terms evidently show that one of the most striking manifestations of the disease was the yellow colour of the skin. Doctor Short, referring to this plague, as it affected Europe in the middle of the sixth century, says that "bile was redundant, men looked like charcoal-wood, their countenance was senseless and stern." We find more difficulty in our analysis of the term *Blefed* or *Bleffeth* (applied to it by some annalists), which was in all probability an imported name, and may be, by a slight transmutation of letters, the Irish acceptation of the Welsh word *Cleved*—sickness generally; and to this day, in all cases of epidemic disease, the peasantry of Ireland say the person is affected with "the sickness." [See A.D. 1818, p. 184]. This explanation is, however, but conjectural, and the subject is still open to philological inquiry, to be explained, perhaps, when an accurate and philosophical examination has been made into the subject of the origin of the Celtic language, as at present known in the Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Manx tongues.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise say the disease was preceded by a famine, the dates varying from A.D. 535 to 539.

This great plague is said to have commenced in Ireland, at Glasnevin, now a village a short distance to the north of the city of Dublin, and where at that time St. Mobhi had his seminary, and numbered Columbkille among his pupils. It spread from thence upon all sides over the island, and carried off many men of high repute, whose names are specified; and the references to which, as given in our Table of Pestilences, pp. 46 and 47, not only authenticate the circumstance, but leave a record of the localities which it visited, and the duration and extent of the epidemic.

In addition to the various authorities which we have quoted for the first and second outbreak of the Buidhe Chonnaill the following curious story related in Adamnan's life of St. Columba (lib. ii., c. 4), possibly refers to the poisoned pool in Meath, "which produced a fatal disease in man and beast," to which we have alluded at page 47, see A.D. 561. "The saint was sitting on a fort, at Iona, looking over the sea to the north; the day was fine, but suddenly a dark cloud rose from the sea. The saint said to a monk who was with him, that cloud will pass over Ireland, and will cause a pestilence to man and beast, from the river Delvin [county Meath], to Dublin. It will drop deadly rain, causing grievous purulent ulcers to grow on the bodies of men and the udders of cattle." He then sent the monk with consecrated bread to disinfect the country. *See also the life of St. Columba, now in course of publication by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.*

Welsh authorities for the first Buidhe Chonnaill.

Contemporaneous authorities not only confirm our Irish records, but serve to throw more light upon the nature of the affection. The Welsh annals in particular are explicit and voluminous upon this subject. It is, in these records called *Vall Velen*, the dark coloured yellowness, or the yellow plague, of which Maelgwyn Gwynedh, king of North Wales, died in A.D. 547, and of whom it was written by Taliesin, one of the early poets of that country (and who represented the pestilence under the form of a woman)—"A strange creature will come from the marsh of Rhiavedd, to punish the crimes of Maelgwyn Gwynedh; its hair, its teeth, and its eyes are yellow, and this will destroy Maelgwyn Gwynedh."†

* We are indebted to Mr. Curry for this reference to the *Crumh Chonnaill.*

† Myvyrian Archæology, vol. i., p. 34. See also the Book of Llandaff.

Analysis of Pestilences.

St. Teilo fled from Wales on account of this pestilence, which is thus further described in the Book of Llandaff:—"It was called the Yellow Pestilence because it occasioned all persons who were seized by it, to be yellow and without blood." It was likewise described by other early Welsh writers, as a watery cloud which passed over the face of the country, descending into its valleys, and affecting whatever living creatures it touched with its pestiferous blast, so that they immediately died, or forthwith sickened. From the entry relating to St. Teilo, as well as from the Cambrian Annals generally, it would appear that the disease prevailed first in Wales, and was thence carried here by those of that nation who departed into distant countries—"some of them into Ireland." Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Itinerary of Bishop Baldwin (although under an incorrect date) alludes to this disease, as the disorder called the yellow plague, and by physicians the Iliac passion, and in one of the Welsh Triads translated in the Myvyrian Archæology, it is referred to as the second great pestilence, or the "yellow plague of Rhos, which was caused by the carcases of the slain."

The first Buidhe Chonnaill.

From the foregoing statements, we think we are justified in believing that this great and wide-spread pestilence, which marked a special epidemic constitution in the middle of the sixth century, was of the nature of that disease known to the moderns as yellow fever (and of which some instances have occurred in recent times in Ireland), although, from the description which Gibbon has collected from the early writers, as it appeared in the Levant, it would seem to be a true bubonic plague; but it is not improbable that the one might have degenerated into the other.

Partly contemporaneous with, and succeeding the first Buidhe Chonnaill, appeared an epidemic which seems to have been a Leprosy, and is denominated in the Irish Annals the *Samthrusc*, literally the mange, or scaly leprosy; and in various authorities denominated *Samtrusg* and *Samthrosc*. A.D. 550 is the first date assigned to this epidemic, which continued for upwards of twenty years, and which will be considered under the head of Leprosy, a little further on.

The second Buidhe Chonnaill.

The second outbreak of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, or yellow plague, commenced about the middle of the seventh century. Tighernach, whose annals are more chronologically correct than most others, dates its commencement at A.D. 664, but the Annals of Innisfallen, and the Obits of Christ's Church, Dublin, have assigned a date so early as 656. Allowing for the chronological discrepancy among early annalists, there appears every reason to believe that this great pestilential period was also affected by the same law which has so frequently appeared to influence the progress of epidemic constitutions, and lasted ten years; Tighernach himself gives two entries relating to it, with an interval of three years between. The Welsh annals would make it twenty.

By all accounts, this yellow plague spread both epidemically and by infection; and as it raged in Great Britain, at least contemporaneously with, if not before this island was attacked, we are not surprised to find that it commenced in the county of Wexford, a portion of Ireland which then appears to have been in more direct intercourse with England than other parts of Leinster. It seems to have been particularly fatal to persons of rank and ecclesiastics; but, that the mortality must have been very great among all classes may be learned from several entries, but particularly from that in which St. Colman Ua Cluasaigh states that this great plague "left only every third person in Ireland alive." See p. 50. And again it is said by another authority, "there was at that time a great famine in the land, for so great was the population that the soil was not sufficient for it for agricultural purposes." The plague devastated Leinster, and again specially affected that portion of the south now denominated Cork. We have likewise references to its devastations on the sea coast of Ulster; and we read that it even spread inland to the heart of Connaught. The contemporaneous notices of this second outbreak of the great yellow plague are chiefly confined to its ravages in Great Britain. The advent of the disease in Ireland was characterized by peculiar cosmical phenomena, of which the most remarkable were a great fall of snow, the turning of water into blood (as it has been termed), and a very notable eclipse mentioned in no less than five Irish annals, and which has also been described by Bede, and is confirmed by the calculations given in "*L'Art de Verifier les Dates*," as having occurred upon the first of May, 664; while its conclusion was marked by a heavy fall of snow. The second great emigration from Ireland was caused by this pestilence. As this disease does not appear to have ravaged Ireland again, although some well marked cases of icteritic fever have been noticed (see

Analysis of Pestilences.

A.D. 1804, 1818, 1826, and 1846-47), it is unnecessary to follow up the subject of its history further, the more especially as we have exhausted in the Table of Pestilences all the authorities within our reach, and have likewise explained the various expressions used, and commented upon the authorities employed. In the following list we have classified these with the other—

The second Buidhe Chonnaill.

Unknown or Extinct Diseases.

Unknown or Extinct Diseases.

A.D. 550–561.	The first epidemic pestilence of the *Buidhe Chonnaill* prevailed in Ireland.
656–669.	The second appearance of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*.
708.	The plague, which is called *Baccach* (lameness), with dysentery raged.
1015.	"A disease of the legs, *Cos-Ghalar* (probably scurvy), throughout the Danes."
1341.	An epidemic of the Barking Disease in Ireland. See, also, a description of Lycanthropy, or wolf-mania, at page 85.
1346–50.	The great epidemic pestilence, styled "the Black Death," extended its ravages over Europe; it was called the first pestilence.
1361.	The *Cluithe an Righ*, or King's Game, possibly the Dancing Mania, a great epidemic pestilence, which also spread over Europe, and was called the second pestilence. In 1366, Ragnal O'Hainlidhe (O'Hanley) and Cormac O'Hainlidhe died of the King's Game; and Aedh O'Birn died of the same plague.
1491.	The Sweating Sickness, or *Sudor Anglicus*, styled also "The Great Mortality," which raged in England in 1485, now appearared, but did not then extend to Ireland. It did not attack infants or little children.
1504.	The plague of the King's Game raged again this year.
1528.	A Second visitation of the Sweating Sickness in Ireland; also in England and on the Continent.
1543.	A third visitation of the Sweating Sickness.
1713.	The Dunkirk fever, a species of *Sudor Anglicus*, in Ireland and England.

The Black Death, and the Sweating Sickness.

The Baccach.

With respect to the other extinct diseases which had, at different times, appeared in Ireland subsequent to the occurrence of the last *Buidhe Chonnaill*, two of them have been described by writers on epidemics generally, viz., The Black Death, and the *Sudor Anglicus*, or English Sweating Sickness; for which we refer to the learned and philosophical work of Hecker. The disease of the legs with which the Danes were affected was probably scurvy; and the *Baccach*, or lameness, which appeared in the beginning of the eighth century, is still undetermined; but it may have been a form of epidemic rheumatism. Future investigations into ancient Irish records may throw some light upon the subject. The Barking Mania, one of the most remarkable epidemics of the middle ages, manifested itself also in Ireland during the beginning of the fourteenth century, at which time we read of "the barkers, whole bands of whom are seen running on all fours, and growling, as if they wished to indicate, even by their outward form, the shocking degradation of their human nature." Lycanthropy, or wolf-mania, of which this was but a species, assumed many forms; and it is possible that some of the ancient apparently fabulous legends related in Irish history may have been founded on some of the various manifestations of this and other nervous diseases, with which at that time the world abounded. *See, in particular, the Wonders of Ireland, in the Irish version of Nennius, p.* 205. The barking mania appeared at Oxford so late as 1700.

Lycanthropy.

Cluithe an Righ.

In all probability "the king's game," or, *Cluithe an Righ*, was, as we have stated in the introduction to the second great pestilence in the reign of Edward III., likewise a form of disease akin to the dancing mania; but the subject is surrounded with great obscurity, as the annals give no details of the symptoms, and the contemporaneous history of other countries makes no allusion to the name. "The king's game" was epidemic twice in Ireland—in 1361, and in 1504. The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth pestilences, commencing with the Black Death of 1346, and ending 1391, will be found described from p. 86 to p. 90.

The Samthruse, or Leprosy.

We now turn to another very early disease mentioned in the Irish records—the *Samthruse* or Leprosy already alluded to at page 417. It is remarkable that some form of Leprosy is one of the earliest diseases noticed in the history of every people; it does not appear to belong to any particular climate, or to attend any special race of mankind, but seems to attach itself to the human family at all times and in all latitudes in certain stages of its social development.

Leprosy.

LEPROSY.

A.D. 432. St. Patrick maintains a leper.
546. Epidemic leprosy. St. Nessan the leper (*Lobhar*) died (variously stated at 546, 551, 555, 561).
550. A sickness called *Samtrusg*, *Samthruse*, or *Samthrosc* (Lepra), the mange, scurvy, or leprosy, raged. It continued for 552–3–4.
574–5. A scintillation of leprosy.
579. "Leaprosie abounded."
580. St. Berachus cleansed certain lepers.
594. Ron Kerr went disguised as a leper to the camp of the Ultonians; see page 48.
627. An aged priest is cured of leprosy.
783–5. The plague called the *Scamach* or *Skawaghe*, a peeling of the skin—probably leprosy.
949–50. A great leprosy (*Clamthruscad mor*), scaly leprosy or mange, possibly syphilis.
1073. Terence O'Bryen, King of Meath, was struck with a sore disease that caused his hair and beard to fall off—probably leprosy.
1185. A leper hospital was confirmed to the poor at Waterford.
1192. The Leper House of St. Bridget erected at Kilbixy, county Westmeath.
1272. The hospital built by David Le Latimer was united to Hore Abbey. See page 91.
1376. A grant to the poor lepers of the city of Dublin. See page 91.
A.D. 1408. The custody of the Hospital for Lepers, near Wexford, granted to the son of William Rochford. Leprosy seized the Saxon King.
1421. The Leper House of St. Stephen, near Dublin, existed.
1450. Feidhlim, son of Calvagh O'Conor of Offaly, died of leprosy (*Lubhra*).
1467. Hospitals for Lepers were founded at the village of Hospital, co. Limerick, and at Dungannon, co. Tyrone.
1543. St. Bridget's Hospital for lepers at Galway noticed.
1648. St. Bridget's church in Galway, for a long time inhabited as a Lazar-house, was re-erected by Bishop Kirwan.
1652. Ireland was quite free from leprosy for many years.
1689. During the siege of Londonderry "Pestilence began as usual to make its appearance in the train of hunger, 150 officers died of fever in one day—the inhabitants were thinned more by famine and disease than by the fire of the enemy. Leprosy [probably scurvy], such as strange and unwholesome diet engenders, made existence a constant torment. The whole city was poisoned by the stench exhaled from the bodies of the dead and the half dead."—*Macaulay's History of England.*
1775. One Leper was found in the Waterford Hospital.

There are sufficient authorities for believing that the disease denominated *Lepra* existed in Ireland in much earlier times than the conclusion of the first *Buidhe Chonnaill*, yet one would naturally expect an outbreak of an affection of this nature succeeding such a famine and pestilence as that which occurred here in the middle of the sixth century. And even after the late famine and mortality with which we have been afflicted, scurvy, a kindred disease, formed one of the sequels of the epidemic constitution which marked the period from 1844 to 1851. From *Lubhra*, the earliest and the only Irish term for the disease, being evidently a corruption of the Latin Lepra, it lends probability to the idea that leprosy was not known here until after Christianity. Leprosy is mentioned in the life of St. Patrick; the Irish Hagiology abounds with notices of the disease, and even some of the Irish saints (Nessan, for instance, who perished during the great Samthrusc epidemic in 555, was himself a leper). From the earliest authentic dates in Irish history down to the year 1775, when one person afflicted with that disease was found in the leper hospital at Waterford, the country does not appear to have been altogether free from it; and the number of leper houses and other monastic and charitable institutions erected throughout the island, for the maintenance and seclusion of such persons, not only show us the extent and distribution of the disease, but also manifest the prevalence of the opinion with respect to its contagious nature which prevailed throughout the middle ages. And in addition to those notices contained in the table of pestilences about this period, we may mention the following extracts from Colgan:—St. Alban healed a leper in A.D. 460. In A.D. 500 many infirm and leprous persons, coming to St. Gildas, were restored to health, and in 650 St. Fechin carries a leper to an inn. The Latin expression "*Scintilla-Lepra*," so frequently used in the early annals, is worthy of consideration, and may, perhaps, be characteristic of the peculiar appearance of the disease. It is difficult at this distance of time to discuss the characters of the disease; still, from the entries which we have given under the years 579, 580, and 594, there can be little doubt of its being the true Lepra or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, which was believed to be infectious, was accompanied with "knobbs' upon the skin, when the face was of a dirty white or grey colour, like rye-dough, the skin occasionally emitting blood, the manly voice altered, the bright expression of eye dimmed, the limbs crippled, and the features changed,

Analysis of Pestilences.

Leprosy.

symptoms which we read that Ron Kerr attempted to counterfeit before the battle of Dun-Bolg, A.D. 594. The leprosy, in accordance with this description, still exists extensively in the Orient; and as, of late years, the disease under the name of Spedalsked has spread so extensively through Norway and the adjoining countries in the north of Europe, as to attract the attention of their Governments, it is quite possible it may again appear in the British Isles, and although its approaches may be insidious, its effects may not be the less destructive. Very recently cases have appeared in the northern parts of Scotland.* Considering the nature and effects of small-pox, we do not wonder at its being called a leprosy when it broke out among a people already acquainted with that disease. This will account for the introduction of an item believed to refer to small-pox in the Innisfallen Annals under the year 569, while the plague of *Samthruse* or leprosy was raging.

The Scamach.

The next notice of Lepra in the annals commences in 671, but that evidently was the small-pox. In A.D. 783 began the plague called *Scamach*, literally a peeling of the skin; a disease in which the hair, nails, and cuticle fall off—in fact, scurvy. Although the column for contemporaneous epidemics is not altogether deficient in notices of Lepra and Elephantiasis so far back as the latter period, still we have no authorities to show that other parts of the British Isles or other countries in Europe were simultaneously affected with the disease as an epidemic, thus offering a strong contrast to the acute, wide-spreading, and suddenly destructive pestilence of the Buidhe Chonnaill. The English monastic annals, however, show that the disease existed there from a very early period, and that leper-hospitals were established, as in Ireland; we also learn from historic documents, that certain districts, as in Wales, were set apart as the residence of lepers. The Scottish annals, and especially the Burgh-books lately searched, afford many curious extracts, showing the attention paid to leprosy in that country, in consequence of its frequency in former times.†

In the wonders of Ireland related by Nennius, we read of a certain pool at Cluain Fearta Molua, in Ossory, which produced leprosy in persons bathing therein. Among the miracles detailed in the Irish Hagiology, some of the most remarkable are those attributable to St. Bridget. An examination of the cures of leprosy attributed to this person, who died at a great age in A.D. 523, afford us some curious information with regard to the popular opinion current at the time ‡ At one time a leper, denominated "*Clamh*," in the MS. came to Bridget to request a cure; she healed him, and he became her servant. Subsequently, a boy of the Britons was sent to her to be healed. Afterwards we read of two persons coming to her to demand alms, and to one of whom she gave a cow; which shows that in early times persons so afflicted seem to have been supported by the community. We also learn some of the characters of the disease from these legends—as when upon one occasion a man is described as ugly, with his black-grey [*dubhglasa*] members falling off him.

Clamthruscad.

The first general invasion of the Danes is stated to have occurred in A.D. 835; but we do not read of any special epidemic, or of any new or introduced disease for upwards of a century after, when, in the year 949, several fresh incursions of the Northmen occurred, and many battles between them and the Irish took place; immediately after which, we have an account of the *Clamthruscad*, or scaly leprosy, with which that people in particular were affected, especially those resident in Dublin; and with it was combined a mortal epidemic dysentery. As the term *Clamthruscad mor* has not been explained by any of the writers at all approaching the period when it was first employed; and as its present signification, either as applied to man or animals, is that of mange or scaly disease, we find some difficulty in determining the precise nature of the affection at this distance of time. Connell Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in 1627, when the language was more generally understood than now, translates the term "the pox, which the Irish called then the *dolor gentilium*;" and Doctor O'Donovan, in his more

* See the great atlas, "*Om Spedalsked*," by Drs. Danielson and Boeck, published at Bergen, in 1847, by order of the Home Department of the Norwegian Government.

† See Professor Simpson's papers in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vols. 56 and 57. See also the review of Holst and Struve's Works on the *Radesyge* in vol. 18 of that periodical; and Dr. Stratten's "Medico-Historical Notice of the Rochester and Chatham Leper Hospital," in vol. 76, for 1851.

‡ Many of these details are to be found in the *Leabhar Breac*, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

recent translation of the Annals of the Four Masters, renders it "great lues." It is manifest that, if it was a newly introduced disease, the name, at least, was not novel to the Irish at that time, for the word *Trusca* is as old as the time of St. Patrick. It is, moreover, remarkable that this disease, which was apparently of foreign origin, "ran over all Ireland this year." It appears, therefore, from the expressions in the ancient records, to have partaken more of the nature of an acute, sudden, and epidemic disease, than of a chronic skin affection, like leprosy. For the foregoing reasons, we have ventured, at page 63 of the Table of Pestilences, to suggest the probability of the term *Clamthruscad mor* having been applied to syphilis upon its first introduction into Ireland; and the appearances most manifest to the public eye, in the advanced stage of that disease, would be likened more to a leprosy than any other affection with which the observers of that day were acquainted.

Leprosy.

After the foregoing notice, in the tenth century, we do not read of any invasion, or epidemic, of leprosy; but that it existed in particular districts, and at particular times, may be fairly inferred from the number of entries referring to the erection and endowment of Lazar-houses during the next six centuries, as that at Waterford, in 1185; at Kilbixy, in 1192; at Hore Abbey, in 1272; in 1408, at Wexford; and in 1421, in Dublin. In 1467, hospitals for lepers were founded in the counties of Limerick and Tyrone; and in 1543, that at Galway was repaired. The circumstances attending the erection of these institutions, and the authorities upon which these statements are based will be found under their respective dates in the foregoing table.

When Boate wrote his History of Ireland, about the middle of the seventeenth century, he says, the "leprosy which, in former times, used to be very common, has, for many years, been almost extinct in Ireland." Upon the establishment of county infirmaries, the leper-hospital at Waterford (the only existing remnant of the kind) was found to contain one leper in 1775. Although the Irish medical MSS. specify the disease, its seat, and cure, they are not explicit in the description of its character; and all the native authors whom we have consulted, appear to have taken their account of the disease from some of the old Latin authors, to whom we have referred in the portion of this Report devoted to the consideration of medical manuscripts.

Under the head of leprosy were, in former times, included several cutaneous affections, as even, in the present day, a diversity of diseases of the tegumentary system are grouped under the head of *Lepra*. And in the nosological arrangements of the tables of death in the present Census, we have included under the head of "*lepra* and other skin diseases," all those cutaneous affections said to have caused death, the numbers and distribution of which are set forth in the analysis of the Tables of Deaths in a more advanced section of this Report.

We have thus followed out the history of this remarkable disease; because, although the term Lepra is still used in modern nomenclature as expressive of certain skin affections, the disease, as it formerly existed, has been extinct for more than two centuries in Ireland. If we might speculate respecting one, at least, of the causes which have assisted to preserve from leprosy, scurvy, and other kindred diseases, a people not particularly remarkable for cleanliness, and not possessing the social and domestic comforts of others in an equal state of advancement, we would attribute it to the daily use of fresh vegetable food, such as the potato may be said to be, even at the most advanced period of the season.

The late Doctor Graves propounded the doctrine many years ago, that Medical Observatories should be established in different parts of the world, for observing and recording the history, nature, and symptoms of epidemics; and Doctor Hecker concludes his celebrated work upon epidemics by observing, that "the present age demands such a knowledge of medical men, whose vocation it is to investigate life minutely in all its bearings. It demands of them a historical pathology." We trust this volume will promote those ends.

Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.

No. 1. Small-pox.—*Variola:* synonymes—the Natural Pock; the Pock, Horn-pox, Nerles; Bleb-pox; and known in Irish under two significations: *Bolgach*, literally pustules, or blisters; and *Galar-breac*, the speckled disease. The former, which is the most ancient term, is still used in the south; the latter, which applies more to the results than to the disease itself, is the term usually employed

Small-pox.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Small-pox.

throughout the western counties. When produced by inoculation, the disease is termed by the Irish-speaking people *Bolgach Doctura*, or the doctor's pock; and when it appears spontaneously, *Bolgach De*, or God's pock, or "the natural pock."

As may be seen by the following analysis of the Table of Pestilence, variola appeared very early in Ireland; but there is some difficulty in distinguishing the very early notices of it from other leprous diseases which were common at the period; and, like measles, scarlatina, and other zymotic diseases, chiefly affecting youth, localized epidemics may have appeared in early times, as well as in the present day. Those mortalities of children specified under A.D. 678 and 682, may have been, and probably were, outbreaks of small-pock.

SMALL-POX.

A.D. 675. There reigned a kind of great leprosie this year called "The Pox," in Irish "*Bolgach*."

679–680. A most grievous leprosy in Ireland, which is called "*Bolgach*."

England and Rome were also ravaged by pestilence.

741. "Leprosy in Ireland," probably small-pox.

742–43. The *Bolgach*—Small-pox.

768. A leprous disease, probably small-pox.

778. The *Bolgach*, Small-pox, all over Erinn.

952. The pox ran over all Ireland this year.

1061. Small-pox and colic, which caused a destruction of people throughout Leinster.

1327. A mortality from small-pox throughout all Erinn.

1368. William Saxonagh died of *Galar Breac*, the small-pox, on Inishcoe county Mayo.

1402. Brian, son of Niall Oge, died of *Galar Breac*.

1416. Domhnall, son of Tighernan Mor O'Ruaire, died of small-pox.

1438. John Burke died of small-pox.

1498. This year was fatal to learned men from small-pox.

1534–1539. Small-pox, plague, fever, and dysentery raged.

1562. Hugh MacSweeny died of *Galar-breac*.

1648. A great mortality (*ar*) by the little-pox (*Bolgach beag*). The small-pox spread a pestilence through Galway.

1708. An epidemic fever and small-pox of the worst kind in Cork.

1718–1721. Small-pox, fever, and dysentery prevailed.

1727. Small-pox and pleurisy were epidemic and mortal.

A.D. 1731. Small-pox was epidemic at Plymouth.

1733. Small-pox raged at Athy.

1740. Epidemic small-pox of the worst type spread universally; it was also mortal at London and Plymouth.

1745–6. Small-pox and fever increased in Dublin.

1757. Small-pox kept pace with fever.

1762. Small-pox of an unfavourable kind.

1767. The small-pox gave way to pleurisies and peripneumonias.

1769. Small-pox, in conjunction with measles, was observed, particularly in the Foundling Hospital, Dublin.

Small-pox, dysentery, and hydrophobia in Boston, U.S., this year.

1770. Small-pox from summer till the midst of the following winter.

1776. The small-pox rife and fatal in Cork.

1817. The mortality from small-pox greater than during any year since the Cow-pock Institution was introduced.

1821. Small-pox in Dublin.

1823. A most malignant small-pox prevailed in many parts of this island.

1830. Small-pox and typhus at Exeter.

1832. Small-pox prevailed.

1839. Small-pox prevailed epidemically in some of the Dublin districts.

1842. Small-pox and scarlatina were prevalent in Dublin.

1846. Small-pox was prevalent in Kells.

1847. Small-pox was prevalent at Middleton. Measles and small-pox committed great ravages in Belgium.

1848. Small-pox was prevalent at Skibbereen; also, at Montrose, in Scotland.

1849. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable degree.

1850. Small-pox was prevalent in Dublin; and to a considerable extent in Cork.

In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for 1841 a lengthened description was given of the small-pox, to which we would now refer. Inoculation of the matter of small-pox was first employed in Ireland in 1725, of which we have made mention in the table of pestilences at page 120. The practice of inoculation, although now forbidden by law, has been carried on very extensively from that period to the present date; and such is the prejudice of the people in favour of it, that while these sheets are passing through the press, the newspapers contain an account of a trial, in which the parents of a child who died of inoculated small-pox, refused to give evidence against the inoculator.

The first public recognition in Ireland of Jenner's great discovery was the establishment of the Cow-pock Institution, which was opened in Dublin on January the 14th, 1804, from which time to the 30th of March, 1851, the number vaccinated at the Institution amounted to 190,155: the number of packages of vaccine matter obtained by civil practitioners, was 78,148; and by army surgeons, &c., 11,353. Of late years the public mind has been disturbed by questions respecting the security

afforded by vaccination, owing to the great increase and unusual fatality of small-pox. Upon the day the Census was taken (30th March, 1851), the total number of persons reported to us as labouring under small-pox was 888, of whom 516 were in workhouses and workhouse hospitals—a circumstance so worthy of attention, that in our Report upon the Status of Disease we suggested the propriety of rendering vaccination compulsory upon all persons seeking admission into the workhouses who had not been previously vaccinated, or who had not had the natural disease. In the Annual Report of the Cow-pock Institution for the year 1851, it is stated, with reference to the supply of vaccine lymph to the workhouses, and the endeavours of the medical men to introduce its employment, that "the want of success is, in most cases, attributed to the debilitated condition of the children generally, and the difficulty experienced in carrying out vaccination. Thus they refer to a prejudice against it in the minds of the parents, many of whom, in the hope of evading it, have been known to state falsely that their children had previously had small-pox; while others, after reluctantly submitting to the operation, carried their antipathy to it so far as to attempt to remove from the arm the recently applied lymph."* In most cases of epidemics in modern times, small-pox has formed a constituent element of mortality. Cow-pock, in its original state, is still observed among cattle in some of the country districts.†

Small-pox.

Upon the influence of small-pox in the recent calamitous period in Ireland, we have already expressed our opinion in the introductory matter at page 252.

Notwithstanding the prejudices to which we have alluded, and the very general susceptibility to epidemic diseases which has prevailed, it is gratifying to find, that while the deaths returned from this cause for the ten years ending the 6th of June, 1841, were as many as 58,006, the total number of deaths from small-pox from that period to the date of taking the present Census was only 38,275. But we believe that this small amount is in a measure owing to the general deficiency in the returns for the early years over which this inquiry has extended. In the first three years of the decade the deaths from small-pox afforded but little variety, presenting an annual average of 2,626. In 1846, however, they began to increase, so that in 1848 they numbered 5,750, and in 1849 they had risen to 6,436. The proportion of sexes very nearly resembled that given in the Report for 1841, being 100 females to 105·4 males; and these proportions varied little in the different districts or institutions. Compared with the mortality from all other specified causes, according to our returns small-pox was 1 in 32; and compared with the total of the epidemic class, 1 in 14·5. The distribution of these deaths from small-pox was as follows:—Civic districts composed of towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, 8,496; rural districts, 24,130; hospitals, &c., 633; and workhouses, 5,016. Comparing one locality with another, deaths from small-pox were, in proportion to all other specified diseases, greatest in the town of Drogheda; and in the counties of Clare, Kerry, Sligo, and Mayo, three of which were the chief scenes of its mortality according to the report of the Census of 1841. By the same description of calculation we learn that least deaths from this cause occurred in the counties of Wexford, Carlow, Queen's, Down, and Kilkenny, all presenting a greater amount of wealth, intelligence, and comfort, than those where the disease was most prevalent. In the civic districts, Carrickfergus possessed the greatest immunity from small-pox mortality. The ages at which deaths occurred, as shown by Table 2 of the General Summary of Ireland, at page 664 of Part 5, Vol. II., Tables of Deaths, were—under twelve months, 6,865; from the first to the end of the fourth year, 19,852; at five and under ten, 7,660; and from ten to thirty, 3,566. Deaths from small-pox were registered at very great ages, even so old as eighty-five.

According to Table 3, the Summary of Ireland, at page 672, we perceive the influence which the seasons exerted upon the decrease or decline of small-pox mortality; and it is very remarkable that summer and winter are nearly in the same proportion, presenting a mean of 10,790. Spring showed a slight increase, but autumn was scarcely one-half of either of the other seasons, the deaths for the aggregate of this quarter being but 5,512.

No. 2. Measles.—*Rubeola, morbilli:* synonymes—deaths attributed to Nettle-rash; in Irish, *Bruitineach*, the boiling disease.

Measles.

* Report of Cow-pock Institution, by Henry L. Dwyer, M.D., and Alfred H. M'Clintock, M.D.

† See Report to the Earl of St. Germans, on small-pox and vaccination, by the Assistant Commissioner, published in the Reports of the Epidemiological Society, for 1853.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Measles.

This is a disease so well known to the people, that it is not likely to have been mistaken; and the minor exanthemata, such as swine-pock, varicella, hives, and miliary eruptive fever (called in Irish, *Bruith idhain*, the heat or eruption in childbed), being rarely fatal, are not likely to have been mistaken for it.

When this disease first appeared in Ireland, or whether it has always been endemic here, are questions which we have no means of determining. It is first mentioned in Irish medical annals of the beginning of the sixteenth century. Localized epidemics of this affection have prevailed frequently, but it has not been at any one time a disease overspreading the entire country, and the deaths from it do not appear to influence the average annual mortality at one time more than another.

In the previous Census the number of deaths from this cause was 30,739, and in the present but 29,295; the sexes being 96·3 females to 100 males, the males being slightly less than the proportions afforded in 1841. Up to 1847 the deaths from measles averaged 1,897 per annum; in 1850, the year in which the return of deaths is most correct, the item of measles was only 2,512; but during the years of pestilence, 1847–8–9, the annual average was 5,372, presenting very little variety, one year with another; so that it may fairly be presumed that measles was in excess during the pestilential period, and contributed to increase the mortality of that time. Compared with all other specified causes of death, measles presented a proportion of 1 in 42; and compared with the total class of zymotic diseases, 1 in 18·9. In the provinces the disease prevailed most in Munster, and least in Leinster, in proportion to the deaths from all specified causes. The localities in which the disease appears to have been most fatal, in proportion to the population, were the counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Galway, and Monaghan; the towns of Galway and Belfast; and the cities of Limerick, Kilkenny, and Dublin. The counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Down, Antrim, and Wexford, possessed a comparative immunity, thus showing, as in small-pox, that cleanliness and comfort largely conduce, in most instances, to preserve human life from the ravages of epidemic disease. The workhouses were the principal scenes of the mortality from *rubeola*, as many as 8,943 deaths from that cause having occurred there. The ages at which death principally took place were as follows:—Under twelve months, 3,690; at one and under five years of age, 15,874; and at five and under ten, 7,007. At all these periods the males predominated, except during the third year, when the females were in excess.

Scarlatina.

No. 3. Scarlatina.—*Rosalia angina maligna:* synonymes—Scarlet Fever, Scarlatine, Scarlet Rash, the Red-rash, Red Hives; called in Irish *Fiabhrus dearg*, the red fever, or *Ruadh*, redness.

This, although a well-known affection in most parts of the civilized world at present, does not appear to have been known in the British Isles until the beginning of the last century. Dr. Rogers, in his description of the epidemic fever of 1708, has left on record a description that applies with greater exactness to scarlatina than to any other known affection; and subsequently Rutty described a very fatal epidemic of the disease, which raged in the autumn and winter of 1743–44, as the sequel of the great famine fever of that period. Such was its malignity, especially in the counties of Wicklow, Carlow, Queen's, Kilkenny, Cavan, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo, that besides "carrying off incredible numbers of all ages and sexes, it sometimes swept away the children of whole villages in a few days." We have described this severe epidemic under the head of angina maligna, at page 133 of the Table of Pestilence, to which, as well as to the extended commentary upon this disease, given in the Census Report for 1841, we refer the reader. If we look back to the middle of the last century, after Fothergill made the medical world acquainted with the nature and symptoms of this disease, we shall find that it several times assumed a malignancy equal to any thing that has been witnessed in our own day, in some cases destroying life "in eight or ten hours." It seems however to have remitted in virulence about the beginning of the present century, but after the remarkable change in the character of our diseases, contemporaneous with and subsequent to the invasion of Asiatic cholera in 1831–32, scarlatina again assumed an unwonted malignancy, and sometimes for several years in succession ravaged both town and country. The following list will serve to direct attention to the notices of the most remarkable outbreaks of this affection given in the Table of Pestilences:—

Scarlatina.

SCARLATINA.

A.D. 1708. A fever at Cork, attended with a red eruption.
1731. Among the fevers were many cases resembling scarlatina.
In 1739 we read, the first notice of scarlatina maligna in England, as the *morbus strangulatorius*.
1743. There raged in autumn and winter an epidemic *Angina maligna*, "sometimes sweeping away the children of whole villages in a few days."
1754. Gangrenous sore throat (scarlatina) in Ireland, England, and America.
1762. Scarlatina in the beginning of May.
1785–6. In December an epidemic putrid sore throat. Almost every child under six years of age died in a district in Ulster.
1798. An epidemic of scarlatina in Dublin.
1800. Scarlatina was prevalent and fatal at Waterford in September.
1801. In November scarlatina, with a malignant sore throat prevailed.
1807. Epidemic malignant scarlatina.
In 1816 scarlet fever was epidemic in London.
1819. Scarlatina among children.
1820. Scarlatina anginosa was epidemic in Dublin in the spring.
A.D. 1831. Scarlatina, attended by a concealed and insidious form of fever, and great debility, began to prove unexpectedly fatal.
1832. Scarlatina, measles, and natural small-pox prevailed.
1833. Scarlatina anginosa among children and young persons, and angina or cynanche in adults.
1834. Scarlatina assumed a character of violence to which we had hitherto been utter strangers, sweeping away entire families and not sparing adults.
1841. Malignant scarlatina became prevalent, and continued during the summer months with awful malignity.
1842. Scarlatina at Markethill of a virulent character. Scarlatina and small-pox prevalent in Dublin.
1843–4. Scarlatina of a very malignant character continued to prevail in different parts of Ireland.
1846. Numerous cases of scarlatina both in the country about Lisburn, and at Tullamore. It visited Newcastle-upon-Tyne in a most severe form.
1850. Scarlatina and small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in Cork.

While small-pox and measles have somewhat decreased, the number of persons carried off by scarlatina has been much greater during the recent decade than for that ending in 1841, in which the deaths returned from this cause were but 7,886; while according to the returns received in March, 1851, they amounted to 20,171—being the ninth most fatal affection of the epidemic class, according to the recent investigations. The sexes were in the proportion of 92·5 females to 100 males. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, scarlatina afforded a proportion of 1 in 67, and from all specified causes, 1 in 61. A very marked difference existed with respect to the distribution of this disease, yet precisely in accordance with the result of the inquiry in 1841; in Leinster, compared to the total mortality, the proportion was 1 in 37; in Munster, 1 in 62 (as in Leinster in 1841); in Ulster, 1 in 72, and in Connaught, 1 in 271. We are inclined to attribute this disparity not altogether to the circumstance of a greater number of persons having died of this disease in Leinster, compared with Connaught, as, that in the former locality it is better known to the lower classes, at least by the term scarlatina. At the same time it must be borne in mind, that scarlatina is a disease more of cities and crowded localities than among a wide-spread country population; and this is borne out by the Census Returns, for it prevailed to a much greater extent in the civic than in the rural districts, being as high as 3·65 per cent. of the total deaths from all specified causes in the civic, and 1·57 per cent. in the rural districts. In proportion to all specified diseases, the return of deaths from scarlatina were greatest for the county and city of Dublin, the county of Wicklow, the town of Drogheda, and the county and city of Waterford. There were only 167 deaths from scarlatina in the hospitals, and 1,356 in the workhouses: an amount, considering the exceedingly contagious nature of the disease, very small for the latter class of institutions. During the first six complete years of the decade, scarlatina averaged 1,611 per annum; but in 1848 a manifest increase took place, which continued through the next year, and rose to as many as 4,002 in 1850. Scarlatina was fatal to 1,960 persons under 12 months old: to 9,780 from the first to the end of the fourth year; to 5,963 at the age of 5 and under 10; and to 2,434, at 10 years old and upwards; in 34 instances the ages were unspecified. The deaths from scarlatina were, in the spring seasons, 5,091; in summer, 5,261; in autumn, 3,591; and during the winters, 6,228. Scarlatina proved the most frequent cause of permanent and complete deafness and acquired muteism.—See Status of Disease.

Hooping-cough.

No. 4. HOOPING-COUGH.—*Pertussis*: synonymes—Chincough, Whooping-cough, Hoop-crook; in Irish, *Trioch*.

This is the seventh most destructive disease of the epidemic class, and proved fatal in 26,873 instances, in the proportion of 86·8 males to 100 females. The

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

returns are 9,425 less than those given in 1841, but the proportion of the sexes is nearly the same for both periods. Hooping-cough is an affection of such well-marked character, that it is not likely to have been mistaken by those who filled the returns; but it is probable that in a large proportion of the deaths attributed to this disease, the immediate cause of death was some of the complications of that affection, such as inflammation of the lungs, &c. In the Census Report for 1841, it was stated:—"This disease appears to have been a native of this country from the earliest period to which medical works refer. It is always endemic in the kingdom, but seldom assumes the character of a general epidemic, its attacks being mostly local, and therefore the returns presented a more remarkable uniformity than those of any other of the fatal epidemics, and preserved the proportion of sexes nearly the same throughout the entire period, a circumstance that adds considerable weight to their accuracy." A considerable increase in the deaths from hooping-cough occurred during the years 1847, '48, and '49, but in 1850 they had fallen to about the mean annual average of the period. Compared with their populations, more deaths from this cause occurred in the civic, and least in the rural districts; 2,277 deaths, attributed to hooping-cough, occurred in the workhouses. Compared with the deaths from all causes, *Pertussis* is in the proportion of 1 in 51; and compared with the deaths from all specified causes, the returns give a proportion of 1 in 46; varying in the provinces—as 1 in 37 in Ulster; 1 in 45 in Connaught; 1 in 49 in Leinster; and 1 in 50 in Munster. According to more circumscribed localities, the disease prevailed most in the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus, and the counties of Cavan, Kerry, Donegal, Roscommon, Fermanagh, and Tyrone; and least in Galway town, Limerick city, Kilkenny county and city, and King's County. Comparing, however, the two periods—viz., that ending in 1841, with the present—the chief difference consists in the great decrease in the returns from Connaught and Munster. The influence of the seasons upon this disease may be learned from the following:—During the autumn seasons the deaths were 4,255; in the summers, 6,990; in the spring seasons, 7,606; and during the winters, 8,022. The chief mortality at any given age was that for the period under 12 months, when as many as 8,373 children died of hooping-cough, being the greatest mortality during the first year of life of any of the epidemic class, and forming nearly one-fifth of the entire mortality for that period of the entire class of epidemic diseases. During the first and second years of age, the deaths amounted to 10,304, in the third and fourth to 4,161, after which the deaths from this cause sensibly decreased; yet deaths were returned from hooping-cough at 70 and upwards.

Hooping-cough.

Croup.

No. 5. Croup.—*Cynanche trachealis:* synonymes—Inflammation of the Windpipe, Quinsey, Squinsey, Scuncy, a Choaking; in Irish—*Tachtum sgornaigh*, choaking in the throat; and in certain districts in the south, Gælic epithets are applied to it, such as *Galar na leanah*, the children's disease; but although such returns were made to us upon the household forms, we found upon inquiry that they were known only in very limited localities.

The total deaths from this cause amounted to 23,802, while in the returns for 1841, the deaths attributed to it numbered 42,705; the sexes being 82·9 females to 100 males; in the present returns the proportions are 80·4 females to 100 males. Compared with the deaths from all specified causes, croup prevailed most in the province of Leinster, and least in Ulster. Its greatest ravages, so far as the returns show, were committed in the counties of Queen's, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Carlow, Kildare, and the north riding of Tipperary. The return of deaths from croup was least for the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Belfast town; but it is possible that in these latter localities many of the deaths from this disease may have been returned under a different name. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, croup afforded a return of 1 in 57; and in proportion to all specified causes, 1 in 51. In the rural districts the deaths returned from this cause were 17,986; in the civic districts, 4,851; in the workhouses, 906; and in the hospitals, only 29. The number of deaths from croup presents but little annual variation, except in 1842, when they were least; and in 1847, when they rose to the greatest height recorded during the period. Of the total 23,802 deaths from this cause, 7,341 occurred under twelve months of age, being, next to hooping-cough, the most fatal at this early age of any disease in the epidemic class, and the fourth most fatal of all diseases at this early age; the relative order, as respects age, being—convulsions, marasmus, hooping-cough, and croup. During the period between the first and the end of the second year of life, the deaths

from croup were 8,706; and from the second to the end of the fourth, 4,446. Deaths were returned to us as having been caused by croup at much later ages than medical authorities usually assign for the appearance of this disease; but in the absence of a proper registration of deaths, such discrepancies must appear; and we think it better to present the returns (unless where manifestly incorrect), in the form in which we have received them. With respect to those deaths in more advanced life, the probability is that exhibiting all the symptoms of croup (which some other diseases of the throat do), they were naturally returned upon the family forms as having occurred from that disease. Croup.

The seasons seem to influence in no small degree the deaths from croup; during the mild period of autumn the returns were but 3,419; in summer, they amounted to 6,180; in winter, to 6,814; and in spring, to 7,389.

No. 6. Thrush.—*Aphtha, Aptha infantum:* synonymes—Foul-mouth, Sore mouth, White Blisters, Blisters in the mouth; in Irish—*Galar Beoil*, disease of the cavity of the mouth; in the south, *Craos Ghalar*, the open mouth; and in the west, *Beal Salach*, the foul-mouth. In other localities it is known as *Scaoileadh Beoil*, a separation of the lips. It is also sometimes denominated by the Irish speaking population *Cluig bhana*, white blisters. Thrush.

It is a disease so well known to mothers, nurses, and the usual attendants upon children, that the returns from this cause are not likely to be erroneous to any extent; yet in many other eruptive diseases of childhood, especially affecting the mucous membrane, receive the name of Thrush, especially the eruptive fevers usual among very young children, and known by the names of "Gums," such as the Red Gum (*Strophulus*), the Yellow Gum, &c. The disease is seldom idiopathic, but generally a symptom of other affections.

According to the returns for 1841, the deaths attributed to this disease for the ten years previously were 1,480; upon the present occasion we have to report upon only 714, the sexes being very nearly equal. 278 of these deaths were of children under twelve months old. The years—except 1847 and 1848—did not present much variety in the mortality from this disease, but the seasons exhibited a marked increase in winter and spring; only 13 deaths from this cause occurred in hospital, but 165 in workhouses.

No. 7. Pemphigus.—*Pemphigus gangrænosus, Pompholyx:* synonymes—Hives, Black Hives, Mortifying Hives, White Blisters, Burnt-holes, Children's Plague, Black Ear; in Irish, *Ithcheadh*, the eating disorder—a very apt expression. Pemphigus.

This is a disease long and well known to the Irish people, and, although considerably mitigated in number and extent, is still a frequent cause of death to young children in the rural districts. In the Census for 1841 the deaths registered under this head amounted to 17,799; on the present occasion they number 8,347, in the proportion of 79·6 females to 100 males. This disease is, in the proportion of deaths from all causes, 1 in 163; and in proportion to all specified causes, 1 in 147. Such remarkable disparity appeared in the return of this disease from different localities as to cause us to make special inquiry from several medical practitioners, and also through the police, especially in the province of Ulster, from which as many as 7,668 of these deaths were returned. As the result of our inquiries, we may state that the large proportion of the inflammatory diseases of infancy, especially those of the cavities of the chest and abdomen, are denominated by the lower orders "hives." Under these circumstances provincial or other local comparisons would lead to false conclusions; but in the province of Ulster, comparing one county with another, those from which these returns were most frequently made were Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh. In the Census Report on Deaths for 1841, page xvii, will be found a lengthened description of this disease, and throughout the foregoing Table of Pestilences may be seen all the various medical authorities who have written upon the subject of this curious and almost entirely Irish affection.

No. 8. Dysentery.—*Dysenteria:* synonymes—Bowel Complaint, Flux, Purging, Lax, the Bloody Flux, the Looseness, the Drought, a Scouring; in Irish—*Innrumh bronn*, a driving forth from the belly; *Rith fola*, passing of blood. This is one of the most ancient affections recorded in Ireland, and has also been believed to be peculiar to its climate. Dysentery.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Dysentery.

The following list affords an index to the most remarkable epidemics of this disease which have appeared in Ireland, and the circumstances attending each of which we have detailed at length in the Table of Pestilences. We may also refer, for a succinct analysis of the authorities bearing upon the subject of dysentery, to the Report upon the Tables of Deaths, in the Census for 1841:—

Dysentery.

A.D. 365. King Eochy was called "Moyst-middle," because he was much troubled with the bloody flux.
708. Dysentery, with the plague which is called *Baccach*.
759. Epidemic dysentery for twenty years, during which occurred the first *Lamhchomart*, also the pestilence of the *Teascha*.
761. Diffinreaght, King of Connaught, died of a sanguine flux.
763–4. Dysentery in all Ireland.
769. Nargal, the son of Natsluaigh, died of the bloody flux.
772. Moenach, son of Colman, died of bloody flux.
773. Eugan, son of Colman, and many others, died of bloody flux.
776. Dysentery and many other diseases prevailed.
777. The running of blood (dysentery).
847. Felim Mac Criowhayn was overtaken by a great flux of the belly.
878. A great flux in the autumn.
949–950. The bloody flux and *Clamhthruscad mor*, great lues or leprosy, among the Danes of Dublin.
1172. Epidemic dysentery in Ireland and over all England.
1224. Various belly sicknesses (*Galar Meadhoin*) produced by partaking of the milk or flesh of cattle that had fed upon the grass on which a great pestilential shower had fallen. —*Vide* Rains and Floods, also Epizootics.
1534–9. Dysentery, plague, fever, and small-pox raged during this period.
1576. Walter, Earl of Essex, died of dysentery, commonly termed the "country disease."
1608. Dysentery in Cork.
1636. Mac Dermot, of Moy Lurg, died of dysentery.
1641. Looseness, malignant fevers—Ireland's reigning diseases—and other infirmities prevailed.
1650–2. The plague raged violently. This seems to have been a dysentery.
1689. Dysentery and fever began in Schomberg's army in autumn, and also raged over all the north of Ireland in December.—*See Extract from Macaulay under "Fever" of this date, page* 434.
1708. Dysentery in Cork.
1718–21. Dysentery of a very malignant sort.
1728–9–30. The winters of these years were notoriously infamous for bloody fluxes.
1733. Dysentery in the neighbourhood of Drogheda.
1737. Dysentery in autumn.
1739. Dysentery appeared in October.
1740. Dry gripes and dysenteries swept off numbers.
1741. Dysenteries raged, particularly in March.
1752. Dysenteries in Ireland and America.
1759. Summer was fertile in dysenteries and diarrhœas.
A.D. 1762. Dysenteries and diarrhœas prevailed much.
1768–9. Dysentery was very severe in the north of Ireland.
1776. Dysentery and many other diseases.
1781. Dysentery raged among the French prisoners at Dingle.
1787. Fluxes of a dangerous nature were very rife.
1788. A most violent flux and fever in Tralee.
1796–7. Dysentery was prevalent during these years.
1801. About the end of September dysentery began to appear.
1803. Dysentery was very prevalent.
1804. In October, a remarkable tendency to hæmorrhage; in winter, there were bowel complaints.
1811. Dysentery very prevalent in Ulster.
1817. Dysentery, with a severity and malignity unexampled for the last seven years.
1818. Dysentery prevailed greatly during the year.
1819. Dysentery was productive of several forms of dropsy. See also 1848.
1820. Dysentery prevailed.
1821. Dysentery at Limerick, and in Dublin.
1822. Dysentery and other bowel affections, (attributed to eating seaweed, nettles, and other uncooked or indigestible food,) raged with unusual virulence.
1825. Epidemic dysentery pervaded the country.
1826. Dysentery, attended with cholera, became almost general.
1827. Dysenteric cholera near Belfast.
1829. The dysentery in spring.
1832. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevailed previous to the appearance of cholera.
1836. Dysentery, the never-failing attendant on scarcity and public distress, prevailed.
1842. Dysentery was fatal in the workhouses in Ireland. The troops in India were also attacked with that disease.
1843. Dysentery prevailed in the workhouses.
1844. The deaths from dysentery increased in the workhouses.
1845. Dysentery began to spread over the country.
1846. Dysentery was very fatal and epidemic in many parts of Ireland and Edinburgh; parts of England also suffered much.
1847. Dysentery and typhus, the unfailing attendants on famine, prevailed everywhere.
1848. The epidemics of dysentery and fever were constantly succeeded by dropsy in those who recovered from them.
1849–50. Dysentery was very prevalent throughout the country.

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Next to fever, this disease formed the most extensive cause of death of the epidemic and contagious class, during the ten-year period ending March, 1851; it having prevailed as an epidemic, during that time, to an extent unparalleled in the medical annals of this country.

Dysentery.

In the Report on the Tables of Deaths in 1841 dysentery and diarrhœa were not separated, the deaths from both being classed under the latter head; but during the period embraced by that inquiry, no epidemic of dysentery having appeared, it is more than probable that the cases tabulated under diarrhœa, and which were mostly returned under the popular name of bowel complaint, really were deaths from diarrhœa, the sequel to so many other diseases. The total deaths returned under diarrhœa, including dysentery, in the returns for 1841, were 10,744; while, by those made to us in 1851, as many as 93,232 deaths were from dysentery alone, in the proportion of 75·1 females to 100 males; giving a ratio to the deaths from all causes of 1 in 15. As this disease formed one of the most notable elements of the recent great pestilence, we have already reported upon its rise, progress, and local distribution, in the introductory matter at page 250.

According to provinces, the proportion of deaths from dysentery were to all specified causes—in Leinster, 1 in 30; in Ulster, 1 in 23; in Munster, 1 in 9·3; and in Connaught 1 in 8. The proportion by counties we have already dilated upon at page 251. Compared with their respective populations, the proportion of deaths from dysentery was 1 in 164 in the civic, and 1 in 169 in the rural districts. 4,275 occurred in hospitals and sanitary institutions; and 50,019 in the workhouses, the sexes being 86·9 females to 100 males.

The ages at which deaths from dysentery were registered were—under twelve months, 2,514; at one and under five years, 12,270; five and under ten, 13,375; ten and under fifteen, 9,970; at fifteen and under twenty, 4,621; twenty and under thirty, 5,484; thirty and under fifty, 14,383; at fifty and under sixty, 10,411: and over sixty, 19,629. In 575 instances the ages were not specified. During extreme old age dysentery proved more fatal than even fever, as of the cases recorded aged ninety years and upwards, the deaths from dysentery were 253; being, with the exception of "old age and debility," the largest entry, at this advanced period of life, of any cause of death in these returns. In fewer instances, compared with the total number of deaths, were the ages at which death occurred unspecified under this disease.

Diarrhœa.

No 9.—Diarrhœa:—synonymes—Bowel Complaint, Purging, Lax, and nearly the same as those for Dysentery, with the omission of the terms Flux or Bloody Flux. In Irish the disease is carefully distinguished from dysentery, and is known under the terms *Teinneas cuirp*, and also *Teinneas-an-bhuily*, sickness of the belly; *Sgaoilteach*, looseness.

The deaths from this disease numbered 41,323, in the proportion of 73·7 females to 100 males, and being to the deaths from all causes 1 in 33. The ratio of deaths from this cause to the total deaths was, in the civic districts, 8·1 per cent., and in the rural 39·7. In hospitals and gaols, &c., 1,096 deaths occurred from diarrhœa, and in workhouses, 20,507, the sexes being 89·8 females to 100 males. According to localities diarrhœa produced death in the provinces in the following proportions, compared with all specified causes of death: Leinster, 1 in 41; Ulster, 1 in 30; Connaught, 1 in 28; and Munster, 1 in 25. The counties, &c., where the greatest proportion of deaths from this disease occurred, were Tipperary (North Riding), Longford, Limerick, Cork (West Riding), Sligo, Monaghan, Kilkenny city, Westmeath, and also Galway town,

Diarrhœa began to increase manifestly in 1846, the returns for which year being 3,595, or 2,679 over the average of the four preceding years. In 1847 deaths from diarrhœa amounted to 10,717, and for the three following years they averaged 7,197. Diarrhœa appeared to be influenced by the seasons in almost the same proportion as dysentery, prevailing most in spring and summer, and least in winter and autumn, but was especially low in autumn. The ages at which these deaths occurred were very similar to those given under the head of dysentery, not excepting the remark already made with respect to deaths from this cause occurring at extreme old age.

There can be little doubt but that a great number of deaths returned to us, even by the officers of workhouses, as "bowel complaint," were cases of dysentery; and, on the other hand, cases returned as dysentery may have been only diarrhœa. Dysentery became, to a very great extent, one of the sequels of fever during the

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Diarrhœa.

epidemic period; and in a large number of other diseases among the half-starved population of the period, diarrhœa, by being one of the last and most prominent symptoms of disease, led those who subsequently filled the returns, to record it as the cause of death. While dysentery was decidedly epidemic, and also apparently by ordinary atmospheric causes, both it and a large proportion of the cases of diarrhœa appear to have been induced by the sudden alteration in the accustomed food of the people and the use of improper diet. To the want of a proper knowledge of cookery among the lower classes in Ireland may, we think, be attributed the comparatively greater prevalence of bowel complaints in this than other countries. The great ignorance which prevailed both with respect to the grinding and cooking of Indian corn, as well as the circumstance of much of that and other bread-stuffs with which the people were fed, having arrived in a damaged condition, conduced not a little to the production of bowel complaints.*

Ague.

No. 10. Ague.—*Febris intermittens:* synonymes—The Ague, Intermittent Fever, the Shaking Ague, The Shake; in Irish, *Fiabhras creathach*, the shaking fever, *Crith*, the shake.

It does not appear that this description of fever ever existed to any extent in Ireland, as may be seen by the accompanying list. The earliest notice of it occurs at the end of the fourteenth century; and period after period, as the disease has been noticed by writers, from the days of Boate, in the middle of the seventeenth century, down to the time of taking the Census before the present, it appears to have diminished annually, and even in the period comprised between 1841 and 1851, no disease of the zymotic class has decreased so much: the returns upon the former occasion affording so many as 518 deaths from ague, while by the present inquiry only 294 were registered from this cause. We attribute the comparative immunity which the inhabitants of Ireland have had from ague to the circumstance of the almost total absence of marsh or fen. The extraordinary rapid growth of mosses, &c., while they have, by accumulation of vegetable matter, produced bog to so great an extent in Ireland, are not subject to those annual decompositions affecting the atmosphere which have by other plants in all countries and in all times, assisted to taint the air and produce disease either in the natives or strangers residing in the vicinity of the marshes in which they grow. Moreover, our bogs, from containing so large a quantity of tannin, may prevent their acting injuriously on animal life; and thus, observes the writer of the Report upon the Tables of Deaths, in 1841, "I am led to believe that the bogs of this country, the water of which thousands drink, and on the borders of which thousands live with impunity, do not in any way conduce to the propagation of ague, and much less than is generally supposed to that of other epidemic affections." The other source of stagnant water from which ague might have been expected were the turloughs—great masses of water, which accumulated in certain districts, so as to present, during the winter months, the appearance of lakes; but as they subsided chiefly by percolation during the early spring, no vegetable decomposition took place around their banks. The great proportion of ague which has appeared in Ireland during the past century was imported from England by the harvest labourers; yet there have been localities in Ireland where the disease has been, to a certain extent, endemic. The last notable epidemic of this disease occurred in 1827-28-29. Ague formed no inconsiderable item in some of the early Dublin bills of mortality.

Ague.

A.D. 1397. Dermot MacImer O'Byrne, was sick of ague.
1733. In summer agues were very epidemic.
1734. Some agues in winter.
1744. Agues were now pretty frequent.
1754. In spring, agues were frequent in the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow.
1757. Intermitting fever, with inflammatory disorders.
1762. Intermittent fevers, principally tertian, prevailed.
1768. The Tertiana Carotica (apoplectic ague) in Dublin.
1805-6-7. Agues were very common throughout the kingdom—they became epidemic in 1807.
A.D. 1809. Intermittent fever again broke out.
1823. Agues increased in frequency and urgency, to a degree unparalleled—mostly of the tertian type.
1827. About Dublin, particularly on the north side, ague raged with an unknown severity.
1828. Agues increased, and were the prevailing malady.
1829. Intermittent fever reached its maximum, as to numbers, in the spring. This is the last epidemic of Ague recorded in Ireland.

* See "Memorandum in regard to the use of Indian corn as an article of food," published by the Relief Commissioners in 1846, and believed to have been written by Sir Randolf Routh, one of the Commissioners.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Of the 294 deaths from ague upon which we have to report, only 67 occurred in females. The great bulk of these deaths were returned upon the Form A in the rural districts; 9 from hospitals; and 19 from workhouses. According to the Census Report for 1841, the returns of deaths from this disease were chiefly derived from Connaught, the principal residence of the annual emigrants, and so we find it present the greatest proportion of deaths according to the present inquiry. By the returns for both periods, the disease is shown to have proved most fatal in the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, and Roscommon. The year 1850 afforded the greatest number of deaths. The greatest mortality from ague occurred in spring, and the least in autumn; deaths from this cause were recorded at all ages, but the great majority of them occurred from 25 to 65.

Ague.

No. 11. Cholera.—*Cholera Asiatica, Cholera morbus:* synonymes—Epidemic Cholera, Spasmodic Cholera, Bilious Cholera, English Cholera, Purging and Vomiting, Dysenteric Cholera, Epidemic Colics of early periods; in Irish, *Tonn taosgach agus crampaidhe*, purging vomiting and cramps; according to the ancient records, *Teidhm Treaghait*, epidemic colic, *Arraing*, spasms.

Cholera.

Although the first invasion of epidemic cholera is usually dated from the outbreak of 1832–33, yet we have reason to think that diseases of a somewhat similar character were not altogether unknown in Ireland during very early times; and that the great epidemic colics which occasionally prevailed from the tenth to the fifteenth century, were of this nature, although many of the isolated instances of death from *Treaghait* were in all probability simple accidental colics. The following analysis includes those instances specified in the Table of Pestilences:—

Epidemic Colic.

A.D. 981–986–87. Great epidemic colic (*Tregait Fithnaisi*).
1011. Epidemic colic (*Teidhm Treaghait*) caused great destruction this year in Armagh.
1012. Mortality, epidemic colic, and boils in Armagh.
1017. Oenghus died of colic.
1061. Colic and small-pox caused a destruction of people throughout Leinster.
1063. The colic and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland.
1144. An epidemic colic (*Teidhm Treaghait*) in Munster and Connaught.
1464. Kedagh O'More, Lord of Leix, and many others, died of epidemic colic.
1468. O'Mora and Fitzpatrick died of the *Treaghait*. Great distress from plague.
1470. A great plague—that is, stitches—(*Arraing*) in Fermanagh, of which many died.
1471. Teige, son of Calvagh O'Conor Faley, and others, died of *Treaghait* (colic).
1761. In March and April, cholera morbus, with obstinate obstructions and inflammations of the bowels, and bilious purgings prevailed.
A.D. 1766. A bilious colic, cholera morbus, and the iliac passion, followed by virulent small-pox was frequent.
1778. A very general disorder was prevalent, of a most excruciating pain in the region of the stomach, and severe gripings in the bowels.
1808. Cholera became epidemic in Dublin. In many cases it was very sudden and severe.
1811. Cholera appeared in the autumn.
1821. Cholera was very prevalent in Dublin, in August.
1826. Cholera, attended with dysentery, became almost general.
1827. Dysenteric cholera near Belfast, in December, and the following January.
1831. Cholera morbus and typhus, in a very aggravated form, in Achill Island. Cholera in England, Scotland, France, and Canada.
1832. Asiatic cholera appeared as an epidemic in Ireland.
1833. Cholera raged in Tipperary and Limerick.
1834. Cholera at Castlecomer.
1837. Malignant cholera, and influenza.
1848. Cholera in Ireland; and also at Montrose, Malta, Berlin, &c.
1849. Cholera prevailed to a remarkable extent all over Ireland; also in England, Wales, and Scotland.

At page 251 we have described the last invasion of Asiatic cholera which appeared in this country, and which formed a portion of the great pestilential period of 1845–50.

The total number of deaths from this cause was 35,989, of which 30,156 occurred in the year 1849. The sexes were 98·6 males to 100 females. 10,653 were returned from the civic, and 10,656 from the rural districts: 7,964 occurred in hospitals, and 6,716 in workhouses. The summer was the most fatal season, as we already explained at page 252. Compared with the deaths from all diseases, cholera prevailed most in Munster, and least in Ulster. According to a more minute division of localities, the greatest mortality from this cause occurred in Drogheda town, the cities of Waterford, Cork, Kilkenny, and Limerick, and the counties of Dublin, Galway, Carlow, and Clare.

Of the 35,989 deaths from cholera, 1,143 occurred up to the end of the second year of life; during the second, third, and fourth, 2,510; and from that period

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

to end of the ninth year, 3,719;—so that although the disease spared no age, the proportion of deaths from cholera, compared with other epidemics of that disease, and with the table published at page xx of the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, were in excess during the earlier years.

Cholera.

The number of deaths from cholera returned by the Board of Health in 1849 and 1850 was 19,325; but that report did not include the counties of Wicklow, Cavan, Donegal, or Fermanagh.

Influenza.

No. 12. Influenza.—*Catarrhus Epidemicus*: synonymes—Epidemic Cough, Epidemic Catarrh, Catarrhal Fever, "The Cold that's going," Fluenzy, "The Gentle Correction" (old); in Irish—*Creatan*, a cold; *Fuacht* and *Slaedan*, prostration.

The earliest notice of this disease in the British Isles is that recorded in the Irish Annals under A.D. 1326. That year was memorable for its thunder and lightning, which blasted the corn, so that it was blanched and white; and according to the Annals of Ulster "an epidemic disease [*Teidhm Galair*] was common throughout all Erinn, which was called *Slaedan*, and which affected, during three or four days, every person, so that it was second only to death;" or, as the Four Masters express it, "second only to the agony of death." This first invasion of influenza is also detailed under the term of *The Murre* in the Annals of Clonmacnoise and likewise in the Annals of Connaught. The following list points to some of the most remarkable invasions of this disease from the time of its first appearance to the last notable outbreak of it, when it formed one of the constituents in the great pestilential period from 1845 to 1850:—

Influenza.

A.D. 1326. Epidemic influenza, called *Slaedan*.
1328. Epidemic influenza.
1332. A disease, called *Mauses*, or influenza, spread over Ireland.
1580. A strange kind of sickness, called "the gentle correction," or influenza.
1650–2. Influenza (called *ignis sacer*) all over Europe.
1688. An outbreak of influenza; it began in London, and spread all over England and Ireland.
1691. Influenza in many parts of Europe, in London, and afterwards in Dublin, this year.
1693. Another outbreak of influenza at Dublin. It appeared sooner in England, and passed through France, Holland, and Flanders.
1708. A severe influenza all over Europe.
1729. In November, a universal epidemic catarrh; it prevailed all over Europe.
1732–3. A remarkable epidemic influenza of foreign origin; it previously visited Germany, Great Britain, and most part of Europe. It travelled to America. Horses also here suffered by it.
1736. An epidemic influenza, scarce sparing a family.
1737. October was distinguished by an invasion of epidemic catarrhal fever (influenza). It also prevailed in England.
1743. A catarrhal fever (influenza). It first appeared in Rome, then passed to Spain and London, visited the remote parts of Ulster and Munster, scarce sparing a family, and spread over Europe generally.
1762. About the middle of May, began in Dublin, the catarrhal fever (influenza), scarce sparing a family. It had previously visited London, and various parts of the Continent.
A.D. 1767. The influenza began in Dublin, and soon reached every province in the kingdom; it also extended over the Continent.
1769. The great influenza of this year pervaded the entire of Europe, and was felt severely in this country.
1775. A severe epidemic influenza in Dublin. It was also general through England and Scotland.
1782. A most widely diffused and peculiar epidemic catarrh, which commenced in the East, and travelling through Russia, Denmark, and Holland, to England, left traces of its ravages in almost every quarter of the globe.
1788. A revival of the influenza, not violent, but few escaped it.
1795. Influenza, attendant on easterly winds.
1800–1. Influenza in Kilkenny and its neighbourhood.
1802. Catarrh began to prevail.
1803. The influenza affected the inhabitants of Ireland, of all ages, classes, and constitutions. It spread generally over the British Isles, and prevailed in France and Holland before it reached England. It was preceded by diarrhœa.
1804. Influenza pervaded the whole of Connaught, and was called by the people, "The Little Fever."
1811. Catarrh and dysentery appeared in the Irish metropolis.
1814. Severe influenza in London.
1819. An epidemic catarrh in spring.
1822–3. A formidable and fatal epidemic influenza.
1830. Catarrh was very prevalent during the winter.
1833. Influenza visited the whole of Europe, including the British Isles.
1837. Influenza prevailed to a great extent in Dublin and Newry.
1847–8. Influenza was rife in Dublin, London, Edinburgh, and Paris.

In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for 1841, published by the Census Commissioners of that period, as well as in the entries in the Table of Pestilences, will be found the details of each accession of this disease, as well as references to the various authorities on the subject. We have also referred to

the last invasion of this disease in 1848 in the introductory matter to the year 1845, at page 252. The deaths registered under influenza in the Census Report for 1841 amounted to 10,575, or 178 less than those in 1851.

Influenza.

The total deaths from influenza between the 6th of June, 1841, and the 30th of March, 1851, returned to us upon the Census forms, was 10,753, in the proportion of 85·5 females to 100 males; of these deaths, 2,120 occurred in the civic and 6,964 in the rural districts; 59 in hospitals, and 1,610 in workhouses. According to provinces, the proportion of deaths from this disease to all others in which the causes were specified was—in Connaught, 1 in 225; in Munster, 1 in 148; in Ulster, 1 in 124; and in Leinster, 1 in 69. Epidemics of influenza, however, are usually more localized than those of other zymotic affections, and have always prevailed more in crowded communities than in the open country. The town of Drogheda, with the counties of Meath, Wicklow, and Dublin, suffered proportionably more than other localities.

During the first four years over which this inquiry extends, the annual average of deaths from this cause was 801. In 1846 the total number was 1,044; and in the three following years the annual average was 1,530; but in 1850 the deaths amounted to only 1,180. During the three months of 1851 as many as 585 deaths from this cause were recorded.

The seasons influenced the mortality from influenza not a little; in spring there died from this disease 3,893; in summer, 2,276; in autumn, 1,263; and in winter, 3,321. Deaths from influenza occurred at all ages from mere infancy to extreme old age.

Fever.

No. 13. Fever.—*Febris, Typhus Hibernicus, Febris typhoides, Febris recurrens:* synonymes—Typhus Fever, Spotted Fever, Putrid Fever, Relapsing Fever, Typhoid Fever, The Fever, Continued Fever, Famine Fever, the Black Fever, Maculated Fever, Nervous Fever, the Yellow Fever, Ship or Sea Fever, The Sickness, all synochial or continued fevers, long or short, with or without relapse. In Irish—*Teascha*, the hot pestilence; *Fiabhrus Morgaighthe*, putrid fever; *Teidhm Ghalar*, the epidemic sickness; *Galar-na-leabthan*, the bed sickness; *Fiabhrus Righin*, lingering fever; *Fiabhrus Seachranach*, fever gone astray; *Fiabhrus Caoimhdeachda*, nervous fever; *Fiabhrus Gear*, acute fever.

It is more than probable that continued Fever existed in Ireland from very early times, and in all likelihood formed the great bulk of the pestilences entitled "Plague," and by the very oldest writers, *Tamh* and *Teidhm*. The definition of *Teascha*, "the hot, burning, heavy sickness," however, leaves no doubt upon our minds of its being a true fever. It is not a little remarkable that the first specific mention of this disease should be during that very well-marked "pestilential period," in the middle of the eighth century, which was characterized by peculiar wet, cold, and other atmospheric phenomena: also by scarcity, cattle distempers, and an epidemic of dysentery for many years;—and which concluded with the first *Lamhchomart*, or the great lamentation. The next entry of the term does not occur until A.D. 1224 (although many plagues, probably including fever, intervened), when another "epidemic constitution," distinguished for vegetable blight and cattle murrain, prevailed. Again, the *Teascha* was associated with dysentery:—

A.D. 759. The pestilence of *Teascha* and an epidemic of dysentery, for twenty years, during which occurred the first *Lamhchomart*.

1078. The pestilence, possibly typhus fever, began, and lasted thirteen years.

1224-25. A species of *Teascha* [probably typhus fever], through which towns were emptied without leaving a living person in them; but few recovered.

1350. Sore disease prevailed in Ireland, Holland, and in England; its infallible signs were a great fever.

1391. The last of the five great pestilences specially recorded in the Irish Annals; probably an epidemic of typhus, as fever is recorded in the Annals a few years afterwards.

1404-6. The *Galar na Leabthan*. There reigned many diseases in Ireland this year, and, among the rest, the kingdom abounded with fevers.

„ A great plague in England.

1489. The summer pestilent and feverish.

1534-39. Fever raged for four or five years in succession.

„ Fevers prevailed throughout Europe.

1575. *Teidhm*, or epidemic pestilence, possibly typhus.

1641. Malignant fever very common; also in England.

1682. In Dublin raged for twelve or fourteen months a fatal petechial fever, which greatly affected the brain and nervous system.

1688. At the middle of May began a fever in London and all over England, which reached and spread all over Ireland in July.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Fever.

A.D. 1689. December.—"Fever was very violent at this time, all the north of Ireland over, insomuch that it was impossible to come into any house but some were sick or dead, especially at Belfast, where the hospital was. I have sometimes stood upon the street there, and seen ten or a dozen corpses (of the townspeople) go by in little more than half an hour."—*Dr. Willoughby's MS.*

1689–90. "In consequence of the heavy autumnal rains, the Duke's camp [Schomberg's, at Dundalk] became a marsh. The English sickened and died by hundreds. Many of the sick were sent to Belfast, where a great hospital had been prepared; but more than one ship lay long in the Bay of Carrickfergus, heaped with carcases, and exhaling the stench of death, without a living man on board."—*Macaulay's History of England.*

1690. "At the siege of Limerick, in 1690, where William commanded in person, the heavy autumnal rains likewise produced fever in the camp. The soldiers in the trenches were up to their knees in mire, and it was feared that, if the army remained, there would be a pestilence more terrible than that which had raged twelve months before under the walls of Dundalk. Accordingly the King raised the siege. In the same year Marlborough's campaign in Ireland was interrupted by the deadly work which the moist earth and air of Ireland seldom failed, in the autumn season, to perform on English soldiers. Marlborough lost a greater number of men by disease than by the fire of the enemy; and in five weeks he was compelled to return to England."—*Macaulay.*

1706. An epidemic fever in Cork, from August until January.

1708. The epidemic fever in Cork attained to its height in the winter, declined sensibly for a year or two, and then disappeared.

1718. A fever, in all respects the same as in 1708, raged greatly in Cork from November to February and March, and also in the latter parts of the years 1719, '20, and '21.

„ Epidemic miliary fever in France and the neighbouring countries. Putrid, remittent, and intermittent fevers in England in 1719.

1731. The reigning fever in Dublin was mild and deceitful in its first attack, attended with a depressed pulse, and frequently with petechiæ.

„ Miliary fevers, and epidemic fevers, in England.

1733. Fever at Carrickfergus.

1734. In autumn (and especially in winter, when some agues appeared) the low fever called nervous, and sometimes petechial, prevailed.

1735. A fever; rheumatic pains supervened in those who survived. It became epidemic and petechial in the January of 1736.

„ Yellow fever in America; erysipelatous fever in England. Spotted fever in Scotland.

1739. The latter parts of July, August, September, and October, were infested with fevers.

1740. In August, epidemic continued fever raged exceedingly in some localities, chiefly among the lower classes.

„ Epidemics in Germany, and yellow fever in Spain; fever rife in England.

1741. The prisoners in Limerick gaol suffered from malignant fever. The fever, which had begun last autumn, returned in spring, and raged through the summer. It was common to Dublin, Cork, Bristol, and London. The fever raging in Galway occasioned the assizes to be held in Tuam.

„ Yellow fever in the West Indies.

1745. Fever increased in Dublin in August.

1754. In this year a petechial fever prevailed in Ireland.

1757. Fevers of a low and putrid kind were frequent.

1758. Putrid fevers were very rife and mortal in March.

1761. Low, putrid, or nervous fevers throughout the year. The petechial fever frequently appeared among the soldiers.

1762. In June appeared a putrid bilious fever, sometimes attended with petechiæ, but the miliary type was most frequent. In November there was a remarkable increase of fevers, both as to number and malignity.

1771. Early in summer a fever began to appear, which, as autumn advanced, raged with the greatest violence; marshy places, and those adjacent to them suffering most and soonest.

„ A fatal epidemic disease in Bohemia destroyed 168,000 persons.

1786–92. Fevers raged in Cork and Limerick these years.

1798. Fever, prevalent in spring, spread in the end of summer to a frightful extent.

„ A wide spread epidemic of fever in America.

1799. Fever assumed a most malignant type.

„ Yellow fever made dreadful havoc at New York.

1800. In the autumn and winter the inhabitants of this kingdom universally suffered from a contagious fever, in which the troops still continued to participate.

„ Yellow fever throughout the States of America, and at Seville. Malignant epidemic fever in Cadiz.

1801. Fever prevailed to a most alarming extent in Belfast; also in Ireland generally, and in England.

„ Yellow fever in Spain.

1804. Cork-street Fever Hospital, Dublin, was opened in May.* The epidemic which then prevailed was of a dangerous type, and the mortality was considerable.*

1810. Fever became more typhoid or pestilential than had been before observed, and was more than

* About the beginning of the century a Society was established for promoting the comforts of the poor in Dublin. Its published reports show an intimate connexion of that body with the establishment of the Fever Hospital, Cork-street, and the Sick Poor Institution in Meath-street. There appears to have been a fever hospital established at Cork also very early in the

Fever.

A.D. 1810. usually prevalent from the commencement of the year 1810.

1811. Fever was still on the increase. In 1812 fever in the Peninsula.

1813. A very fatal epidemic [typhus] was propagated throughout Ireland. Typhus fever in London.

1814. A gradual increase of fever in Dublin during the years 1812, '13, and '14.

1815. Fever increased rapidly, and prevailed to a great extent at the end of the year.

1816. Fever prevailed in Cork, Galway, and in Newry in summer and autumn; and also in parts of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Mayo, Kildare, and the King's County, at the end of the year. In winter it was epidemic at Bandon, Tralee, Strokestown, Rathdrum, Bagenalstown, and Naas.

„ Fever assumed a typhoid character in London.

1817. In the spring of 1817 fever spread very extensively in the provinces of Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, but was not epidemic in Leinster till the summer or autumn. Malignant fever raged in several prisons in Ireland. In Munster the epidemic prevailed to an extent unprecedented in the recollection of any person living. The number admitted into the fever hospitals of Dublin, from the 1st September, 1817, to the 31st August, 1819, was 42,068. The fever was frequently followed by dysentery, dropsy, and rheumatism.

„ Fever resembling typhus in Italy and Poland. Yellow fever at the Havanna.

1818. Typhus raged at Newry, Carlow, Maryborough, and in the county of Mayo. In March, 970 beds were occupied with fever cases in Dublin. In October, the fever patients in the Dublin hospitals amounted to 1,196. During the year, the number admitted was 26,839, and 1,120 died. Fever prevailed throughout the country generally.

„ Fever in England. Typhus in Glasgow. Putrid fever in Corsica. Yellow fever in the Havanna.

1819. The last three years have been marked by the rise and decline of the most formidable epidemic fever which has visited Ireland for nearly a century.

„ Yellow fever ravaged North and South America. Fever in Scotland.

1820. Fever was malignant and fatal in the month of June.

1821. Fever continued during the first quarter of 1821. In December, typhus prevailed in the Queen's county, and county Kilkenny.

„ Fevers and yellow pestilence in America. Yellow fever in Spain. Miliary fever in the departments of the Ouse and Seine.

1822. In April, typhus of a very malignant character in Galway Sligo, and Clare. In May, in Limerick. The type of the fever was more malignant, and its duration longer than in 1817. It often ran to twenty-seven or thirty days, and left the survivor idiotic for weeks. Typhus and dysentery were so bad that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead.

„ The yellow fever in New York.

1823. An increase of typhus fever in Dublin.

„ Fever in the vicinity of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

1824. Alarming increase of fever in Limerick during July and August. Fever in Dublin, in this year. In April, the mortality was as high as one in eight.

1825. Admissions into Cork-street Fever Hospital, Dublin, this year, were 4,353, of whom 426 died, or 1 in 10.

1826. The most extensive fever (that of 1826) set in during a summer the most dry and warm. Several cases presented all the characters of yellow fever. Two species of fever were remarked: the ordinary protracted typhus, and a short fever, characterized by enteritic symptoms—the skin in some cases assuming the intense icteroid colour peculiar to true yellow fever. This short fever was remarkable for the frequency of relapses. Typhus was prevalent in Dublin during August. Between August, 1826, and January, 1827—6,094 patients were admitted into Cork-street Fever Hospital, being 4,350 more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

„ Typhus in Edinburgh, the mortality as high as 1 in 8; and next year, 1 in 6⅞.

1827. Contagious fever raged in Abbeyfeale, county Limerick, and its neighbourhood.

„ The Dandy Fever, or Boquet, in the island of St. Thomas, and at Santa Cruz. Epidemics in Holland and Belgium; yellow fever in the United States; remittent fever rife in England.

1830. Considerable increase of fever at Roscrea, in July and August.

„ On the Continent, intermittent, remittent, and gastric fevers prevailed.

1831. Typhus, in a very aggravated form, spread among the distressed peasantry in Achill, county Mayo.

1833. An epidemic fever at Templemore, county Tipperary.

1834. The admissions into Cork-street Hospital, Dublin, from April, 1834, to March, 1835, were 4,524; and the deaths, 422. Towards the end of the year the number of admissions greatly increased, and the character of the fever was truly typhoid.

1835. Admissions into Cork-street Hospital, 4,762; deaths, 434. Other diseases, especially dysentery, complicated fever at this time.

1836. An epidemic fever, distinguished from all former maladies of a similar kind by its extreme malignity, in Dublin. Admissions to Cork-street Hospital, 5,585; deaths, 510.

century; for in a volume of pamphlets published by the Society for promoting the Comforts of the Poor in that city we find the "Second Annual Report of the Cork House of Recovery, for the Prevention and Cure of Fevers, from 8th November, 1803, to 8th November, 1804," signed by John Milner Barry, M.D., and Charles Daly, M.D. It was in part supported by the theatrical performances of the young gentlemen of Cork.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES OF DEATHS.

Fever.

A.D. 1836. Typhus in Glasgow. Fever very abundant in June, July, and August in Edinburgh.

1837. Applications to the Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin, amounted to 9,508. Admissions, 6,595; deaths, 595. Tents were again erected by order of Government. Typhoid fever predominated beyond all former observation. The total number of fever patients treated in the Dublin hospitals this year was 11,085. An average mortality of 1 in every 10$\frac{1}{5}$. During April, May, June, and July, the epidemic was at its height.

„ Yellow fever in the United States. Rate of mortality from fever in Glasgow 1 in 10.

1840. Fever of a bad type was prevalent in several districts. Great mortality among medical men.

1841. Epidemic fever, of a highly malignant type, in Enniscorthy, county Wexford. Great increase of fever in the neighbourhood of Clontarf and Raheny, county Dublin.

„ Black fever at York.

1842. Fever prevailed in the county and town of Sligo, and at Clara, King's county.

„ The troops in India were attacked with fever.

1843. Fever increased in November at Belfast.

1844. During summer, fever at Boyle, county Roscommon, Derrylin, county Fermanagh, and also in Carlow. A most malignant description of typhus fever prevailed in the town and neighbourhood of Belturbet, county of Cavan. Gastric fever became prevalent in Kilkenny in summer; and at the same time maculated typhus

1845. Typhus fever prevailed in Liverpool. Typhus was greatly on the increase in different parts of Ireland.

1846. Gastro-purpuric fever in Kilkenny, and many other parts of Ireland. Fever made its dread appearance in every locality. Those attacked were mostly reduced from want of food.

„ Fever prevalent in Glasgow, Inverness, and throughout the Highlands. Typhus at Leicester, and in Berkshire.

1847. The deaths from fever and dysentery were so numerous in Roscommon, that the burial ground had not sufficient clay to cover the bodies. In the workhouse at Ballina, the mortality from fever and dysentery was most alarming. Relapses were so common, as to appear characteristic of the epidemic. Fever of a most malignant character appeared at Armagh. The accounts from Skibbereen, county Cork, far exceeded all previous notice of the pestilence. In Skull there was said to be a person dead or dying in every house. Fearful spread of fever at Castlebar, in Sligo, and in Leitrim, also in Kilkenny and Armagh. Fever rapidly increased in Belfast. Sligo was a plague spot. Banagher was in a most melancholy condition. Fever committed fearful ravages in Mayo. This fever embraced various types, the simple, the petechial, the typhoid, and the purpuric. Alarming spread of fever in Dublin.

„ Fever in Liverpool, Manchester, London, and other parts of England; and was introduced into South Wales by the Irish. Increase of fever in Glasgow.

„ Typhus was carried in the emigrant ships to America. Typhus fever in Flanders. Pestilential fever at Badwillen, in Alsace. Typhus of an aggravated kind at Nadaillac and in Silesia.

1848. Great mortality from fever still continued. Fever broke out in the gaol of Galway, and spread through the town.

1849. Fever still throughout the country, especially in the county Clare. Also increasing in the vicinity of Nenagh, and in the King's County.

1850. The relapse or epidemic fever of 1847 had re-appeared, and prevailed to a considerable extent in Dublin.

1851. Fever prevailed in Cork and its vicinity during spring.

From the foregoing list the history of the many outbreaks of fever given in the Table of Pestilences, and the details of the epidemic which lately produced such awful consequences, which we have set forth at page 246, leave little to be added to the subject in this part of our Report.

In the notice on Fever in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in the Census of 1841, we find it written—"It must strike the medical historian and statician as remarkable, that, when the Irish records of this class of affections are accurately examined, it will be found that notwithstanding all that has been written and asserted upon the subject of atmospheric influence, want, and distress, &c., conducing to the propagation and spread of disease, fever in particular has raged decenially for the last 150 years. Not that it has become epidemic or fatal exactly upon the tenth year, but from the eighth to the twelfth, with an interval of from six to eight years." Although the wording of that statement may require some slight modification, still we find, from the very extended observations which we have made, that the principle which it propounded of the periodicity of epidemic pestilences in Ireland is fully borne out.

The total deaths from fever, afforded by the Census Returns of 1841, amounted to 112,072, the sexes being in the proportion of 86·14 females to 100 males, being 1 death in every 10·39 of the mortality from all causes, and 1 in 3·4

of those in the total class of epidemic diseases. According to the Returns for 1851, the deaths from fever were nearly double those of the former period, being as many as 222,029, in the proportion of 88·9 females to 100 males. Of these deaths, as many as 136,977 were returned upon Form A—viz., 22,464 from the civic districts, and 114,513 from the rural; 50,408 deaths occurred in hospitals and sanitary institutions, and 34,644 in workhouses and their auxiliaries, the details of which will be found in Sections III. and IV. of this volume. Fever.

The rise and progress of the great epidemic fever of the recent pestilential period we have already described at pages 246 to 249.

Compared with the deaths from all causes, fever gives, by the present inquiry, the proportions of 1 in 6·1, and to the total specified causes, 1 in 5·5.

It is stated at page 247 that one of the peculiarities of the recent fever was the great number of children and very young persons attacked; but this does not apply to infants; the proportionate mortality in that class was about the same in the returns of 1841 and 1851. From the second year onwards, however, the proportionate mortality was very much greater during the recent period; the total deaths from 1 and under 10 years of age was, 39,655; from 10 to 20, 35,428; 20 to 30, 26,333; 30 to 50, 45,101; 50 to 70, 38,704; and from that period to 90, 6,949. The deaths from fever at the advanced age from 90 and upwards were actually and proportionably much less than those from dysentery. In 24,949 instances of deaths from fever the ages were unspecified, and of these 19,151 were afforded by the papers of the Health Commissioners.

No. 14. Erysipelas: synonymes—The Rose, St. Anthony's fire, Wild fire, A Blast, Phlegmonoid erysipelas, Diffuse Inflammation; Irish, *Tene Dhia*, God's fire; *Tene fiadh*, wild fire. Erysipelas.

The deaths from this disease returned to us as having occurred from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, were 1,882, the sexes being 72·5 females to 100 males. This return is 650 more than those, attributed to the same cause, returned in 1841. Although occasionally so epidemic as to warrant nosologists in classing it among zymotic diseases, there can be no doubt but that the great majority of the cases of erysipelas are sporadic. The distribution of the deaths from this disease has been, according to the present returns in the rural districts, 906; in the civic, 422; in hospitals and sanitary institutions, 227; and in workhouses, 327. Compared with the deaths from all causes, it is only 1 in 723; and with the deaths from all specified diseases, 1 in 651, being greatest in the province of Leinster, and least in Connaught; but this may in part be owing to the disease being better known in the more educated districts, and also to the fact that it frequently prevails to a considerable extent in hospitals, the proportions of which are much greater in the former than the latter. The year in which the greatest number of deaths from erysipelas occurred was 1847. The following is the result as to the inquiry with respect to seasons upon the mortality from this cause:—in autumn, 349; in summer, 444; in winter, 537, and in spring, 552. As many as 185 deaths from this cause were returned as aged under 12 months; these, we presume, to be cases of infantile erysipelas, an affection well known to the lower orders; the other most notable age periods were 15 and under 20, when 138 died; and 50 and under 55, when 136 died.

No. 15. Syphilis.—*Lues Venerea*: synonymes—Pox, Venereal, French Pox, the Bad Disorder, Secondaries, &c.; in Irish, *Bolgach Frangcach*, French pox; *Ole na mban*, the venom of the women. (See also page 385.) Syphilis.

The deaths from this cause returned to the Census Commissioners in 1841 amounted to 384, 171 males, and 213 females. Upon the present occasion they amount to 569—viz., 271 males, 298 females. In order to account for this great difference, and also the statement made in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, that "it is now very generally acknowledged that the venereal disease has decreased in virulence and fatality in Ireland during the last twenty years," we may remark that as but few deaths from this cause would be returned upon Form A, the household schedule, the increase in the returns for this disease has been chiefly derived from the workhouses, where the patients, dying in hospital, were registered according to the entries made in the records of these institutions; thus, by localities we learn that of the 569 deaths from syphilis, 278 were returned

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Syphilis.

from workhouses, 234 from hospitals, 51 from the rural, and 6 from the civic districts; whereas, according to the Report for 1841, 295 were returned from hospitals, 11 from the civic, and 78 from the rural districts (workhouses not having then come into general operation); thus, not including the returns from these latter institutions, the number would have been less in 1851 than in 1841. The year in which most deaths occurred was 1846. The seasons presented the following variety—in spring, 176; in summer, 148; in autumn, 112; and in winter, 133.

Of the total deaths, 54 occurred under 12 months; we presume that these were children born with disease, arising from contamination of the parents. From this cause, as also from infected nurses, may have arisen the 20 deaths under the fourth year of age. The principal age at which deaths attributed to syphilis occurred was 20 and under 25, when 133 of the whole died.

The proportion of the deaths from syphilis to the total deaths returned was, 1 in 2,392; and compared with the specified causes, 1 in 2,153. This proportion was modified in the provinces, as 1 in 1,299 in Leinster, 1 in 3,068 in Munster, 1 in 2,406 in Ulster, and 1 in 3,243 in Connaught. According to a more minute subdivision of localities, the disease prevailed to a greater extent in Dublin city, Kilkenny city, Galway town, Belfast, Limerick city, and the counties of Longford, Sligo, Fermanagh, the East Riding of Cork, and the counties of Dublin and Carlow. How far this disease has been a cause of death in still-born infants we have no means of ascertaining, but medical authorities believe that it is a very frequent one.

Hydrophobia.

No. 16. Hydrophobia.—*Rabies*: synonymes—Canine Madness, Bite of a Mad Dog, Infection from any Rabid Animal; in Irish, *Greim con confaidh*, bite of a mad dog; *Olc*, venom or poison.

The return of deaths from this disease in the Census of 1841 was 31; according to the present returns the number attributed to hydrophobia is 57—viz., 40 males, and 17 females; of these, 42 occured in the rural district, 6 in the civic, 8 in hospitals, and 1 in a workhouse: as many as 11 of the deaths occurred in the year 1849, 9 occurred in spring, 17 in summer, 12 in autumn, and 19 in winter, contrary to the usual opinion, which generally assigns canine madness to the period of the dog-days. Deaths from hydrophobia were registered at various ages, from 3 to 75 years; but the greatest number occurred at 10 and under 15, and from 20 to 25.

Compared with the total deaths from all specified causes, this disease presents the proportion of 1 in 21,496. No deaths were returned from this cause for the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, Louth, Wexford, Cork (West Riding), Donegal, Londonderry, Monaghan, Tyrone, Galway; nor the cities or towns of Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, Carrickfergus, and Galway. The returns of death from hydrophobia were more frequent in Limerick city, and the King's and Fermanagh counties.

Glanders and Farcy.

No. 17. Glanders and Farcy.—*Equinia*, *Farcinoma*: synonymes—Infection from a Horse, Ass, or Mule; in Irish, *Fothach*, glanders; *Achma*, or *Eachma*, farcy; *Cachmaigh*, button farcy. A reference to the Table of Pestilences, under A.D. 1688, page 113, shows us that a disease corresponding in character to these infectious equine distempers not only existed in early times, but that the human system was susceptible of its contamination. The disease is likewise alluded to in the Brehon laws.

The number of deaths from this cause afforded by the returns of 1841 was but 11; on the present occasion they amount to 196—viz., 168 males, and 28 females. We think the magnitude in the returns for 1851 is owing not merely to a greater knowledge, both medical and popular, of the symptoms of the disease, but to an increase of these affections, and a greater negligence on the part of persons engaged in the care of horses. Instances have been recorded of families becoming infected with this frightful and fatal malady, from residing in the same apartments with diseased animals. In our Report upon the Status of Disease, page 116, we have already called attention to the subject of the increase of this affection, and pointed out the necessity which exists for bringing infected animals under the surveillance of the police.

Compared with the deaths from all causes, the deaths from these affections appear to be 1 in 6,944, and in those from all specified causes, 1 in 6,251.

By localities, these deaths were—in the rural districts, 130; in the civic, 15; in hospitals, 41; and in workhouses, 10. The year in which most deaths from this cause occurred was 1848. The seasons show the following great varieties:—in spring there died 71 persons from this cause; in summer, 50; in winter, 48; and in autumn, but 27. Provincial proportions respecting this disease would be inapplicable, inasmuch as in but two localities in Munster—viz., the county Clare and the North Riding of Tipperary—were any deaths from this cause returned. The localities from which the greatest number of deaths was returned were Galway, Tyrone, Donegal, and Armagh counties. Two deaths from this disease under 12 months of age were returned; but the principal ages under which these deaths were returned to us were from 15 to 25, from 30 to 40, and from 50 to 55.

Glanders and Farcy.

Total of Zymotic or Epidemic Diseases.

The total deaths registered for zymotic, epidemic, endemic or contagious diseases, amounted to 553,801, being 172,552 more than those of the same class shown by the returns for 1841. The proportion of sexes is 87·2 females to 100 males. To the general mortality from all causes these deaths bear the proportion of 1 in 2·5, and to that from all specified causes 1 in 2·2 for the entire kingdom; but this has varied in the provinces in the following proportions:—in Leinster 1 in 2·7, in Ulster 1 in 2·6, and in Connaught and Munster 1 in 1·9. The distribution of these deaths, according to localities, was, in the rural districts, 274,401; in the civic districts, 81,264; in workhouses, 132,900; and in hospitals and gaols, &c., 65,236. According to years, 1847 and 1849 were those which produced by far the greatest proportion of these deaths; and the influence of the season which bears more particularly on this class of affections than any other gives the following very remarkable results:—in spring there died, of the entire number, 180,570—the sexes being 85·1 females to 100 males—showing that the vernal quarter was the most mortal; but we think it probable that a large number of the deaths returned to us as having occurred in spring took place in the month of January. The next most fatal season was summer, when 166,931 deaths were stated to have taken place—viz., 88·2 females to 100 males; the increased mortality of this season above autumn and winter being principally attributable to fever, dysentery, and cholera. In winter the returns show a total of 126,893—viz., 86·8 females to 100 males. Autumn was the season productive of the least mortality, the deaths being but 79,407, in the proportion of 90·9 females to 100 males; the return of each disease of this class being, with the exception of cholera and hydrophobia, less than those for any other season.*

Mortality of Inland and Seaboard Districts.

In order to test the relative mortality from epidemic diseases along the coast line, as compared with the inland districts, we procured a special registration of the littoral baronies upon the northern, southern, eastern, and western aspects of the kingdom, from Form A, the Household Schedule, exclusive of workhouses, hospitals, or institutions. The precise extent of each coast line is defined in the remarks appended to the article "Consumption," at page 449. It will here be sufficient to remark that the northern district extends from the barony of Cary, in Antrim, to Donegal bay, at the junction of the coun-

* In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for 1841, only sixteen causes of death were included under the head of epidemic or contagious diseases—dysentery and diarrhœa having been included under the one heading. In our Report upon the Status of Disease, three other affections are enumerated in this class, viz., ophthalmia, gonorrhœa, and mumps; but as these diseases are not fatal, they do not appear in the Tables of Deaths. Ophthalmia, however, having been frequently epidemic in Ireland, we supply the following list of outbreaks of that disease, the particulars of which will be found in the Table of Pestilences, under their respective years:—

A.D. 1701. An epidemic ophthalmia.
1740. In April ophthalmias and other inflammatory diseases appeared.
1758. Obstinate inflammation of the eyes.
1760. Ophthalmia prevailed in April.
1772. Ophthalmia very common.
1793. An epidemic ophthalmia.
1801. Ophthalmia prevailed.
1803. Ophthalmia was communicated by regiments arriving from Egypt.
1809. Ophthalmia among children and young persons in summer.
1811. In October ophthalmia among the Galway militia at Tarbert.
A.D. 1826. An epidemic of post-febrile ophthalmia.
1840. An epidemic of ophthalmia among the children of the South Dublin Union Workhouse.
1845. Ophthalmia in Londonderry and Queen's counties.
1848. Epidemic ophthalmia broke out in Athlone workhouse.
1849. Epidemic ophthalmia prevailed in several of the workhouses in the south and west.
1850. A prevalence of sore eyes.
1851. Ophthalmic applicants have been increasingly numerous in Cork city.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Mortality of Inland and Seaboard Districts.

ties of Donegal and Leitrim; the western, from that point to Bantry, on the south-west coast; the southern line includes all that coast between Bantry bay and Carnsore point, county Wexford; and the eastern aspect stretches along all that extended coast line from Carnsore to Cushendun bay, on the margin of the baronies of Cary and Lower Glenarm, in Antrim. The average breadth of this coast line is about ten miles.

The following are the results of a Table compiled according to this arrangement. As before stated, the ratio of deaths from epidemic diseases to the general mortality for the kingdom at large, including workhouses, hospitals, gaols, &c., was 1 in 2·5; but according to the registration from the household forms, irrespective of institutions, this proportion decreases slightly, viz., to 1 in 2·79. For the inland districts the proportion is 1 in 2·87; and for the sea-board line, as defined above, 1 in 2·65. But the ratio of deaths from epidemic diseases to the mortality from all causes presents some very striking variations as we pass round the island: thus, if we start at the north-eastern angle, in the county of Antrim, and proceed round the whole northern and western coast by the indented line of Kerry and Cork to Youghal harbour (which marks the central point of the southern division,) we find that the ratio of deaths from epidemic diseases to the total mortality along this track, is 1 in 2·25; the proportion varying from 1 in 2·85 in the northern segment of the country, to 1 in 2·02 in the south-western baronies, extending from Galway to Bantry bay. Again, taking the remaining portion of the line (less in geographical extent, but presenting greater density of population), and stretching from Youghal harbour in the south, to Cushendun bay in the north—the original point at which we started—we find that the proportion of deaths from epidemic diseases to the total deaths from all causes, is 1 in 3·31—a very striking difference between those two lines of coast. But as the proportionate mortality from epidemic diseases decreased as we passed from north to south along the western line, so does the mortality, from the same causes, increase as we pass down the eastern line, from 1 in 3·34 in the north-eastern baronies, to 1 in 3·18 in those of the south-east.

Another remarkable result of this investigation is, that taking the same coast line, the mortality from epidemic diseases is in the reverse ratio of the mortality from those of the respiratory organs, and consumption in particular—thus, the south-western district produces the greatest mortality from epidemic or contagious diseases, and the least from those of the respiratory organs.

The proportion of sexes differ slightly, from 100 females to 120 males in the inland districts, and 118·3 males in the sea-board margin of the kingdom.

Sporadic Diseases.

Sporadic Diseases—or those neither zymotic, epidemic, nor contagious, follow next in succession, the first class of which embraces the deaths from diseases of the brain, nervous system, and organs of sense, as follows:—

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Hydrocephalus.

No. 18. Hydrocephalus.—*Meniregia tuberculosa Encephalitis*:—synonymes—Water on the Brain, Dropsy of the Head, Head-full (in children), in Irish, *Usgear an Innchinn*, water on the contents of the head.

According to the returns for 1841, this disease, which is one of great frequency in the early years of life, carried off 8,997 persons; but from the returns received in March, 1851, as many as 12,429 deaths were returned from this cause, in the proportion of 79 females to 100 males. As in the former inquiry, so in the present, the deaths included under this head were received in much greater proportion from the civic than from the rural districts. In the former the number amounted to 6,423; in the latter, to 4,658; but the sexes varied in those two localities in a remarkable manner, being 77·5 females to 100 males in the civic, and 80·6 females to 100 males in the rural. 220 deaths were tabulated from the hospital returns, and 1,128 from those of workhouses. Taking into consideration the deficiency which must always exist in returns for the early years of a decade, sought for after the manner pursued in this country, during the last two Census periods, the deaths returned under the head of hydrocephalus do not present sufficient annual variety to call for remark. With respect to the seasons, the summer produced

most, and the autumn least, deaths from water on the brain. During the first twelve months of life, 2,671 deaths were returned from hydrocephalus, the sexes being 69·7 females to 100 males; and from the beginning of the second to the end of the fourth year, 5,047 deaths were registered, in the ratio of 79·3 females to 100 males, thus showing that the mortality from this affection is much greater among the male than the female sex. Deaths attributed to water on the brain were returned at all ages, but comparatively few after the fifteenth year. Hydrocephalus.

As hydrocephalus, in the early stage, is frequently mistaken for other diseases, it is probable that many deaths which should have been returned from this cause, were attributed to worms, gastric fever, teething, convulsions, &c.

No. 19. Inflammation of Brain: synonymes—*Cephalitis, Phrenitis, Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal Arachnitis*, Disease of Head, Inflammation of the Brain or its membranes, Delirious Headache, Brain Fever, Pain in the Ear, Pain in the Eye, Head Full (in adults); in Irish, *Galar an chinn*, disease of head (general term). Inflammation of Brain.

The returns of deaths from this disease were in 1841 6,591; but upon the present occasion they only amount to 5,691, the sexes being 64·2 females to 100 males. Compared with their respective populations in 1851, the proportion of deaths from this cause was, 1 in 1,209 for the civic, and 1 in 1,562 for the rural; the numbers returned from those districts being 1,008 in the former, and 3,414 in the latter. 539 occurred in hospitals and prisons, and 730 in workhouses. The years 1847 and 1849 showed an increase of this disease. Autumn was the season in which least mortality occurred. The periods of life at which most deaths from this cause were registered were from 5 to 15 years of age, and from 15 to 25. Compared with the deaths from all causes, inflammation of the brain, according to these returns, presents a proportion of 1 in 239; and in comparison with the deaths from all specified causes, 1 in 215.

During the year 1846 several fatal cases of Cerebro-spinal Arachnitis occurred in the workhouses of Dublin, Rathdown, and Belfast, of which we gave the particulars at page 276 of the Table of Pestilences; the chief victims were boys under 12 years of age. The disease partook of the character of an epidemic. Spinal Arachnitis.

No. 20. Apoplexy.—*Apoplexia:* synonymes—Apoplectic Fit, a Fit, Effusion on Brain, Overflow of Blood, Megrim, Blood to the Head, Congestion of Brain. In Irish, *Bedhg*, a start or fit; *Bas d'aon bheidhg*, death by a single start or seizure. Apoplexy.

The deaths registered under this head in the Census Report for 1841 amounted to 11,185; upon the present occasion these entries amount to 12,596, the sexes being 55·7 females to 100 males. The returns from this cause from the civic districts were 2,301; and from the rural, 9,397. The hospital returns afforded 369 deaths from apoplexy, and those from workhouses 529. The years exhibit little variety from this cause, compared one with another. In Table III. the deaths from apoplexy and paralysis are arranged together by seasons. Deaths from apoplexy were registered at all periods of life, but most frequently after 40, and especially between 60 and 65 years of age.

According to the present returns, apoplexy has been, with the exception of convulsions, the most fatal disease of the class to which it belongs; and in proportion to the deaths from all causes, the returns show a proportion of 1 in 108, and to those from all specified causes, 1 in 97.

No. 21. Convulsions.—*Convulsio:* synonymes—Fits, Spasms, Black Fits, Nervous Contractions, Cramps (infantile); in Irish, *Feith-chrapadh*, contracting of the sinews, *Cnapan*, a knot. Convulsions.

The deaths registered under this head from the returns received in 1841, were 66,870, being the third most fatal affection recorded at that period. From the returns of 1851 there were registered 43,167 deaths, the ratio of sexes being 78·2 females to 100 males; 38,798 of these deaths were returned on Form A, viz.: 13,822 from the civic, and 24,976 from the rural districts, thus exhibiting a much greater proportion of deaths from this cause in cities and towns, than in the small villages and open country; but the sexes exhibit some remarkable disproportions, being 78·9 females to 100 males in the civic, and only 75·4 females to 100 males in the rural; 68 deaths from convulsions were returned upon the hospital forms, and 4,301 upon those for workhouses. The year 1847 showed a slight increase of deaths from this cause, and the seasons present some peculiarities, as shown in Table III., Summary of Ireland, by Diseases, Seasons, and Localities. The deaths from convulsions

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Convulsions.

and epilepsy (the latter numbering 3,083) amounted during the spring season to 13,702; during summer to 13.342; in the winter seasons a slight decrease took place, the deaths from this cause being only 12,480; but in autumn the mortality from convulsions and epilepsy had fallen so low as 6,726, during the ten returns of that season embraced within the period of this investigation.

Convulsions proved the most fatal disease during the first year of life; the deaths of 16,017 males, and 11,897 females having been returned as occurring under 12 months old. From the twelfth month to the end of the first year of age, 6,274 children died from convulsions, the sexes being nearly the same throughout; after this age the deaths from convulsions gradually decreased to the period of extreme old age. From the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for 1841, we quote the following passage, from its applicability to the present circumstances of this entry: "The term convulsions is, in numerous instances, vague and indefinite; and being so frequently an attendant upon the great majority of infantile diseases (as well as those of youth generally), both of the digestive and nervous systems, the deaths returned under this head must include a vast number of the other diseases of early life, such as dentition, worms, water on the brain, disease of intestines, and even some of the exanthemata, as well as epilepsy, from which it cannot well be separated in extreme youth."

Paralysis.

No. 22. Paralysis.—*Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Paralysis agitans, Chorea:* synonymes—Paralytic Fit or Stroke, Paralyzed, Palsy, Softening of Brain; in Irish, *Leath-mharbh,* half dead, *Crioth,* palsy.

The return of deaths from this disease presented a striking similarity in the Census of 1841 and in that for 1851, amounting in the former to 7,206, and in the latter to 7,288;—paralysis being a disease of such marked features is not likely to be mistaken by even the most uneducated. The districts did not afford any great variety with respect to the deaths from paralysis, which in the civic amounted to 1,348, and in the rural to 4,288. From the hospital returns were registered 475, and from those for workhouses 1,177. The year 1847 exhibited a slight increase of mortality from this disease. Deaths from paralysis were returned at all ages; but from 40 to 45, at 50 and under 55, at 60 and under 65, and from 70 to 75, more frequently than at other periods. We may here, however, remark, that throughout all these returns the first five years of any decade of life invariably presented a larger return of deaths than the second five-year period. Compared with the general mortality, paralysis gives a proportion of 1 in 187.

Lockjaw.

No. 23. Lockjaw.—*Tetanus, Trismus nascentium:* synonymes—Inward Fits, Black Fits, Nine-day Fits; and in Irish—*Glas-geill,* a locking of the jaw.

In 1841, the deaths from lockjaw amounted to 238; according to the present returns, the affections classed under this head have proved fatal in 305 instances—210 males and 95 females—viz., 89 from the civic and 123 from the rural districts, 64 from hospitals, and 29 from workhouses. Of these, in 68 males and 43 females, the deaths occurred under 12 months of age from *Trismus,* a disease well known to the lower orders in Ireland as the "nine-day fits." This was an affection of much more frequent occurrence formerly than at present; for, says Dr. Joseph Clarke, in his essay upon the subject, communicated to the Royal Irish Academy, "at the conclusion of the year 1782, of 17,650 infants born alive in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, 2,944 died within the first fortnight; and of these nearly 19 in every 20 perished from the nine-day fits."

The returns of the cause of deaths in children born alive in Lying-in Hospitals being so defective on the present occasion, that out of the 443 instances the causes of death were specified in only 32 (see Tables at page 53, vol. II.); we cannot state in figures the number of cases of this disease which may have occurred; only 1 death has been returned. 62 cases of death registered under this head, occurred in hospitals and 1 in prison; and of these it may be presumed the great majority was from traumatic tetanus: coroners' inquests were held upon 9 of those cases. Compared with the mortality from all causes, lockjaw occurred but once in every 4,462 deaths.

Epilepsy.

No. 24. Epilepsy.—*Epilepsia:* synonymes—The Falling sickness, The Fits, Convulsions of youth and middle age, Demoniacal possession, Catalepsy. The Blessed Sickness; in Irish—*Tinneas-mor,* the great or terrible disease; *Talmaidecht,* earth sickness, or falling sickness; *Tinneas Phoil,* St. Paul's disease;

Tinneas Eoin Baiste, the disease of St. John the Baptist. In the Census Report upon the Tables of Death for 1841 will be found an explanation of the various Irish terms applied to this disease.

Epilepsy.

The fatal cases of this disease returned in 1841 were 1,030, and in 1851, 3,083, the sexes being in the proportion of 74·4 females to 100 males. 1,875 of these deaths were returned from the rural and 251 from the civic districts; 297 were recorded upon the hospital forms, and 660 were afforded by the returns from workhouses. Neither years nor seasons seem to affect the mortality from this dreadful disease.

Deaths from epilepsy were returned at all ages from birth to 90 and upwards. The 44 cases, however, registered as aged "under 12 months" were recorded upon the workhouse forms on medical authority, and verified by the masters of these institutions. See also Report on Deaths in Prisons and Prison Hospitals, and on Coroners' Inquests, pp. 399–411. Compared with the deaths from all causes, epilepsy was in the ratio of 1 in 441; and in proportion to the specified causes of death, 1 in 397.

Delirium Tremens.

No. 25. Delirium Tremens: synonymes—Whiskey Fever, Effects of Drink, Delirium with Trembling, Blue Devils; in Irish—*Deasca meisge*, dregs of drink; *Radh-bhaile meisce*, raving from inebriety.

The registry of deaths from this cause in 1841 showed a total of 77 deaths. For the period at present under consideration, 91 have been recorded—87 males and 4 females; 8 of these were returned upon Form A, 3 were added from Coroners' Inquests' returns; 77 from hospitals, and 3 from workhouses. The returns for the years 1847 and 1849 exhibit a slight increase of deaths from this cause. More deaths were recorded from delirium tremens on persons aged from 30 to 40, than during any other ten-year period of life.

Insanity.

No. 26. Insanity.—*Mania, Monomania, Dementia, Puerperal Mania:* synonymes —Madness, Lunacy, Melancholy, Derangement, Dejection, Out of the Mind; in Irish—*Gealtacht*, madness from lunar influence; *Buile* or *Mire*, madness generally; *Dasacht*, furious madness; *Feith*, a cold humour, melancholy.

The returns of death attributed to this cause, as stated in the Census Report for 1841, amounted to 1,511; those afforded to us in March, 1851, number but 1,263 —in the proportion of 74·2 females to 100 males. Of these 1,011 were returned on Form A from the civic and rural districts, 140 from hospitals and gaols, and 112 from workhouses. The two latter, however, do not express the number of insane who died in these institutions, but the number of persons labouring under mental disease, who were returned as having died either of maniacal exhaustion, or "Insanity undefined." In the Report for 1841, the deaths from insanity returned on "Form A" were 1,065, or 54 more than those derived from the same source by the present inquiry. The deaths registered under the head of "insanity" do not, however, afford us a fair idea of the number who died during the years over which this inquiry extends; thus, 3,018 persons confined in lunatic asylums, died between the 6th of June, 1841, and the 30th of March, 1851; but only 66 of these deaths were returned as "Insanity undefined," the remainder are reported on at page 385, in the section devoted to deaths in lunatic asylums; and 461 lunatics, confined in gaols, died during the same period, but only 61 of whom were returned as having died from that cause. In both these classes of institutions a large number of the insane died from epidemic diseases—dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and fever especially; and therefore died of epidemic diseases *while* insane, but *not of* insanity. Taking, therefore, the returns from the different institutions in addition to those derived from the household schedules in the civic and rural districts, we find that so many as 4,615 persons died insane during the period over which this inquiry extends. A similar calculation respecting "deaths of lunatics" was made in the Report for 1841, by which it appeared that 3,890 deaths of insane persons occurred during the previous 10 years. Mental disease seems to be on the increase in Ireland. According to years, most deaths occurred from insanity in 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Disease of Brain unspecified.

No. 27. Disease of Brain Unspecified: Synonymes—Lightness in the Head, Fulness of Blood to Head, Swelling in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Diseases, Hysteria, Tumour in the Brain, Abscess in Brain; in Irish—*Tinneas Cinn*, sickness

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or lightness of head; *Galar Cinn*, vapour in the head (old term); *Daigh-cluaise*, a darting pain through the ear; *Sileadh-cluaise*, a running from the ear.

The foregoing list of synonymes and Irish terms will serve to explain the class of affections entered under the head of Unspecified Diseases of the Brain. The total of these deaths amounted to 1,158; the sexes being 94·9 females to 100 males. Of these 109 were returned from the civic, and 462 from the rural districts on the A Forms; 134 from hospitals, and 453 from workhouses. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, those tabulated under this head were 1 in 1,175. Deaths from this cause were returned at all ages.

Total Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

The total deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system amounted to 87,071, in the proportion of 72·8 females to 100 males, being 16,992 less than the deaths of the same class afforded by the returns of 1841—a most remarkable difference, even taking into account the deaths from "Injuries of the head," which, in the Report of 1841, were included among the "diseases of the brain and nervous system," but which have now been added to the class of "violent, sudden, or accidental deaths." Compared with the mortality from all other classes, the deaths of this class amount to 1 in 16; in 1841 the proportion of this class to the general mortality was as high as 1 in 11·41. Some remarkable disparities present themselves in the provincial summaries as regards this class; thus, in Ulster, the deaths from diseases of the brain and nervous system, in proportion to the population, were only 1 in 147; in Connaught they were 1 in 87; in Munster, 1 in 79; but in Leinster, 1 in 58.*

Diseases of the Circulating Organs.

Diseases of the Circulating Organs;—

Have, according to the present arrangement, been separated from those of the respiratory system with which they were included in the Report of 1841:—

Disease of Heart.

No. 28. Disease of Heart.—*Morbus Cordis, Carditis, Endocarditis, Pericarditis Cyanosis* (malformation and congenital defects): synonymes—Hypertrophy, Enlargement and Softening of the Heart, all Acute and Chronic Affections of the Heart, Beating of the Heart, Palpitation; Irish—*Galar-an-Chroidhe*, heart disease; *Luas Croidhe*, beating of the heart, palpitation.

In the Report for 1841 we find 2,015 deaths registered under this head; those afforded by the present inquiry amount to 6,481, the sexes being in the ratio of 72·1 females to 100 males: of these 1,884 were received from the civic, and 3,290 from the rural districts; 489 were afforded by the hospital forms, and 818 upon those for workhouses. The years did not appear to affect the mortality from this cause.

Deaths from disease of the heart were returned at all ages; but those at which this cause appears to have acted most fatally were from 50 to 55, and from 60 to 65 years of age. Those under 12 months, amounting to 192, probably included many cases of congenital defect. The total number of deaths from this cause must be received with caution: as stated in the Report upon the Table of Deaths in 1841, not because it "offers too great a mortality for the entire country for ten years, but from the circumstance of diseases of the heart being so little known among the non-medical portion of the community of all ranks, and also from the well-known fact of the terms 'beating at the heart,' 'pain in the heart,' 'palpitation, gnawing, and bursting of the heart,' and even of 'worms eating the heart,' and many other equally vague expressions being applied by the country people to various forms of dyspepsia, constipation, and affections of the stomach and abdominal viscera, particularly in the region of the 'pit of the stomach,' or upper portion of the epigastrium, commonly understood by them to be the region of the great centre of the circulation."

Aneurism.

No. 29. Aneurism.—*Aneurisma*: synonymes—Bursting of a Blood Vessel, generally externally; Irish—*Raobadh cuisleann*, rupturing of the pulse.

According to the returns of 1841, 71 deaths were returned from this disease within the previous 10 years. The number returned by the inquiry made by us was 187—viz., 39 females and 148 males. Of these, 46 instances were returned upon Form A, 13 from the civic, and 33 from the rural districts; 102

* In the nosological arrangement, published in the Report upon the Status of Disease, under Diseases of the Brain, Nervous System, and Organs of Sense, will be found the following diseases, but which, not proving fatal, have not been inserted in the Tables of Deaths; Deaf-dumbness, blindness, disease of nose, idiocy, nervous diseases, disease of ear, and headache. The deaths returned from any of these diseases, are arranged under "disease of brain unspecified" in the Tables of Deaths.

deaths occurred in hospitals, and 39 in workhouses. We have had no means of ascertaining how many of these arose from disease of the great arterial trunks within the cavities of the chest or abdomen, or how many were caused by aneurism seated in the extremities. A few cases were returned at very early ages, probably caused by nœvus; but, except in 25 instances, all the deaths from aneurism occurred after 25 years of age.

Aneurism.

Vomiting of Blood.

No. 30. Vomiting of Blood.—*Hæmatemesis:* synonymes—Throwing off Blood (from the stomach): Irish—*Urlacann fola*, or *Sgeathrach fola*, vomiting of blood.

The tables of 1841 include 75 deaths from this cause; whilst the returns collected in March, 1851, give so many as 623 instances from the same affection, the sexes being 52·7 females to 100 males. Of these, 553 were returned upon the household schedule, Form A—viz., 78 from the civic district, and 475 from the rural. The returns from hospitals afforded 22, and those from workhouses 48 deaths. All the deaths attributed to this cause under 5 years of age were registered in the county tables, provincial and general summaries, under the head of "Hæmorrhage general," or unspecified. The age period at which most deaths from vomiting of blood were returned was 15, and under 20. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, vomiting of blood was 1 in 2,185; and to all specified causes, 1 in 1,967.

Spitting of Blood.

No. 31. Spitting of Blood.—*Hæmoptysis:* synonymes—Bursting of a Blood Vessel (in the lungs); Irish—*Sile fola*, spitting of blood.

This affection, which is generally but symptomatic of disease of the lungs, is said to have been a cause of death in 426 instances, 61·4 females to 100 males; whereas in the returns for 1841 the deaths registered under this head amounted to only 69. Of the total 426 deaths from spitting of blood, 39 were returned from the civic, and 143 from the rural districts, 66 from hospitals, and 178 from workhouses. As in the case of the foregoing entry, No. 30, deaths returned as spitting of blood under 5 years of age, were registered under "hæmorrhage general." With respect to ages, we may remark that the fatal periods of life were nearly the same as those recorded under the head of vomiting of blood. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, it was 1 in 3,195; and in the ratio to all specified causes, 1 in 2,876.

Hæmorrhage General.

No. 32. Hæmorrhage General, or Unspecified.—*Epistaxis, Melæna—Varicose ulcers:* synonymes—Loss of Blood, Bleeding of the Nose, Mouth, or Anus; Issue of Blood, Gathering of Blood, Bursting or Rupture of a Blood-vessel, all External Hæmorrhages; in Irish—*Cur fola*, dripping of blood (general term); *Cuishle*, disease of the veins; effects of venesection (a Munster and ancient term).

Under this head were registered all internal and external hæmorrhages from accident or disease, not included in the three foregoing numbers, and not specified as uterine, but including such cases as were returned under some of the foregoing list of diseases and their synonymes. The deaths registered under this head in 1841 were 2,049, and in 1851, only 965; the sexes being 43·6 females to 100 males; it is possible, however, that some of the former may have been cases of uterine hæmorrhage. Upon Form A, 865 of these deaths were returned, 150 from the civic, and 715 from the rural districts; 41 were returned upon the hospital forms, and 59 from workhouses. Deaths from this cause were registered at all ages, but, as already stated, those from vomiting and spitting of blood under 5 years of age were included under the head of general hæmorrhage. From 20 to 25 years of age was the quinquennial period of life when most deaths attributed to this cause were returned. Compared with the deaths from all causes, hæmorrhage was in the proportion of 1 in 1,410, and from all specified causes, 1 in 1,270.*

Owing to the circumstance of greater attention having been paid to the subject of disease, and greater care taken in filling up the returns of deaths in 1851 than in those for 1841, the amount of deaths under the two heads, vomiting of blood, and spitting of blood, have been greatly increased, and those under hæmorrhage general proportionably lessened; but the total deaths from these three causes given in the Report for 1841 was 2,193, and on the present occasion 2,014.

* In the Report and Tables of Deaths, given in the Census volume for 1841, diseases of the circulating organs were included with those of the respiratory system, and the item hæmorrhage was placed under sporadic diseases of uncertain seat.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Total Diseases of Circulating Organs.

The total deaths from diseases of the circulating organs amount to 8,682—viz., 65·2 females to 100 males, and although considerable variety existed with respect to the distribution of these in their fivefold division, yet the total shows a great proportionable preponderance of these in the civic, beyond those in the rural districts.

A reference to the Tables of Deaths from diseases of the circulating organs—a class not likely to be affected by those great changes which have occurred in the condition of the population during a portion of the period upon which we are called upon to report, shows—what is likewise applicable to all similar returns received in 1851—that during the first five years and a-half they are defective, owing to the circumstance of the non-existence, in March of that year, of a large portion of the families in which these deaths occurred, and by whom alone they could have been returned.

In Table III., giving a return of deaths by Diseases and Seasons, affections of the heart and circulating organs are registered under a single heading, and afford the following results:—in spring, 2,636; in summer, 2,159; in autumn, 1,463; and in winter, 2,424. Compared with the deaths from all causes, this class of diseases affords a proportion of 1 in 157; and from all specified causes, 1 in 141; but varying in the provinces as follows—in Connaught, 1 in 242; in Munster, 1 in 160; in Ulster, 1 in 143; and in Leinster, 1 in 100.

Diseases of Respiratory Organs.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Cynanche.

No. 33. Cynanche.—*Laryngitis, Cynanche tonsillaris, Angina maligna, Diphtheritis, Cynanche parotidea, Œdema glottides:* synonymes—Sore Throat, Putrid Sore Throat, Ulcerated Throat, Quinsey and Squinsey (after childhood), Swelling Inside of Throat, Abscess in Throat, Lumps in the Throat; in Irish—*Galar na Sgornaigh*, disease of upper part of throat; *Neascoid an Dibeachain*, abscess in the windpipe; all fatal diseases of the throat, except croup, may be said to be included under this heading.

The total deaths registered under this head were 3,024, in the proportion of 75·1 females to 100 males, while in 1841 the returns of the same class were only 2,181. Upon the A Forms we received a return of 2,700 deaths from diseases of the throat—viz, 2,294 from the rural, and 406 from the civic districts; 121 were returned from hospitals, and 203 from workhouses. The three last years over which this inquiry extends, presented a considerable increase in the deaths from this cause, compared with previous years. Deaths were registered under the head of cynanche at all ages, but possibly included many cases of croup in the 287 deaths returned under 12 months of age. From the end of the first to the end of the fourth year, 917 deaths were returned from this cause; between 5 and 15 years of age, 695; after which the deaths from cynanche gradually decrease from 152, returned as aged 15 and under 20, to 5, aged 90 and upwards.

According to seasons, the following were the numbers of deaths from this cause—spring, 941; winter, 888; summer, 713; and autumn, 482. Compared with the total deaths, cynanche is in the proportion of 1 in 450, and with all specified causes, 1 in 405.

Inflammation of Lungs.

No. 34. Inflammation of Lungs.—*Pneumonia—Pleuritis, Pleura-pneumonia:* synonymes—Typhoid Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Severe Cold, Impression on the Chest, Pleurisy Fever; Irish—*Ainteas an Sgamhain*, excessive heat or inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths registered under this head in 1841, amounted to 27,684, but in 1851 were only 19,779, the sexes being 57·8 females to 100 males, a proportion nearly that observed during the former inquiry. 15,229 were returned upon the household schedules, 3,592 from the civic, and 11,637 from the rural districts; 831 were returned upon hospital forms, and 3,719 upon those for workhouses. The returns for the year 1847 show a very great increase of this form of disease, an increase which continued, though not quite to the same extent, during the three following years. An examination of Table III., Vol. 2, shows the remarkable influence of seasons upon the mortality from this cause, affording in spring a return of as many as 6,923 deaths; in winter, 5,682; in summer, 4,628; and in autumn but 2,546.

Table II., Vol. 2, showing the deaths by ages and diseases, &c., presents an entry of 1,178 male and 808 female deaths, under 12 months of age, from inflammation of the lungs; from the end of the first to the end of the fourth year, 2,567 deaths; during the 10 years included between 5 and under 15, 1,777

deaths; from 15 to 25, 1,947 deaths; after which the most notable increase was at the period from 40 to 45, when 1,081 occurred, the females being at that age in the proportion of 46·9 to 100 males. Between 50 and under 55 years of age, 1,629 deaths were registered, the males likewise predominating to a great extent; at 60 and under 65, 2,060 deaths were registered, the sexes being then in the proportion of 50·7 females to 100 males. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, inflammation of the lungs was 1 in 68, and from all specified causes, 1 in 62.

Inflammation of Lungs.

No. 35. Bronchitis.—*Peripneumonia notha:* synonymes—Inflammation of Air Tubes, Cough with a Spitting, Chronic Cough; in Irish—*Casochtach*, contraction of the chest, shortness of breath.

Bronchitis.

The deaths returned under this head in 1841 were only 450; but on the present occasion the returns amount to 9,737, in the proportion of 88·1 females to 100 males. We attribute this increase not so much to any greater prevalence of the disease, but to the affection becoming better known by the name of Bronchitis; even still only a very small proportion of the returns for this disease were received upon the household forms—viz., 168 from the civic, and 147 from the rural districts; while as many as 946 were returned from hospitals, and 8,476 from workhouses. The deaths from this cause during the years 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, and the three months of 1851, were 7,174; while from the 6th of June, 1841, to the end of the year 1846, only 2,563 were returned. The seasons exhibited the following totals:—spring, 3,557; winter, 2,886; summer, 2,126; and autumn, 1,168. We may here, however, take occasion to remark, that in this and other affections, the mortality from which is largely influenced by the state of the weather, we believe that the increase in deaths in summer over those in autumn arises from the circumstance of the continuance of the east and north-east winds in the month of May, and the effect of the previously harsh weather of spring acting injuriously on constitutions already weakened by disease; while in the autumn, which may be looked upon as a transition period, the previous fine weather of summer largely conduces to lessen the mortality of the following season.

Deaths from bronchitis were returned to us at all ages; but while after 5 years of age, and from that to 40, the deaths have considerably lessened, those registered under the first 2 years are comparatively very large. Compared with the deaths from all causes, the returns for bronchitis afford a proportion of 1 in 140; but considering the defective nature of the returns of this disease from the non-medical portion of the community, the proportions as to its prevalence must be received with caution.

No. 36. Consumption.—*Phthisis:* synonymes—Decline, Decay (of youth or manhood), Pulmonary Consumption, Hectic Fever, Neglected Cold, Abscess of Lung, Tubercular Consumption; Irish—*Seirgligh*e, decay; *Seirgean as*, shrinking of one's self; *Cnaoidh*, wasting; *Æthige*, pulmonary consumption (West); *Creacht an Sgamhain*, ulcer of lung.

Consumption.

In the Report of the Census Commissioners for 1841 we read: "Consumption—by far the most fatal affection to which the inhabitants of this country are subject,—exceeding the returns of the article of fever by 23,518 deaths during the ten years—is reported to have destroyed 135,590 of the population of those families from whom the returns were received upon the 6th of June, 1841, being to the deaths from all causes, 1 in 8·75; to those of the class of diseases of the respiratory and circulating organs, 1 in 1·31; to the total number of deaths from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, as 100 to 281·17; and to fever alone as 100 to 82·65." We have now to report upon as many as 153,098 deaths, from this cause, the sexes being 96·7 males to 100 females; of these, 138,752 were received upon the "A Form" or household schedule—viz., 107,383 from the rural, and 31,369 from the civic districts, the latter localities affording in proportion to their population a greater number of deaths from this cause than the former. 2,272 deaths from phthisis were returned from hospitals, and 12,074 from workhouses, being, with the exception of those deaths from diseases classed under "Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age," the fifth most fatal affection in that class of institutions. During the years from 1842 to 1845, both inclusive, the average annual number of deaths from consumption was 10,919; in 1846 we find the number increased to 15,792; and in the three following years, when the general mortality reached an almost unparalleled height in Ireland, the annual average deaths from consumption rose to 21,975; but in 1850 the returns for

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Consumption.

this disease fell to 19,755. In proportion to the total deaths from all causes, those from consumption were 1 in 8·8 (or very nearly that returned for 1841); and in proportion to all specified causes, 1 in 8·0; varying in the provinces as Leinster, 1 in 6·4; Munster, 1 in 10·2; Ulster, 1 in 6·4; and Connaught, 1 in 12·0. Compared with the total deaths from all specified causes, consumption prevailed most in the counties of Kildare, Down, Carlow, Dublin, Kilkenny, Queen's, Westmeath, Wicklow, Antrim, and Carrickfergus, and least in Galway Town and the Counties of Mayo, Kerry, Cork, Clare, and Sligo. About 21 per cent. of the deaths from consumption occurred in civic districts, 70 per cent. in the rural, and 9 per cent. in hospitals and sanitary institutions.

As might naturally be expected, the seasons exercised a very marked influence upon the deaths from consumption. During the mild months of autumn, succeeding the warm season of summer, the deaths attributed to consumption amounted to only 23,010; with the cold of winter the mortality from this cause increased so as to present a return of 38,956; but with the harsh, trying weather of spring it rose to 51,334, and in summer again fell to 39,798.

Before we allude to the subject of ages, it is necessary to remark, that in accordance with the principle of registration adopted by the Census Commissioners in 1841, those deaths returned upon the "A Form" as decline, decay, a wasting, &c., up to 10 years of age were registered under the head of marasmus. This will, to a certain extent, account for the apparent disproportion of deaths from consumption under the tenth year in the Summary for Diseases and Ages at page 664 of the Tables of Deaths, Vol. II. After 50 years of age, we registered the deaths returned as decay, decline, &c., &c., under the head of infirmity, debility, and old age; but wherever "consumption" was given as the cause of death in the household schedules, it was registered as such at all ages. In dealing with returns of this description, it is necessary, in the absence of an annual registration of deaths, to adopt some such conventional rule as the foregoing; furthermore, we thought it advisable to assimilate as far as possible the mode of arrangement made in 1841, in order that comparisons may, with the greater facility, be instituted. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we find that the period of life at which most deaths from consumption were returned was from 15 to 25; a remarkable disproportion of sexes occurred between the first and second five-year period of that age, as from 15 to 20 the sexes are 78·3 males to 100 females, while from 20 to 25 the proportion is reversed—for the numbers are 100 females to 115·5 males; from 25 to 30 the males also predominate; but from 30 to 50 the females again take the lead; and from 55 onwards the deaths of the male sex again predominate.

Inland and Sea-board mortality from Consumption.

The insular position of Ireland, and the result obtained by meteorologists as to the difference of nearly 4 degrees in the temperature of the surrounding sea and that of the air over the land, induced us to institute some inquiries respecting the diseases which particularly prevailed and the proportionate mortality in the sea-board districts, compared with the inland portion of the country; and, so far as consumption is concerned, the result which we have arrived at is,—that while the proportion of deaths from this cause is to the general mortality 1 in 7·14 for the country at large, (exclusive of deaths in workhouses, hospitals, and public institutions,) the difference between the sea-board and the inland baronies is 1 in 6·82 in the former, and 1 in 7·70 in the latter.*

But when we come to enter into a more minute examination of this subject, we find some very remarkable irregularities: thus, of the sea-board baronies, the proportion of deaths registered under the head of Pulmonary Consumption to the total from all causes, was in those of the east coast, extending from the junction of the baronies of Forth and Bargy, in the county of Wexford, to Upper Glenarm, in the county of Antrim, as high as 1 in 5·88; possibly the result of the trying east winds which play upon this part of the island with such effect during a large portion of the year. The northern baronies extend from Cary, in Antrim, to Tirhugh, in Donegal, at the junction of that county with Leitrim and Fermanagh; and there the proportion we find to be 1 in 7·87. The next locality least productive of consumption is the district included within the southern baronies, extending from West Carbery, on the south-western coast of Cork, to Bargy, county of Wexford, on the eastern point of the southern coast line, where the proportion is 1 in 8·22. The western coast baronies, extending from Rosclogher, where Leitrim abuts upon the sea between the counties of Sligo and Donegal,

* See general description of coast line districts at page 440.

toward the north, along the serrated line of Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, and Cork, to the baronies of Bear and Bantry, on the extreme south-west point, and there we find the least mortality from consumption—the proportion thereof to the total deaths from all causes being only 1 in 12·71.*

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Consumption.

In order, however, to test this principle to a still further extent, we made a more minute division of the sea-board localities. Leaving the northern coast, as in the former definition, we subdivided the south, east, and west, and then obtained the following results. Dividing the eastern coast by the River Liffey—thus affording a moiety of the city and county of Dublin to each division—we find that the proportion of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, to the total deaths from all causes, upon the north-east division, is 1 in 4·88, and from consumption alone, 1 in 5·78; whereas in the south-eastern division, or all the sea-board line south of the Liffey, the proportionate mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs is 1 in 5·05, and from consumption, 1 in 6·05.

As we proceed southward this apparent immunity from chest affections increases, for in the south-east baronies, extending from Bargy, in the county Wexford, to Youghal harbour, the proportion of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, to the total mortality from all causes, is 1 in 5·32, and for consumption, 1 in 6·42; but passing westward, from Youghal harbour to the barony of West Carbery, county Cork, the apparent salubrity becomes still more manifest, for the proportion of deaths from diseases of the Respiratory organs to the total deaths from all causes is 1 in 6·61, and from consumption only 1 in 9·35.

Turning again to the north, and dividing the western coast by the Bay of Galway, we find that although the whole western sea-board is much less liable to pulmonary affections than either the inland portions or the other sea-coast districts, that the section of coast line above and below Galway Bay differs considerably—thus, in the north-west baronies, the proportion of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs to the total from all causes, is 1 in 8·72, and from consumption, 1 in 11·99; but as we advance southward, the amount decreases, being, from diseases of the respiratory organs, in the baronies from Galway Bay to Bear, in Cork, but 1 in 9·56, in comparison with the total deaths from all causes, and only 1 in 13·23 from consumption.

This is a subject well worthy of a more extended and minute inquiry than we are able to devote to it, but so far as our investigations extend, they lead to the belief that the coast line of country is less productive of diseases of the respiratory organs than the inland districts, and that the western coast, especially towards the south-west, although remarkable for its moisture, has, upon the whole, a milder climate, and exhibits, so far as our observations go, less mortality from diseases of the chest than other parts of Ireland.

These results are highly confirmatory of the views of Professor Lloyd, based upon the meteorological observations of the south-west coast.

No. 37. Asthma.—*Emphysema* (chronic): synonymes—A Smothering, Shortness of Breath, Spasmodic Asthma; in Irish—*Muchadh*, a smothering; or *Giorra Análie*, shortness of breath.

Asthma.

The deaths returned from asthma in 1841 were 10,594, upon which it is remarked

* The sea-board baronies in the northern district, commencing at Cushendun Bay, consist of Cary and Lower Dunluce, in the county of Antrim; the north-east Liberties of Coleraine, and the baronies of Coleraine, Keenaght, Tirkeeran, with the north-west Liberties of Londonderry, in that county; and all the baronies in Donegal except Raphoe.

The western sea-board baronies are—Rosclogher, in Leitrim; Carbury, Tirerrill, Corran, Leyny, and Tireragh, in Sligo; Tyrawley, Erris, Burrishoole, Carra, and Murrisk, in Mayo; Ballynahinch, Moycullen, county of the town of Galway, Dunkellin, and Kiltartan, in Galway; Burren, Coreomroe, Inchiquin, Ibrickan, Moyarta, and Clonderalaw, in Clare; Iraghticonnor, Clanmaurice, Trughanacmy, Corkaguiny, Iveragh, Dunkerron, and Glanarought, in Kerry; Bear and Bantry, in Cork.

The southern sea board baronies are—West Carbery, East Carbery, Ibane and Barryroe, Courceys, Liberties of Kinsale, Kinalea, Kerrycurrihy; Great Island, in the barony of Barrymore, Imokilly, and the Liberties of Youghal, in the county of Cork; Decies within Drum, Decies without Drum, part of Upperthird, Middlethird, Gaultiere, and city of Waterford, in the county of Waterford; Shelburne and Bargy, to Tacumshin Lake, in the county of Wexford.

The eastern sea-board baronies are—Forth, Shelmaliere East; Shelmaliere West; Ballaghkeen, and Gorey, in the county of Wexford; Arklow, Newcastle, and Rathdown, in the county of Wicklow. All the baronies in the county of Dublin, all Dublin city; Upper Duleek, and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. All the baronies in the county of Louth, including the town of Drogheda; Mourne, Upper Iveagh, Kinelarty, Lecale, Dufferin, Ards, and Castlereagh, in the county of Down; Upper and Lower Belfast, including Belfast town, Carrickfergus, Upper and Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim.

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Asthma.

in the report of that time, "as the symptoms of Dyspnœa, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, cough with a smothering, &c., are also constant attendants on other lung affections besides asthma (simple or spasmodic), chronic emphysema, chronic bronchitis, &c., &c.; the registration under this head must speak for itself." According to the returns which we received in March, 1851, the deaths attributed to asthma are somewhat less than those on the former occasion, being but 9,387—viz., 97·5 females to 100 males. Of these deaths, 7,773 were returned upon "Form A"; 6,296 from the rural, and 1,477 from the civic districts: 94 deaths were returned for hospitals and prisons, and 1,520 from workhouses. Beyond the ordinary annual increase which most of the returns exhibit, the only year which seemed to present a greater fatality from asthma than any other was 1847, under which 1,390 deaths were recorded.

Even a popular knowledge of this disease would lead us to expect great disparity with respect to the seasons; and so the summary by Seasons and Diseases in Vol. II. shows us that in winter and spring the deaths from asthma were 6,439, and in summer and autumn 2,948. The few deaths returned as from asthma during infancy and the four first years of life were registered under the head of "chest affection, unspecified;" but from five years and upwards, deaths from asthma were returned at all ages, extending gradually in number from 30 to 35, where there is a manifest increase, and again at from 50 to 55. During the five years, from 55 to 60, the returns of deaths from this cause are considerably less; but from 60 to 65 the greatest amount for any five-year period occurred. In the proportion of deaths from each disease to the total from all causes, asthma is 1 in 145; and to all specified causes 1 in 131.

Water on the Chest.

No. 38. Water on the Chest.—*Hydrothorax:* synonymes—Dropsy of the Chest, Water breast, Effusion; in Irish—*Uisge cleibh*, water on the chest.

This disease, according to our returns, proved fatal to 835 persons, in the ratio of 62·1 females to 100 males, viz., 186 from the civic and 311 from the rural districts; 81 from hospitals, and 257 from workhouses. The returns under this head in 1841 were 158. Most deaths from this affection occurred in the year 1850, and comparatively few happened in 1848, that is, compared with the two preceding or two subsequent years. Deaths from water on the chest were registered at all ages, but most were reported to have occurred between 60 and 65. In proportion to the deaths from all causes it presented a proportion of 1 in 1,630, and to all specified causes as 1 in 1,467.

In accounting for the great increase in the number of deaths attributed to hydrothorax over the returns in 1841, those received from workhouses upon medical authority must be taken into consideration, as well as the circumstance of some increase of intelligence, and probably from the inquiry not being so novel as on the former occasion, and also a greater willingness in giving the information, as well as more care in filling the returns.

Emphysema.

No. 39. Emphysema.—*Pneumothorax:* synonymes—Extravasation of Air from the Lungs. There is no Irish term expressive of this affection.

Both emphysema and empyema are affections requiring such an amount of skill in their diagnosis, that except upon medical authority or from hospitals, accurate returns could not have been expected. The total deaths from emphysema returned to us were 93, viz., 63 males and 30 females, of which number 83 were supplied by hospitals and sanitary institutions. The returns for this disease in 1841 amounted to 18.

Empyema.

No. 40. Empyema:—synonymes—Pus, or Matter, in the Chest, Fluid in the cavity of the Pluera; in Irish—*Neascoid cleibh*, a boil or abscess in the chest.

The number of deaths recorded under this head was 19, viz., 17 males and 2 females, being 5 more than that given in the Tables of Deaths in 1841. Ten of these deaths were returned upon the Hospital Forms, and 7 upon those from workhouses.

Chest affection unspecified.

No. 41. Chest Affection Unspecified:—synonymes—Pain in the Chest, Stitches, Effects of Cold, Beeling in the Breast, Neglected cold; in Irish—*Cliabh-ghalar*, chest disease; *Bas do ghreim*, death by a stitch.

The deaths returned under this head amount to 9,452—in the proportion of 70·5 females to 100 males; in this number are included all those deaths from

diseases of the respiratory or circulating organs not otherwise defined, but which no doubt included very many cases of consumption, bronchitis, &c. 7,952 were returned upon "Form A;" 1,270 from the civic, and 6,682 from the rural districts; 423 were received from hospitals, and 1,077 from workhouses. They spread over every age of life, but, except in 1847, do not exceed the ordinary proportion from year to year. Like all the other diseases of the respiratory organs, the seasons of winter and spring were the most fatal, and those of summer and autumn least so. The deaths registered under chest affections unspecified, compared with the total mortality, gives a proportion of 1 in 144.

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Chest affection unspecified.

All the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs amounted to 205,424, the sexes being in the proportion of 94·6 females to 100 males. In proportion to all specified causes, this class of affections was 1 in 6 for the entire kingdom, but varying in the provinces as 1 in 8·3 in Connaught; 1 in 6·9 in Munster; 1 in 5·1 in Leinster; and 1 in 4·9 in Ulster. According to counties, diseases of this class prevailed most in Dublin, Kildare, Queen's, Antrim, Armagh, Carrickfergus, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone; and least in Galway county and town, and the counties of Clare, Kerry, and Mayo.

Total Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

No. 42. Teething:—synonymes—Dentition, Cutting of the Teeth, Teeth Fever, Inward Convulsions; in Irish—*Cur-fiacal*, a sowing or planting of the teeth.

Teething.

The deaths attributed to this cause in the returns for 1841 amounted to 3,303; in those for 1851 they number 3,625—viz., 88·5 females to 100 males, of which 3,184 were received upon the "A Forms," 1,858 from the civic, and 1,326 from the rural districts; 440 were returned upon the workhouse forms, and 1 case was registered from the Donegal infirmary. Although death from the severe process of "teething," or cutting the milk teeth, rarely occurs, yet the term is one of very common use, and expressive of a number of infantile diseases, chiefly of the digestive organs. For this reason—as was stated in the Report for 1841—"deaths from teething form too prominent a feature in all modern bills of mortality. Convulsions being a frequently-attending symptom of difficult dentition, complicated with disease of the gastro-enteritic mucous membrane, and also of diseases of the nervous system, it is possible that many deaths from 'teething' (popularly so called) may have been returned under that head." Compared with the deaths from all causes, those registered under this head are 1 in 375. Years do not appear to have had any influence upon the returns from this disease; but the seasons show some disparity, autumn affording scarcely more than one-half the number of deaths in either winter or spring. Deaths attributed to teething were returned even up to the end of the fourth year. These, in all probability, arose from some of the infantile diseases the symptoms of which resemble those of dentition; of the entire number, however, 3,071 deaths occurred before the second year.

No. 43. Jaundice.—*Icterus*, *Icterus infantum:* synonymes—The Yellow Jaundice, Black Jaundice, the Yellow Gum (in infants); in Irish—*Galar buidhe*, the yellow disease; *Liath-bhuidhe*, grey yellowness; *Buidheachair chrochda*, saffron yellowness.

Jaundice.

The deaths registered under jaundice in the tables for 1841 numbered 1,306; according to the returns made to us in March, 1851, the deaths from this cause amounted to 2,140, in the proportion of 71·7 females to 100 males. Of these, 1,779 were returned on "Form A;" 310 from the civic, and 1,469 from the rural districts; 126 were received from hospitals, and 235 from workhouses. A jaundiced or yellow colour of the skin and eyes assuming all the shades from slight yellowness to dark brown, being symptomatic of so many diseases—of the liver, gall bladder, duodenum, spleen, as well as of fevers and of acute diseases of different kinds—it is not possible to state more than that the persons whose deaths are recorded under this head died jaundiced. On the great yellow pestilences, in which this symptom became the characteristic, we have already reported at pages 414 to 417; to which, and to the various entries respecting the first and second outbreak of the *Buidhe Chonnaill*, specified in the Table of Pestilences, we beg to refer. See also Fever, at page 433. Deaths from jaundice were returned at all ages, but more frequently in early than advanced life. In proportion to

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the general mortality from all causes, this disease affords a ratio of 1 in 636: and to all specified causes, 1 in 573.

Worms.

No. 44. Worms.—*Vermes, Tænia, Lumbrici, Ascarides:* synonymes—Worm Fever, Infantile Remittent; in Irish, *Peiste*, worms (generally), *Peiste fada*, long worms.

In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, the various forms afforded a return of 3,895 fatal cases from this cause; according to the returns for 1851, the deaths attributed to worms amount to 3,341, in the proportion of 91·5 males to 100 females; of these, 3,036 were received upon "Form A;" 1,646 from the civic, and 1,390 from the rural districts. Assuming the deaths registered under this head to have been all caused by worms, it may well be supposed that the food in the civic districts would be more likely to produce parasitic animals than the generally uniform and comparatively simple diet upon which the inhabitants of the rural districts exist. The hospital forms afforded but 2 deaths from this disease, while those from workhouses amounted to 303. In proportion to the total deaths, those from worms were 1 in 407. The Table by ages shows that the deaths from this disease principally occurred among children and young persons. We have only to remark respecting the return by years and seasons, that while the deaths attributed to worms amounted to 1,060 in spring, they only numbered 406 in autumn.

Colic.

No. 45. Colic.—*Colica, Colica pictonum:* synonymes—Lead or Painter's Colic, Inward Pain, Pain in the Stomach, Inward Fits, Windy Colic (in adults), Bowel or Bole Hive (in infants), Spasms in Bowels or Stomach, a Cutting, Navel Pain; in Irish, *Treaghaid*, a piercing pain in the abdomen; *Daigh imleacain*, a dart through the navel; *Currineacht*, a twisting of the intestines, flatulency. Epidemic colic, assimilating in its character to the spasmodic cholera of modern times, has been already described under the head of Asiatic Cholera at page 431.

Colic is a disease not usually fatal in adults, although believed to be a frequent cause of death in infants; but abdominal pains at all periods of life, and resulting from a diversity of causes, most of which are of an acute or inflammatory nature, form the sum of the symptoms to which the lower orders apply the name of colic: hence the great disparity between the number of cases returned upon the household schedules and those received from hospitals and workhouses.

The total deaths attributed to this disease were, in 1841, only 1,663, while for the period ending in 1851 they had amounted to 7,562, the sexes being in the proportion of 48·8 females to 100 males. Upon "Form A" the deaths attributed to colic during the period between June, 1841, and March, 1851, as returned by the families existing at the latter date, were 7,465—viz., 6,685 in the rural and 780 in the civic districts; 15 were received on hospital forms, *i.e.*, 14 males and 1 female, the majority of which were from painter's colic; and 82 from workhouses. Compared with the mortality from all causes, colic presents a proportion of 1 in 180. With the exception of the year 1847, when the mortality from all causes was so much increased, the deaths from colic do not appear to have presented much variety from year to year; neither have the seasons, with the exception of autumn (when the mortality generally has been so much less than at other periods), exercised much influence upon the deaths from this cause. During the first year of life, 1,540 deaths from colic were registered. The next age at which it proved most fatal was from 40 to 45, when 475 deaths were recorded; 633 were returned from 50 to 55; and from 60 to 65, as many as 771 deaths from colic were returned. However, as we have already remarked, the deaths returned during the first half of any ten-year period of age are always in excess of those afforded for the second half, and this arises more from the ordinary forms of thought and expression among the people than from any absolutely greater mortality at one period of the decade above the other. This will be better understood by reference to the Summary, Table II., at page 664, Vol. II., of this Report.

Gastric Fever.

No. 46. Gastric Fever.—*Gastritis, Gastro-enterite, Gastritis erythematica:* synonymes—Bilious Fever, Infantile Fever, Perforation of Stomach or Intestines; in Irish—*Fiabhrus milighthcach*, the pale fever.

An increased number of deaths compared with the returns in 1841 has been received under this head, the deaths attributed thereto on that occasion being

only 715, while we have now to report upon 1,340, the sexes being in the proportion of 102·4 females to 100 males; of these, 396 were returned upon the household schedules, 176 from the civic and 220 from the rural districts; 107 were supplied by the hospital forms, and 837 by those from workhouses. The year 1849 presented the greatest annual number of deaths from this cause. Spring appears to have been the most fatal season, and autumn the least so of any of the quarters of the year. Deaths from this cause were returned at all ages. In proportion to the general mortality, the total deaths returned under the head of gastric fever is in the ratio of 1 in 1,016; and to all specified causes 1 in 914.

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Gastric Fever.

No. 47. Dropsy.—*Ascites, Anasarca:* synonymes—General Dropsy, Water Dropsy, Swelling in the Body or Feet, a Protuberance; in Irish—*Uisge*, water; *Idropus*, dropsy; *Lionadh*, filling.

Dropsy.

Whether as a symptom of other affections or a specific disease, dropsy has long been considered a very frequent and a very fatal disease in Ireland. It has been, according to the returns both of 1841 and those of 1851, the second most fatal affection of those maladies classed under the head of Diseases of the Digestive Organs; but it is questionable whether that class should contain all those deaths. Upon the former occasion, the deaths returned under this head amounted to 23,332; upon the recent inquiry they numbered 28,662, the sexes being in the proportion of 78·5 females to 100 males. The "A Forms" afforded 20,208 of these deaths, 3,693 from the civic and 16,515 from the rural districts; as many as 1,833 persons died of dropsy in the different hospitals, and 6,621 in the workhouses. For the five and a-half years ending with 1846, the deaths returned under the head of dropsy were 10,009; in 1847, they amounted to 5,246; and during the second half of the period—viz., including that year and the years 1848, '49, and '50, together with the first three months of 1851, these deaths amounted to 18,653, being for the last quarter as many as 1,121. Dropsy is an affection which, whether taken as a distinct disease, as a symptom of some organic change in any of the vital organs, or as the conclusion of general broken down health, bad feeding, and all the consequences usually attending such states,—may well be considered as having been increased to a considerable extent by the famine. Many cases of ovarian dropsy were probably included in the foregoing. According to seasons, the deaths from dropsy were thus registered —in spring, 9,244; in summer, 7,869; in autumn, 4,245; and in winter, 7,204. Although dropsical effusions may occur at all periods of life, from extreme infancy onwards, including those cases which occur in youth as the sequel of scarlatina, down to the period of senility, when diseases of the heart, liver, or kidneys frequently terminate in that disease, the ages which exhibited the most marked increase of mortality from this cause were from 5 to 10, from 40 to 45, from 50 to 55, and 60 to 65, this latter five-year period showing the largest number of deaths from this affection for any epoch of life of equal duration. In proportion to the total deaths returned, dropsy was 1 in 47, being the most fatal disease of this entire class, except marasmus.

No. 48. Disease of Intestines.—*Ileus, Intus-susceptio, Constipatio, Prolapsus ani, Hæmorrhois:* synonymes—Ulceration, Stricture of Œsophagus or Rectum, Obstinate Constipation, Body Coming Down, Fissure or Ulcer in Rectum, Piles, Cancer of Rectum, Imperforate or Congenitally-closed Anus; in Irish—*Sile na bronn* (ileus), spitting of the fæces; *Currineacht*, a twisting of the bowels.

Disease of Intestines.

In the Census Report for 1841 the deaths returned under this head amounted to but 42; from the returns upon which we now report as many as 907 deaths, 64·3 females to 100 males, were registered under those diseases of intestines, included in the foregoing list of synonymes. This greater number upon the present, as compared with the former occasion, we attribute not to any great increase in this class of affections, but to the circumstance of greater accuracy having been observed in filling up the returns by all classes to whom they were addressed. As many as 398 were returned upon the household schedules (Form A); 34 from the civic, and 364 from the rural districts; 135 were returned upon the hospital forms, and 374 upon those from workhouses. The affections registered under disease of intestines are not likely to exhibit much annual variation, nor to be influenced by the seasons beyond the usual decreased mortality during the fine weather of summer and autumn. The deaths registered under this head spread over the entire period of life, but were comparatively

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greater after middle age; from 60 to 65 was the five-year period when most were returned. The ratio of deaths from disease of intestines to the total from all causes is 1 in 1,500.

Hernia.

No. 49. Hernia.—*Hernia, H. Femoralis, H. inguinalis, H. Umbilicalis, &c.:* synonymes—Rupture (either femoral, inguinal, or umbilical), Knot on the Bowels, Strangulated Hernia, Swelling in the Lisk or Flank; in Irish—*Maidhm Seicne*, a bursting of the covering of the belly.

The deaths registered under this head were much greater in 1841 than in 1851, being in the former 550, while during the Census period ending with the latter date they only amounted to 441, the sexes being 26 females to 100 males, a proportion very similar to that shown by the returns in 1841. 281 of these deaths were derived from the household schedules; 62 from those in the civic, and 219 from those of the rural districts; 134 fatal cases of hernia were returned from hospitals, and 26 from workhouses; 20 deaths were returned as having occurred under 12 months of age; we presume such cases were congenital. While deaths from this cause were registered at every period of life, a manifest increase appears to have occurred after 45 years of age. The ratio of deaths from this disease to the total deaths from all specified causes was, according to the returns made to us in 1851, 1 in 2,778.

Liver Complaint.

No. 50. Liver Complaint.—*Hepatitis* (acute and chronic), *Cirrhosis, Tubercular deposits:* synonymes—Inflammation, Enlargement, and other chronic or acute diseases of the Liver, Bilious Affection, Liver and Spleen, Boil on the Liver, Whiskey Liver, Disease of Gall Bladder, Pain in the Side, Abscess in Liver; in Irish—*Duinte na n-ae*, closure of the liver; *Laideachadh*, excessive heat of the liver; *Seirglighe*, decaying liver. "Liver and spleen," a term employed in the early bills of mortality, is still partially in use in the country.

In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths, published in 1841, we read: "Diseases of the liver, chiefly of a chronic nature, are very rife in Ireland, particularly among the lower orders; and of this, the vast number of deaths from dropsy affords no bad criterion." To diseases of the liver were attributed 7,038 deaths in that Report. The returns under the same head, made to us in 1851, are somewhat less, being but 5,963—the ratio of sexes being 63·6 females to 100 males; of these 5,272 were extracted from the household schedules, showing, according to localities, 1,154 from the civic, and 4,118 from the rural districts. The hospitals afforded a return of 256, and the workhouses 435 of these deaths. The year 1850 presents, (see Table I. of the Summary of Ireland, Vol. II.) the greatest annual amount of deaths from this cause; and the proportion of deaths for the different seasons for the entire period is, according to Table III.—in spring, 1,764; in summer, 1,539; in autumn, 1,034; and in winter, 1,626. The number of deaths from diseases of the liver were only 1,085 up to 20 years of age; from 20 to 40 they were 1,232; from 40 to 60, 2,009; and over 60 as many as 1,579. The proportion of deaths entered under liver complaints, to the total deaths from all causes, was 1 in 228.

Peritonitis.

No. 51. Peritonitis:—synonymes—Inflammation of the Peritoneum, Inflammation of the Cavity of the Belly; in Irish—*Ainteas an sgamain*, heat of the caul.

The deaths from this cause returned upon the Census forms in 1841 amounted to 76; in the returns for 1851 they number 189, the sexes being 90 males and 99 females. The term peritonitis, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdominal cavity and its contents, not being one with which the public are acquainted, it will not be a matter of surprise that only 10 deaths attributed to this disease were returned upon the household forms. From the hospital forms were tabulated 118 deaths, and from those for workhouses 61. It is probable that many of these cases of peritonitis in females occurred after delivery. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, the deaths returned under this head are 1 in 7,201.

Inflammation of Bowels.

No. 52. Inflammation of Bowels.—*Enteritis:* synonymes—Inflammation of the Belly with Constipation, Enteric Disease; in Irish—*Ainteas na nimidhe*, heat of the bowels.

The return of deaths from this disease amounted in 1841 to 13,258; but in those for 1851 the deaths attributed to it number only 2,938, the sexes being in the proportion of 59·1 females to 100 males. It is difficult to account for

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the very great disparity between the returns of the former and the latter period, the more especially as the total deaths from diseases of the digestive organs exceed by some thousands the returns for 1841. The great increase under the head of colic, and the increase in "disease of intestines," with the super-addition of "disease of stomach," may assist to account for this disparity. Of the total 2,938 deaths from inflammation of the bowels, 2,536 were returned on "Form A"—viz., 622 from the civic, and 1,914 from the rural districts. 141 were received from hospitals, and 261 from workhouses. Of the total deaths from this cause, 239 occurred under 12 months of age. The other ages at which an increase of mortality from inflammation of the bowels seemed to take place were at 5 and under 10, when 208 were recorded; at 20 to 25, when 160 were returned; at 40 and under 45, when 179 deaths occurred; at from 50 to 60, when the number amounted to 383; and at 60 to 65, when 286 deaths were tabulated from the different forms. At from 70 to 75, 155 deaths from inflammation of the bowels were returned. Compared with the deaths from all causes, this affection is in the proportion of 1 to 463, and from all specified causes 1 in 417.

Inflammation of Bowels.

No. 53. Marasmus.—*Tabes mesenterica, Anemia, Atrophia, Tuberculosis mesenterica:* synonymes—Atrophy, Emaciation, Wasting away, Decline and Decay (infantile), general Cachectic and Tubercular diseases of early life, Infantile Consumption, Fairy Stricken, "Backgone," Struck, a Blast; in Irish—*Cnai* or *Cnaoidh*, wasting, with or without disease of the chest; *Cuirrethe* or *Millte*, fairy-stricken.

Marasmus.

In the Census Report for 1841 the name Marasmus was adopted as a generic term, under which to class all those various affections of infancy and early youth returned on the different Forms as "consumption (infantile), wasting, decay, decline, emaciation, general debility, and loss of strength." This arrangement became necessary from the multitude of deaths returned as consumption and decline under 1 year of age, and from 1 to 10. There can be little doubt that the great majority of cases of infantile deaths returned under the above popular headings were caused by scrofulous tubercular diseases, chiefly of the abdominal cavity, many of *tabes mesenterica*, and very many of *chronic peritonitis*, a disease of frequent and fatal occurrence in young children in this country. It is this affection which has given rise to the popular ideas respecting the "changeling," and in this country to the many superstitious notions entertained by the peasantry respecting their supposed "fairy-stricken" children;—so that year by year, up to the present day, we read accounts of deaths produced by cruel endeavours to cure children and young persons of such maladies, generally attempted by quacks and those termed "fairy men" or "fairy women."

Tumidity of the abdomen, and general emaciation, form, no doubt, the prominent symptoms of the maladies here specified, although there may have been many cases of disease of the lungs included in them, as well as all general tubercular diseases of early life. Adopting the same principle on the present occasion, as that observed in 1841, and registering the deaths returned to us under the same headings at from birth to 10 years of age, together with the deaths returned on medical authority, (as from hospitals and workhouses,) from this disease, at all ages, we find a remarkable similarity in the numbers for the two periods—those of 1841 and those of 1851. In the former they amounted to 68,650, the sexes being 94·5 males to 100 females; in the latter the deaths returned under this head number 68,056, the proportion of sexes being very nearly the same—viz., 95·7 males to 100 females. Of these deaths, 51,463 were returned upon the household schedule, "Form A," 17,067 from the civic, and 34,396 from the rural districts; upon the hospital forms were returned 193, and from those received from workhouses 16,400; but in this latter the proportion of sexes was slightly reversed, being 94 females to 100 males. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, those registered under the head of marasmus are 1 in 20.

On looking at the Table of Deaths by Years we find some very remarkable differences under this head, arising, in part, we think, from deficiency in the returns during the early years; thus up to the end of 1846, the number of deaths coming under this head was 22,578; but from the end of that year to the time the Census was taken in March, 1851, they were 45,478. Very great disparity is likewise shown by an examination of the return by seasons—viz., spring, 23,120; summer, 18,805; autumn, 8,473; and winter, 17,658. As might be expected from the foregoing observations, the great bulk of these deaths occurred at very

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

early ages: as many as 16,990 were of children under 12 months old; 34,035 from that age to the end of the fourth year; 14,248 at 5 and under 10; and 2,742 during the remaining years of life.

Disease of Stomach.

No. 54. Disease of Stomach.—*Gastritis, Gastrodynia, Gastralgia. Dyspepsia. Pyrosis:* synonymes—Pain in Stomach, Bilious Vomiting, Diseases of Spleen and Pancreas, Waterbrash, Cancer of Stomach; in Irish—*Teinneas Croidhe*, or *Muich-croide*, smothering about the heart (pit of stomach); *Galar an ghaile*, sickness of stomach.

The deaths returned under this head amount to 2,768—in the proportion of 72·2 females to 100 males. As this affection did not form part of the nosological arrangement for the Census Report of 1841, we have no means of instituting a comparison under this head. The family schedules afford a return of 2,068: of these, 268 were derived from the civic, and 1,800 from the rural districts; 137 deaths from disease of stomach were afforded by the hospital returns, and 563 from those of workhouses. The proportion of deaths from this disease to the total mortality was 1 in 492. Disease of stomach proved fatal at all ages, but more especially after 40 years of age.

Total Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

The total deaths from the class of diseases of the digestive organs give a return of 127,932 in the proportion of 88·3 females to 100 males; whereas by the records for 1841 the same class amounted to but 123,828. According to the present returns, the ratio of deaths entered in this class was, to all causes, 1 in 11; and to all specified causes, 1 in 9·6; but this ratio presents the following variety according to provinces:—in Connaught, 1 in 12; in Munster, 1 in 10·5; in Ulster, 1 in 8·8; and in Leinster, 1 in 8·3.*

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Stone.

No. 55. Stone.—*Calculus:* synonymes—Stone in the Bladder, Gravel; in Irish—*Cloch an leis*, or *an leasa*, stone in the bladder; *Cloch fuail*, the urine stone; *Cloch an n-arann*, the kidney stone.

Calculous affections of the kidneys or bladder are, as was stated in the Census Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, of much greater rarity in Ireland than in any other portion of the British islands; 58 deaths were said to have occurred from this cause for the previous ten years; but as 45 of these were returned on "Form A" from the rural districts, it was considered that they included many other cases of urinary disease, the persons who furnished the returns possessing but scanty means of forming an exact opinion upon the subject; the popular term for most urinary affections being "the gravel."

The number of deaths returned under this head for the partial decade ending in March, 1851, was only 35—all males; 13 were received upon the household schedules, 14 upon hospital forms, and 8 from those of workhouses. Of these deaths, 11 were said to have been of persons under 20 years of age, 9 between that age and 60, and 13 after that period of life; these latter, it is probable, included cases of enlarged prostate, and diseased bladder. So far as the returns show, the deaths from stone in Ireland, for the period over which this inquiry extends, are, in the proportion to the general mortality, 1 in 38,887.

Stricture.

No. 56. Stricture.—*Dysuria, Strictura:* synonymes—Stoppage of Water, Gravel; in Irish, *Fostadh fuail*, detention of the urine.

As might naturally be expected, deaths from this cause could only be received from the records of public hospitals. Under this head were returned in 1841, 28 deaths, 25 of which occurred in hospital; but on the present occasion we have to report on 54 fatal cases, 40 of which were returned on hospital forms—so that so far as these returns form a criterion, the disease may be said to have increased, if not in frequency, at least in fatality; 5 deaths from stricture were returned upon "Form A;" and 9 from workhouses. Although stricture may be seated in the female urethra, it does not lead to fatal consequences. Deaths from stricture were not returned under the age of 15. The proportion of deaths from this disease to the total mortality was 1 in 25,205.

* In the Census Report for 1841 disease of stomach was not introduced. In the Report upon the Status of Disease, published in 1854, the additional entries to the foregoing in this class, were piles, now included with disease of intestines, and dyspepsia, here added to disease of stomach.

No. 57. Extravasation of Urine:—synonymes—Ruptured Bladder or Perinæum, Extravasation from either Accident or Disease.

Extravasation of Urine.

Twenty-one deaths were attributed to this disease in the returns for 1841; in those for 1851, the number is but 19—viz., 17 males and 2 females. All these deaths occurred in hospitals. The proportion of deaths from this cause to the general mortality was 1 in 71,634.

Diabetes.

No. 58. Diabetes.—*Diabetes mellitus:* synonymes—The Wolf, a Wolf in the Stomach; in Irish, *Dortadh fuail*, immoderate spilling of the urine; *Lonnchraos*, a ravenous appetite. Allusion is made to this disease in Irish manuscripts, referring to times as early as the seventh century, (see Report on Tables of Deaths in Census of 1841).

In the returns for 1841, the deaths from diabetes were 118; we have now to report upon 158 deaths attributed to this cause, 124 males and 34 females; 107 of these were returned on "Form A," 17 from the civic and 90 from the rural districts; 28 upon the hospital forms, and 23 on those for the deaths in workhouses. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, those from diabetes have been, according to the returns, 1 in 8,614; these deaths were registered at all ages, from 5 to 85, but were most frequent after 25.

Disease of Bladder.

No. 59. Disease of Bladder.—*Cystitis; Catarrhus Vesicæ, Morbus Prostaticus:* synonymes—Inflammation of the Bladder (acute and chronic), Disease of the Prostate Gland, Hæmorrhage from the Bladder; in Irish, *Galar an leasa*, disease of bladder.

Under this head were returned in 1841, 56 deaths; for 1851, the deaths from the same affection amount to 161—viz., 137 males and 24 females; 18 of these were returned from the civic and rural districts, 74 from hospitals, and 69 from workhouses. One death attributed to this disease in a child under 12 months was returned upon "Form A," but the ages at which most of these deaths occurred were after 60. Compared with the mortality from all causes, the deaths from disease of bladder were in the proportion of 1 in 8,454.

Disease of Kidneys.

No. 60. Disease of Kidneys.—*Nephritis, morbus Renum, Hæmaturia, Nephria,* (Bright's disease): synonymes—Bloody Urine, Stone in the Kidney or Ureter, Chronic Disease of Kidney, Inflammation of Kidney, Granular Kidney, Non-secretion of Urine; in Irish, *Galar na n-arann*, disease of kidney; *Cloch na n-arann*, stone in the kidney.

Up to a recent date, the pathology of kidney disease was comparatively little known, and this may account for the circumstance, that the returns for 1841 afforded but 7 deaths from this cause, all of which were reported from hospitals. In the returns received in 1851, 246 deaths from kidney disease have been given—173 males and 73 females; 78 of these were derived from the household schedules, 87 from hospitals, and 81 from workhouses. The ages at which kidney disease is said to have proved fatal extend over every period of life, but most deaths from this cause were registered after 20. Many cases of kidney disease were no doubt registered under the head of dropsy. Compared with the deaths from all causes, the proportion of those attributed to this disease was 1 in 5,533.

Urinary Disease unspecified.

No. 61. Urinary Disease, Unspecified:—synonymes—Stoppage of Water; in Irish, *Cosg fuail*, checking of the urine.

The total number of deaths registered under the head of urinary disease in the tables published in 1841 amounted to 2,849, in those now presented they number 2,432, in the proportion of 10 females to 100 males; of these, 2,218 were received upon "Form A," the household schedule, 283 from the civic, and 1,935 from the rural districts; 82 were returned upon the hospital forms, and 132 upon those for the deaths in workhouses. The years 1847 and 1850 exhibited some increase in the number of deaths attributed to this cause, which, compared with the general summary for the period over which this inquiry extends is 1 in 559. As many as 123 instances of deaths from urinary disease under 12 months of age were returned upon the several forms; from that age to from 50 to 55, when 189 deaths were returned, no marked increase of deaths from these affections was noticeable, but after the latter age they largely increased, so that of the total number returned, 1,765 were 50 and upwards.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Total Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

The total number of deaths from diseases of the urinary organs extracted from the forms returned to us in March, 1851, was, 3,105, being 32 less than in 1841—the sexes upon the present occasion being in the proportion of 129 females to 100 males, thus showing, both as to numbers and proportion of sexes, a remarkable similarity in both periods. Compared with the total deaths from all causes, the deaths included in this class are 1 in 438, and compared with the specified causes, 1 in 395; but this varies in the provinces—as, 1 in 708 in Munster, 1 in 525 in Connaught, 1 in 301 in Leinster, and 1 in 271 in Ulster.

Diseases of the Generative Organs.

Diseases of the Generative Organs.

Childbed.

No. 62. Childbed.—*Partus, Hysteritis, Metria, Metritis, Phlegmasia dolens:* synonymes—Parturition, Labour, Lying-in or Puerperal Fever, Childbed Fever, Abortion, Flooding, Puerperal Convulsions, Ruptured Uterus; in Irish, *Bas ag breith chlainne* or *Bas do naoidhandachd*, death in childbed; *Naoindachd* or *Ceas naoidhean*, the debility of childbirth.

The deaths resulting from childbirth directly or indirectly, including flooding, inflammation of the womb, and puerperal fever, proved fatal, according to the returns made in 1841, to as many as 13,903 females; upon the recent inquiry, the returns of deaths resulting directly or indirectly from childbearing was only 8,648; of these, 8,131 were returned upon the household schedules, 1,397 from the civic and 6,734 from the rural districts; the hospital forms returned as many as 353, and 164 were received upon those descriptive of the deaths in workhouses.

The return of deaths by years exhibited a gradual increase, from 734 in 1842 to 1,010 in 1849, and 1,006 in 1850. The seasons exercised some influence upon this mortality, as shown by the following proportions,—spring, 2,527; summer, 2,213; autumn, 1,400; and winter, 2,508. The earliest age at which a death from childbearing was recorded was one under 15; from 30 to 35 as many as 2,383 deaths were numbered under this head, being more than one-fourth of the entire. The latest age at which a death in childbed occurred was 65; the circumstance of that case was specially inquired into, and the answers we received confirmed the original return; a similar case was recorded in 1841. Epidemics of puerperal fever have frequently appeared in Ireland, and proved particularly fatal in public institutions, as may be seen by the accompanying lists. Compared with the deaths from all causes, those from childbed are in the proportion of 1 in 157 :—

Puerperal Fever.

A.D. 1767. An epidemic of puerperal fever appeared for the first time in the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, Dublin. Puerperal fever in Normandy.

1774. Puerperal fever re-appeared epidemically in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital; of 280 women delivered during the months of March, April, and May, 13 died.

1787. Puerperal fever in Dublin.

1788. Puerperal fever for the fourth time in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

1803. Puerperal fever "was epidemic in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital in the years 1803, 1810, 1813, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1823, 1826, 1828."

1810. Puerperal fever again appeared in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital in a malignant form.

1812–13. Puerperal fever assumed an epidemic character, and prevailed A.D. 1812–13. to an unprecedented extent in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

1819. Puerperal fever in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, also very fatal in Paris and Vienna.

1825. Puerperal fever prevailed in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital to an unusual degree.

1826. Puerperal fever prevailed in November, in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital to an alarming extent.

In Birmingham it continued for several years at this time.

1834. Puerperal fever made great havoc in the hospital of the Rotundo, Dublin, from 1834 to 1840.

1836. Puerperal fever prevailed in the South Cumberland-street Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

1845. A short but fatal epidemic fever in the Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

Puerperal fever prevailed in the Paris hospitals, and also at Gratz.

Prolapsus Uteri.

No. 63. Prolapsus Uteri:—synonymes—"Disease between one and the ground," a Falling Down; in Irish, *Tuitim an mhaodoigh*, a falling of the womb, literally, falling of "the place of the child."

In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths for 1841, we find that 4 deaths from this cause were received; according to the returns for 1851, 11 fatal cases had occurred—viz., 1 in a rural district, 2 in hospitals, and 8 in workhouses. No death from this cause was returned under 30 years of age. The proportion of deaths from prolapsus uteri to the total deaths is 1 in 123,732.

No. 64. Ovarian Disease.—*Hydrops ovarii:* synonymes—Ovarian Dropsy, Encysted Dropsy, Ovarian Tumour.

Ovarian Disease.

In the Tables of Deaths published in 1841, 6 deaths are attributed to this disease; on the present occasion those returned under this head number 19; of these, 2 were returned from the civic and 2 from the rural districts; 11 were afforded by the returns from hospitals, and 4 by those from workhouses. Deaths from this cause are recorded at every age from 20 to 60, and 1 death was registered from ovarian disease at between 75 and 80. The proportion which the deaths from this cause exhibits, to the total mortality is 1 in 71,634.

Cancer Uteri.

No. 65. Cancer Uteri.—Synonymes—Cancer of the Womb, "Disease between one and the ground," Polypus, Uterine Disease.

In the Report on the Deaths returned in 1841, 49 deaths are stated to have occurred in the previous 10 years from cancer of the uterus; but in the returns received in March, 1851, 170 deaths from that disease were reported. Of this number, 36 were returned on the "Form A"—viz., 15 from the civic and 21 from the rural districts; the returns from hospitals amount to 49, and those from workhouses to 85. The year 1848 exhibited the largest annual number of deaths from this cause—viz., 32, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. Two deaths from this disease are recorded at between 15 and 20 years of age; the highest numbers were registered between 40 and 45, and from 60 to 65. Cancer uteri shows a proportion in comparison to the general mortality of 1 in 8,006.

Disease of Genital Organs.

No. 66. Disease of Genital Organs.—*Paremia, Menorrhagia Amenorrhœa Chlorosis, Hydrocele, Sarcocele, Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa:* synonymes—Mismenstruation, Immoderate Flow of Menses, Loss, Flooding, Wasting, Hæmorrhage from unimpregnated uterus, Green Sickness, Irregularities in Females, Whites, Disease of Testes, Water in Bag of Scrotum; in Irish, *Cosg na fola miosa*, checking of the monthly flow; *uisgeamhlacht na nuirgeadh*, wateriness of scrotum; *Dortadh sil*, spilling of seed.

The report for 1841 did not contain any entry analogous to the foregoing. The deaths returned under this head amounted in 1851 to 98—viz., 37 males and 61 females; of these, 14 were returned from the rural districts, 41 from hospitals, and 43 from workhouses. In proportion to the total deaths from all causes, those registered under this head were 1 in 13,888. Deaths from diseases of the genital organs were registered at extreme youth as well as at all ages, after 10 years, but were most numerous from 15 to 25.

Total from Diseases of the Generative Organs.

The total deaths attributed to diseases of the generative organs amounted to 8,946, of which number only 37 were males. Compared with the total deaths, this class is 1 in 152, and in proportion to the deaths from all specified causes, 1 in 137, varying in the provinces, from 1 in 153 in Munster, and 1 in 135 in both Leinster and Connaught, to 1 in 122 in Ulster. In the civic districts the proportion per cent. of deaths from this class of diseases, was 15·8—in the rural, 75·7—and in hospitals and workhouses taken together 8·5.

Diseases of the Locomotive Organs.

Diseases of the Locomotive Organs.

Rheumatism.

No. 67. Rheumatism.—*Rheumatismus, Arthritis, Lumbago, Sciatica:* synonymes—Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatic Pains, Cold Pains in the Bones; in Irish, *Scoilteach*, a splitting or disease of the bones; *Tinneas cnamh*, pains of the bones.

From the returns in 1841, the numbers registered under this head were 3,511; those upon which we have now to report amount to 6,064, the sexes being in the proportion of 78·4 females to 100 males; of these deaths, 562 were received from the civic and 4,557 from the rural districts, 177 from hospitals, and 768 from workhouses.

The year 1847 presented a sudden and remarkable increase in the number of deaths from this cause, as might naturally be expected from a disease so much influenced by vicissitudes of the weather. The seasons showed great variety in the proportion of deaths; for instance, in spring—deaths reputed to have occurred from rheumatism, amounted to 2,008; in summer, to 1,396; in autumn, to 843; and in winter, to 1,817. Deaths attributed to rheumatism in children under 5 years of age were registered under disease of bones and joints: after 5 years of age deaths from rheumatism occurred at all periods of life, but increased

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

considerably after 40, and were particularly frequent in persons aged from 60 to 65, and also at from 70 to 75 years of age. Compared with the general mortality, the deaths from rheumatism afford a proportion of 1 in 224.

Disease of Bones and Joints.

No. 68. Disease of Bones and Joints.—*Necrosis, Caries, Periostitis, synovitis :* synonymes—Ulceration of the Cartilages, White Swelling, Bones coming away, Rickets, Inflammation of Bursæ, White Evil, Bone Evil; in Irish—*Teannadh,* tension or non-expansion of the body (rickets).

Under this head were extracted, from the returns afforded by the Census of 1841, as many as 1,903 deaths. By the present inquiry we have received a return of 1,836, in the proportion of 58·1 females to 100 males; of these, 163 were afforded by the "A Form" from the civic, and 1,172 from the rural districts; 253 were returned upon the hospital forms, and 248 from workhouses. The proportion of deaths registered under this head to the total deaths from all causes is 1 in 741. At every age from birth to 90 years and upwards, deaths from this cause were returned; but from 10 to 25 was the age period when the greatest proportion was returned.

Hip Disease.

No. 69. Hip Disease.—*Morbus coxæ, Morbus coxæ senilis, Coxalagia :* synonymes—Psoas Abscess; in Irish—*Galar na leise,* disease of the hip.

Under this head were returned in 1841, 89 deaths; according to the present Census Returns this disease proved fatal in 390 cases—viz., 266 males, and 124 females; of these, 58 were returned from the civic, 133 from the rural districts, 75 from hospitals, and 124 from workhouses. The proportion of deaths from this cause to the total mortality is 1 in 3,490. Hip disease being an affection to which every period of life is liable, deaths were registered therefrom at all ages; but the numbers were proportionably greater from 10 to 25 years of age, as was also remarked in the Report for 1841.

Spine Disease.

No. 70. Spine Disease.—*Morbus vertebræ:* synonymes—Psoas and Lumbar Abscess, Diseased Spine, Caries of Vertebræ, Broken Back; in Irish—*Galar droma,* disease of the spine.

In the returns for 1841 we find 325 deaths tabulated under this head; in these for 1851 they amount to 800, the sexes being in the proportion of 62·6 females to 100 males; 429 were returned on "Form A,"—viz., 160 from the civic, and 269 from the rural districts. The hospital forms afforded a return of 123, and those from workhouses, 248. The proportion of deaths from spine disease, to the total from all causes, is 1 in 1,701. The latter years of the decade exhibited a considerable increase of deaths from this cause; but this, we think, may be attributed to the greater number of persons in workhouses, from where these returns were received, and also from the circumstance of a deficiency in the returns for the years prior to 1847, owing to the causes already specified in several portions of this report. Deaths from spinal disease were returned at all ages; but from 5 to 20 was the period of life which showed the greatest proportionate numbers.

Fracture.

No. 72. Fracture.—*Fractura:* synonymes—Fractures, simple or compound, of any of the Bones, except those of the head; in Irish—*Briseadh,* fracture; sprain.

As many as 938 deaths were attributed to this cause in the returns received in 1851, the sexes being in the proportion of 44·1 females to 100 males. According to the returns received in 1841, fracture caused death in 540 instances; in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths appended to the Census volume for that period, the deaths from "Fracture" were registered under the class of "Diseases of Uncertain Seat," as was also the following entry—"Dislocation," No. 73. These deaths do not include those from fracture of the cranium, which are registered under injuries of the head. Of the 938 cases upon which we have to report, 103 were returned upon the household forms of the civic, and 386 upon those of the rural districts; the hospital returns afforded 376 deaths from fracture, and those from the workhouses 73. The later years show a great increase of deaths from this cause, and which are probably attributable to the same cause as those to which we alluded in our description of the foregoing disease. The proportion of deaths from this cause to the total from all causes is 1 in 1,451. Deaths from fracture were registered at all ages; but the greatest proportionate number, at any five-year period, was from 60 to 65.

No. 73. Dislocation.—*Luxatio:* synonymes—Luxation, simple or compound, Out of Joint, Sprain; in Irish—*Cur as ionad*, dislocation, sprain. Dislocation.

In the Report for 1841 we find a return of 18 deaths from dislocation, which, we presume, were chiefly compound, all received from hospitals; and in the Returns for 1851, as many as 68 deaths were attributed to this cause—44 males and 24 females. 50 of these were returned upon the household schedules, but many of them may, we think, have been cases of secondary dislocation, consequent upon diseases of the joints; 15 cases were returned from hospitals, and 3 from workhouses. Deaths attributed to dislocation were recorded so early as the second year; and the entire number returned is in the ratio to the total deaths of 1 in 20,015.

No. 74. Amputation:—synonymes—Removal of a Limb; in Irish—*Timdibhe baill*, removal of a limb. Amputation.

In 59 instances, 48 males and 11 females, the assigned cause of death was amputation, the returns having been derived from the following localities:—the civic districts afforded 12, the rural 29, the hospitals and prisons 6, and the workhouses 12. In how many of these cases death was the result of the operation, or the disease for which amputation was performed, is a question we have no means of determining; but, according to the returns upon which we have to report, the ratio of deaths from this cause to the general mortality was 1 in 23,069.*

Total from Diseases of Locomotive Organs.

The total deaths from diseases of the locomotive organs returned to us as having occurred between the 6th of June, 1841, and the 30th of March, 1851, amount to 10,155, the sexes being in the proportion of 67·5 females to 100 males; and the ratio of this class to the total deaths is 1 in 134, and to the total specified causes, 1 in 121, presenting the following varieties according to provinces:—Connaught, 1 in 158; Munster, 1 in 139; Leinster, 1 in 117; and Ulster, 1 in 91.

Diseases of the Tegumentary System.

Diseases of the Tegumentary System

No. 75. Ulceration.—*Ulceratio, Phagedena, Lupus, Cancrum oris, Noli me tangere, Morula, Tinea capitis:* synonymes—Ulcers, Scorbutic Sores, Diseases of the Skin, The Running Evil, Button Scurvy, Scald Head; in Irish, *Lot* or *Cneadh*, a sore or wound; *Ruighteagh*, cancrum oris; *Cann carrach*, scald head; *Carradh*, the scald. Ulceration.

Under this head were entered in the Tables of Deaths for 1841, various forms of ulcers, both specific and non-specific, lupoid scorbutic, scrofulous, and syphylitic, &c., as well as sloughing and phagedenic sores, from a variety of causes; also the disease known as button scurvy, *Morula*, which was then said to be "frequently met with in Ireland—the hospitals of Dublin are seldom without a case of it;" but which has greatly decreased of late years. So also have those affections described in that report as "extensive ulcers, almost peculiar to this country, and some places in particular (as, for instance, Wicklow), appearing for the most part on the nates and thighs; of a phagedenic and reputedly scrofulous character, and said to resemble [the ulceration attended] Sibbens." Button scurvy formerly prevailed in parts of the west of Ireland to a great extent, and its similarity to the Oriental disease known as the "Aleppo button," was pointed out in 1830. See page 208 of the Table of Pestilences.

The number of deaths attributed to ulceration in 1841 was 3,399; the returns for 1851 afford us as many as 3,634 deaths from affections of the tegumentary system, which we have registered under this head, the sexes being in the proportion of 56·5 females to 100 males. Of these, 2,555 were received upon the household schedules—274 from the civic, and 2,281 from the rural districts. The hospital forms afforded a return of 166 deaths, and those from workhouses as many as 913; many deaths were returned from the latter institutions as attributable to scald head, upon which we have already remarked in Section V., page 404.

The later years of the decade exhibited a manifest increase of those deaths which we have registered under the head of ulceration. The ages at which most of these deaths occurred were:—under 12 months, 252 (arising, probably, from

* In the Census Report for 1841, there was no entry for deaths attributed to Amputation, or its effects; and, as stated in the text, fracture and dislocation were placed among the class of diseases of uncertain seat. In the Report upon the Status of Disease, published in 1854, permanent lameness is included among diseases of the locomotive organs.

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scrofulous diseases), and the periods, from 1 to 25, from 40 to 45, from 50 to 55, and between 60 and 65. The period from 70 to 75 was also large. The proportion of deaths from ulceration to the total mortality was 1 in 374.

Purpura and Scurvy.

No. 76. Purpura and Scurvy.—*Purpura hæmorrhagica, Scorbutus:* synonymes—The Purples, Blue Spots, Land Scurvy, Blood Scurvy, Black-leg; in Irish—*Galar breac*, the speckled disease.

As regards the recent outbreak of true scurvy, we have already mentioned it at considerable length in the introductory matter to 1845 (see page 249), as well as in the different entries given in the Table of Pestilences under the head of "Disease," for the years 1845, '46, '47, and '48. See also the remarks upon leprosy at page 419, of this section, and likewise the entry in the Table of Pestilences under A.D. 1822, from which it appears that scurvy, caused by deleterious food, prevailed then. In the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, we meet with the following remarks:—"Two descriptions of this disease [purpura] are known in this country—an acute and a chronic, with and without hæmorrhage, with and without febrile symptoms. The latter affection, in particular, was well known to the Irish from a very early period under the name of *Galar breac*, or the speckled disease [but which, in some districts, is more frequently applied to the effects of small-pox], and in English, 'the purples,' and 'blue spots.' Properly speaking, the purpura hæmorrhagica, attended with spongy livid and sometimes bleeding gums, would be more appositely placed under the head of scurvy, to which it appears to approach nearer than any other disease of this country. Hence some Irish writers have designated it 'purpura [scorbutic rash, or land scurvy].'—Wallace." Since these observations were published, however, the country has been visited with an epidemic of scurvy, which afforded the medical profession an opportunity of studying the disease, and confirming the opinion expressed above. In that report the 39 deaths, 31 of which occurred in hospitals, were recorded under purpura. In the Tables of Deaths for the present Census we have classed purpura and scurvy together, and entered the deaths attributed to both under the one head, they being, in reality, the same disease. The deaths from this cause returned to us for 1851 were but 167, although, as already stated, we have reason to think the mortality, either directly or indirectly, from the peculiar scorbutic affection of the period, must have been very much greater. The sexes were 93 males and 74 females. 39 deaths from this cause were returned on "Form A," viz., 15 from the civic and 24 from the rural districts: the hospital forms, however, afford a return of 80 deaths from scurvy. This disparity we attribute more to the circumstance of the disease having been at first recognized by medical men only. The returns from workhouses afforded but 48 deaths from scurvy, a number which, taking into consideration the state of the population in these institutions during the years of famine, as well as the comparatively large number of cases thereof in hospitals, lends great probability to the opinion already expressed, that this entry is defective—diarrhœa, dropsical effusions, and rheumatic pains, the more frequent, concluding, and ostensible symptoms of the disease, being those more likely to influence the entry of deaths in workhouse registries. Among the most manifest symptoms of the disease was œdema of the lower extremities, which gave rise to the popular term of "*Blackleg*," adopted by the people at the period. The terms, scurvy, a scurvy-humour, scorbutic affection, &c., have always been in common use among the people, although not applied to the peculiar disease of the blood known as true sea or land scurvy, but to a variety of cutaneous affections. The average annual number of deaths from "purpura and scurvy" for the four years ending with 1845 was 8; in 1846, 12 deaths were reported, and in 1847 the returns give as many as 38; but for the next three years the average was 26. The ages at which these deaths are recorded extend over the whole period of life up to 75, after which only 1 death was reported. According to the returns classified after the manner described in the foregoing pages, the proportion of deaths from this affection to the total from all causes, was 1 in 8,150.

Fistula.

No. 77. Fistula.—*Fistula in ano, Fistula in perineo, Vesico-vaginal fistula:* synonymes—A Running Sore; in Irish—*Feadan*, a tube or small stream; or *Linighan*, a running stream.

The deaths tabulated under this head in 1841, amounted to 64, of which number, 24 occurred in hospital. From the returns received in 1851 it appears that 71 persons died from this affection; and (as in the former cases) 24 of these deaths occurred in hospital; 22 were returned upon "Form A," and 25 on "Form E 3,"

for workhouses. The sexes were 59 males and 12 females; and the ratio of deaths from this cause to the total mortality was 1 in 19,170. Seventeen of these deaths occurred between 50 and 60 years of age. How many were caused by rectal, and how many by urethral fistulæ, we had no means of ascertaining.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

No. 78. Anthrax.—*Carbunculus:* synonymes—Carbuncle, a Boil, Biles, Furuncle; in Irish—*Meall*, a globular lump; *Adhbhar*, an abscess containing matter; *Fiolun*, a phlegmon (old term). Anthrax.

The deaths from anthrax returned to the Census Commissioners in 1841, amounted to 26; in those for 1851, to 90, viz., 61 males and 29 females; 48 of these were returned on "Form A;" 20 were deaths in hospitals, and 22 in workhouses. A great proportionate increase of deaths from anthrax occurred in the year 1850. This disease, together with the ordinary furuncle, or boil, would appear to partake of the nature of an epidemic at particular times, both ancient and modern, instances of which will be found in the Table of Pestilences. The five-year period at which most deaths from this cause were returned was from 60 to 65. The proportion of deaths from anthrax to the general mortality was 1 in 15,123.

No. 79. Lepra and other Skin Diseases.—*Lepriasis, Elephantiasis, Psoriasis:* synonymes—Leprosy, Scaly Eruptions, Tubercular Disease of Skin, all skin diseases likely to prove fatal; in Irish—*Luibhre*, leprosy. Lepra and other Skin Diseases.

Upon the true leprosy, as it existed in Ireland from the earliest period up to the year 1775, we have already reported at length at page 419; and both in the Table of Pestilences and in the volume upon the Status of Disease, have described the date, origin, and location of the various Leper-houses erected in Ireland for the cure or maintenance of persons affected with this malady. Deaths attributed to "Leprosy" have been supplied by the returns both of 1841 and 1851, and many upon the authority of the medical officers of public institutions. The deaths returned to us may be received as having occurred from severe and incurable skin disease, but we have no means of entering minutely into their characters; in many instances the workhouse returns attributed death to itch. The total deaths returned under this head in 1841 were but 17; while under the Census Commission for 1851, the deaths from skin diseases amounted to 450, in the proportion of 87·5 females to 100 males. Of these, 183 were returned on "Form A," 10 from the civic, and 173 from the rural districts. The hospital forms afford a return of 20 deaths from skin diseases, and those from workhouses as many as 247. It is possible that a more accurate return from these latter institutions would have greatly increased the number of deaths attributed to cutaneous affection. In proportion to the general mortality from all causes, deaths from skin disease were 1 in 3,025. The early years of life, from birth to 15, afford by far the greater majority of these deaths.

Total Diseases of the Tegumentary System.

The total deaths from diseases of the tegumentary system, specified in the Tables of Deaths, Vol. II., part V., are 4,412, the sexes being in the proportion of 59 females to 100 males. In proportion to their respective populations, diseases of this class prevailed more in the rural than in the civic districts, the total for the latter being 319, and for the former 2,528. The hospital records have afforded 310 of these deaths, and those of workhouses 1,255. The ratio of deaths from the class of diseases of the tegumentary system is to the total mortality 1 in 308, and to all specified causes 1 in 278, but varying according to provinces, as 1 in 337 in Ulster; 1 in 301 in Leinster; 1 in 284 in Munster, and 1 in 197 in Connaught. The town of Galway, the cities of Kilkenny and Limerick, and the counties of Wexford and Longford, exhibited the greatest mortality from skin diseases in proportion to their respective populations.*

Diseases of Uncertain Seat.

Diseases of Uncertain Seat.

No. 80. Inflammation.—*Phlegmon:* synonymes—External Inflammations, Swelling, a Strain or Stress (all unspecified inflammations); in Irish—*Dearguidh*, redness; *Lasadh*, inflammation; *At*, a swelling of any kind. Inflammation.

* In the Report upon the Status of Disease the non-fatal diseases classed under this head were—Onychia and Paronychia, whitlow, a buston, or gathering—in Irish, *Cor-fe-iongain*, white under the nail; Chilblains; *Pernio*—in Irish, *Fuachtan*; Scald head, now included with ulceration and itch; *Porra*, dirty skin—in Irish, *Tochas*.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Inflammation.

We copy the following remarks upon inflammation from the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, as being equally applicable to the returns upon which it is our province to report:—"No term is in more general use, and none more vague and indefinite, in a statistical point of view, than this, which, from its being either the proximate or remote cause of death—the original or subsequent affection—in so many of the ills to which man is subject from the cradle to the grave, and also the process by which healing or repair takes place in living bodies, might be applied to at least one-half of the diseases specified in the Nosology. This definition must, therefore, in our present state of knowledge (and it is the case with nearly all other tables of death yet recorded), stand as a general term, in like manner with marasmus, or infantile convulsions, for all those deaths in which inflammation, either of external parts or of some of the internal organs or viscera, not specified under separate heads (as pneumonia or peritonitis), took place; but different from marasmus or convulsions, it was in all probability the *cause* of death, they being only the symptoms of disease." In that report the number returned as inflammation amounted to 15,263.

Under the head of "Inflammation unspecified," in the Table of Deaths compiled from the returns afforded by the present Census Inquiry, the deaths amount to only 9,967, the sexes being in the proportion of 70·1 females to 100 males. Of these, 9,758 were returned upon "Form A," viz., 2,631 from the civic, and 7,127 from the rural districts; 34 were received from hospitals, and 175 from workhouses. The first year of life showed, in comparison with all other ages, a greater proportion of deaths attributed to this cause. According to seasons, the number of deaths registered under inflammation was—in spring, 3,006; in summer, 2,519; in autumn, 1,568, and in winter, 2,874. The proportion of deaths from this cause was to the total mortality as 1 in 137.

Phlebitis.

No. 81. Phlebitis.—*Phlegmasia dolens:* synonymes—Swelled Leg, Inflammation of Veins.

Phlebitis is a disease, the symptoms of which are so little known to the community at large, as well as being an affection of such comparative rarity, that the returns respecting it on "Form A" must be rather below than above the truth. In the Death Tables published in the Census of 1841, we find but 9 deaths attributed to this cause; in those for 1851, the returns show a considerable increase, as the deaths attributed to phlebitis amount to 45—viz., 27 males and 18 females. Of these, 25 were received from the rural, and 3 from the civic districts; 15 from hospitals, and 2 from workhouses. In proportion to the total deaths from all causes, the returns for phlebitis are 1 in 30,246.

Mortification.

No. 82. Mortification.—*Sphacelus Gangræna senilis:* synonymes—Gangrene, Dry-rot, Sloughing, Hospital Gangrene, Potts Gangrene, Gangrene of the feet in fever; in Irish—*Morgadh*, mortification, or *Aingceas*, excessive inflammation.

As under the head of inflammation, so, with respect to mortification, we think the observations contained in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841 still so applicable that we quote them here:—"Without the particular seat of the affection being specified, this is likewise a term vague and indefinite in all bills of mortality; for although deaths by gangrene occur more frequently, from its attacking external parts rather than any of the internal organs, yet it has been in these, and in many similar returns of deaths, applied to affections of the cavities and internal parts. Thus, 'Inflammation of the Bowels' was, even in medical language, up to a very recent period, said to prove fatal when 'mortification set in;' and yet modern pathologists find that, in the great majority of such cases, no gangrene had occurred, but effusion of either lymph or serous fluid was the only morbid appearance discoverable upon dissection. Mortification is also erroneously applied by the country people to very many of the fatal terminations of infantile diseases. These are errors that must, however, exist until some proper registration of the deaths of this country is established, and even for some time after. . . . . Some years ago mortification was much more frequent in Ireland than at present [1841], as gangrene of the feet was a common occurrence in the country parts, from the effects of wet, poverty, and exposure, during the fevers to which the working classes have been so subject; and also, from the wet, cold, and hardships, attendant upon exposure on the decks of sailing packets;—the annual emigrants suffered severely from this cause." Many instances of dry gangrene of the feet, consequent on fever, occurred during the recent famine and pestilence; yet from the medical records of the periods it does not appear such cases were as frequent as in

former epidemics. The number of deaths returned under this head in 1841 was 5,810, and in 1851 only 3,901; the sexes being 75·6 females to 100 males. Of these, 3,381 were returned upon the household schedule; 402 from the civic, and 2,979 from the rural districts. The hospital forms gave a return of 172, and those from workhouses of 348 deaths from mortification. The year 1847 exhibited an undue proportion of deaths from this cause; and the seasons showed the following variation of mortality from this affection:—in spring, the deaths attributed to mortification numbered 1,203; in summer, 1,040; in autumn, 557; and in winter, 1,101. Deaths from mortification were registered at all ages, but chiefly at the early periods of life, the proportion being 2,470 under 20, and 1,385 beyond that age. Even under 12 months of age as many as 671 deaths from mortification have been returned. The proportion of deaths registered under this head to the total deaths from all causes was 1 in 349.

Mortification.

No. 83. Wounds:—synonymes—Stabs, Gunshots, Contusions, Lacerations, Hurts; in Irish—*Lot* or *Cneadh* (see ulcer), applied equally to fresh wounds as to sores.

Wounds.

According to the Census returns, deaths from this cause have greatly increased since 1841, when the numbers returned under this head were but 195; we have now to report on 721 deaths from wounds, the great disparity of the sexes being shown by the proportion of 23·7 females to 100 males. Of these deaths, 268 were received upon "Form A"—66 from the civic, and 202 from the rural districts; 370 were afforded by hospitals, and 83 by workhouses. The year 1847 exhibited a very remarkable increase of deaths from this cause, viz., 113, or 40 above the annual average for the entire period over which the inquiry extends. Deaths from wounds were registered during the first year of life, as well as throughout all subsequent periods. In proportion to the deaths from all causes, those from wounds were 1 in 1,888.

No. 84. Malignant Fungus.—*Fungus hæmatodes*, *Melanosis*: synonymes—Cancer of Youth; in Irish—*Aillsi*, the foul flesh disease.

Malignant Fungus.

Malignant diseases of a fungoid character, and all cases of cancer returned under 20 years of age, were registered under this head, as well in the Report for 1841 as on the present occasion. According to the former, 200 deaths from this cause were returned for the ten years ending the 6th of June in that year; the returns for 1851 amount to 307, in the proportion of 95·5 females to 100 males. From the household schedules, 208 cases of malignant disease were returned, and entered under this head, viz., 27 from the civic, and 181 from the rural districts; from the hospitals we received a return of 40 deaths from this cause, and from the workhouses 59. Up to 20 years of age the deaths tabulated under malignant fungus amounted to 273, and subsequent to that period 27. The ratio of deaths, attributed to this disease, to the total from all causes was 1 in 4,433.

No. 85. Scrofula.—*Struma*: synonymes—The Evil, King's Evil, The Running Evil, Running Sores, Felloon, Bone Evil, Glandular Disease, an Impostume; in Irish—*Easbaidh braghad*, deficiency in the neck; *Fiolun*, the treacherous disease; *Cneadh Cnaitheach*, the wasting ulcer; *Cuit-braghad*, cats in the neck.

Scrofula.

How far scrofula, in any of its numerous and protean shapes, influenced either directly or indirectly the 621,712 deaths from sporadic diseases, which are specified in our tables, is a question to which numbers cannot be applied, but to which the concurrent testimony of all medical authorities would assign a very large proportion. The numbers recorded under this head in 1841 were 3,149; according to the returns received in 1851, the deaths attributed to scrofula amounted to 6,774, the sexes being in the proportion of 69·1 females to 100 males. Of these deaths 3,621 were returned on "Form A"—436 from the civic, and 3,185 from the rural districts. The hospital registries supplied a return of 164, and those of workhouses, of 2,989 deaths from scrofulous diseases unspecified, *i.e.*, as regards the seat of the affection, or the mode of its development, whether in the form of tubercle in the internal organs, diseases of the bones and joints, ulceration or external glandular disease. The ratio which deaths from scrofula bear to the general mortality is 1 in 201. The mortality from this cause, according to seasons, was in spring, 2,205, in summer 1,811, in autumn 1,092, and in winter 1,666. Deaths from scrofula were returned at all ages, but chiefly under middle life.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Gout.

No. 86. Gout.—*Podagra:* synonymes—Flying Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gout in Stomach or Head; in Irish—*Guta*, gout; or *Galar na n-alt*, disease of the ankle joint.

The deaths attributed to gout amounted in the returns for 1841 to 360, and in those for 1851 to only 272, the sexes being 37 females and 235 males; 263 of these deaths occurred in the families of the civic and rural populations at their own homes, viz., 119 from the civic, and 144 from the rural districts; thus showing a greater proportion of this disease in towns than in country parts in proportion to their respective populations; only 7 cases occurred in hospital, and but 2 in workhouses. All these circumstances lead us to accredit the returns of the deaths attributed to this disease. The earliest age period at which these cases were returned was 15 and under 20; but the great majority of the deaths from gout occurred after 45 years of age, and the greatest number recorded for any five-year period was that between 60 and 65, when 58 deaths occurred. The ratio from this affection to the total deaths from all causes was 1 in 5,004.

Cancer.

No. 87. Cancer.—*Carcinoma; Scirrhus:* synonymes—Cutaneous Cancer, Chimney-Sweepers' Cancer, Soot Sore, all Cancers; in Irish—*Ailsi*, the foul flesh disease.

According to the returns in 1841, the deaths from cancer for the previous ten years amounted to 3,890; but it was then anticipated that when the workhouses were in full operation, and that the persons afflicted with cancerous diseases were afforded an asylum within their walls, the returns for that disease would be greatly increased. By the returns received in March, 1851, the number of deaths from cancer was 4,091, the sexes scarcely differing; of these, 580 were received upon the household schedules from the civic, and 2,832 on those for the rural districts; 169 were returned from the hospital registries, and 510 from those of workhouses. To the deaths from all causes, the ratio of cancer is, according to the returns afforded us, 1 in 333. The years 1849 and 1850 show a considerable increase in the deaths from this cause. As already stated under the head of Malignant Fungus, all the deaths returned as cancer before 20 years of age were tabulated under the former disease; from 20 to 50, 1,079 cases were recorded, the proportion of sexes being, up to that period of life, 56·8 males to 100 females; from 50 to 70, the deaths amounted to 2,006, the sexes being for that period 96·1 females to 100 males; from 70 to 90 years and upwards 977 deaths from cancer were returned, the female sex being still less frequently affected than during the previous period, in the proportion of 57·3 to 100 males.

Tumour.

No. 88. Tumour:—synonymes—Goitre, A Lump, applied to all morbid growths; in Irish—*Cnap*, a lump of any description; *Faithne*, a wart; *Neascoid Leanna fuair*, a cold, or uninflamed lump.

The deaths attributed to tumours of different kinds amounted in the returns for 1841 to 78; but in those collected in 1851, to 366, the sexes being in the proportion of 75·1 females to 100 males; 253 of these deaths were returned on "Form A" —21 from the civic, and 232 from the rural districts; 80 were supplied by the hospital registries, and 33 were returned on the workhouse forms. The ratio of deaths from tumours to the total deaths from all causes, was 1 in 3,719. Twenty-three deaths were returned as having occurred under 12 months of age—they were probably from scrofulous tumours, not of the class included within the heading of this disease; but in cases of this kind we had no option, it would have been impossible to inquire into the individual circumstances of even a small proportion of returns of this nature. Deaths from tumours were returned at every age up to 85.

Abscess.

No. 89. Abscess.—*Abscessus:* synonymes—Acute and Chronic abscess, a Gathering, a Boil, a Beeling, Whitlow, a Red swelling; in Irish—*Meall*, a lump; *Neascoid*, an abscess, a boil.

The deaths from abscess returned to the Census Commissioners in 1841 amounted to 606; we have now to report upon 2,102, returned in 1851, the sexes being 73·4 females to 100 males; 1,558 of these were received upon household schedules, viz., 262 from the civic, and 1,296 from the rural districts; the number received from hospitals was 177, and from workhouses 367. The ratio of deaths from this cause to the total mortality was 1 in 648. While the deaths from abscess are spread over every period of life, as many as 211 were returned under 12 months old.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.

No. 90. Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age:—synonymes—Atrophy, Wasting, Natural decay, Decay of nature, General debility, Age, Decline of life, Senility, Climactric disease, Wasting from privation, Weakness; in Irish—*Easlainte*, non-health; *Seandachd*, senility; *Crinè*, decayance; *Fuirfeacht*, dryness.

It was justly observed in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841, that "there is, perhaps, properly speaking, no precise time at which man in any country, or under any circumstances, can be said to die of *pure old age*, uninfluenced by disease; or, if such a period does exist, it has not yet been defined; or, if it ever shall be defined, the exceptions, to meet the circumstances of individual cases, must far exceed the rule . . . . Few of the present generation die of old age, in the fullest meaning of that term; and, says Mr. Farr, 'there is reason to believe that many of the diseases of the aged are not detected; and that the terms "old age," and "natural decay," are often incorrectly assigned as the cause of death.'" From the number of returns of deaths afforded by the Census forms for 1841, and also those for 1851, under some of the terms included within the list of headings to this cause, it became necessary either to make some arrangement of them, or to place the whole under "Causes not specified." That a large number of persons at all ages die of infirmity and debility, or what is popularly termed broken down health, without an accurate diagnosis having been made during life of the true cause of such, is what most medical men will acknowledge, and therefore it does not excite wonder that the non-medical, and, in many instances, the uneducated portion of the community, should afford returns of this nature. Moreover, the recent circumstances of the country, when destitution and pestilence prevailed to an unparalleled extent, must have produced a state of public health which, irrespective of deaths from absolute starvation, or epidemic disease, induced infirmity and debility to a very great extent. It, therefore, requires some explanation as to why the deaths registered under this head should be upon the former occasion as many as 206,511, and upon the latter only 133,923. Three causes assist to elucidate this disparity in the returns for the two periods. First, we have reason to think the forms have been filled with greater care, and, therefore, a greater number of diseases have been named by the people in 1851 than in 1841, when for the first time inquiries of this nature were instituted. Secondly, of the 283,765 persons who died in workhouses, only 18,887 were registered in the records of these institutions, under some of the heads included within the term "Infirmity, debility, and old age," because medical knowledge was at hand to name the specified cause of death in the other 205,972 instances; but had the entire 283,765 died at their own homes, it is more than probable, that had they been returned to us at all, a very much larger number would have been received under this heading. And, thirdly, from the circumstance so frequently referred to in this report, of the great social disturbances of the period, the returns are confessedly imperfect for the early years over which this inquiry extends.

The numbers tabulated under "Infirmity, debility, and old age," from the returns received in March, 1851, amount to 133,923, being 72,588 less than those entered under "Debility and old age" in the Report of the Census of 1841; the sexes of the persons recorded under this head are 97·7 females to 100 males. Of the entire number, 114,050 were received on "Form A"—15,887 from the civic, and 98,163 from the rural districts. The hospitals afforded a return of 986, and the workhouses as many as 18,887 deaths from this cause. Comparing one year with another, the deaths returned under this head for 1847 far outnumbered all others, being as many as 23,285. During the two following years (for which the returns were very similar), the mean was 17,938; in 1850 the number amounted to 15,676; and during the three months of 1851, as many as 5,770 came into the same category, several of the effects of the famine and the pestilence having continued through that year also. The seasons, as might be naturally expected, exercised considerable influence upon the mortality accruing out of this cause of death; thus, the numbers returned as having occurred during the seasons of spring amounted to 46,600; in summer to only 30,251; in autumn still less, viz., 17,981; but in the winter seasons the number again rose to 39,091. A few deaths from this cause, afforded chiefly on medical authority, were returned at the very early periods of life; but it is only after 50 years of age that any very manifest increase can be observed in the Table for Diseases and Ages; thus, the number of deaths entered under "Infirmity, debility, and old age," under the fiftieth year amounted to but 2,736, whereas, subsequent to that period, the

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

numbers recorded amount to 130,891, and the five-year period at which most deaths were returned, was from 60 to 65, when the deaths from this cause numbered 26,834. At 90 years and upwards, 8,660 deaths were recorded, viz., 4,244 males, and 4,416 females, being the greatest number of deaths for this age recorded in our tables; and which likewise serves to show the greater longevity of females than males. The proportion of deaths from this cause to the total mortality is 1 in 10, being the third most frequent cause of death, according to the returns upon which we are called upon to report.

Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.

Still-born.

No. 91. Still-born:—synonymes—Premature birth, Dead born; in Irish—*Leanabh marbh*, dead child; *Togluasacht*, abortion (old term).

Staticians are undecided as to whether still-born children should be included either among births or deaths. Except under a very searching inquiry the returns in either case are likely to be defective. There was no return of this kind in 1841. From the Census forms received in 1851, 3,516 deaths of still-born children were extracted—72·3 females to 100 males: the proportion of the sexes being the most valuable part of the information received; for, as a whole, the return must be very defective. From the "A Forms" as many as 1,091 still-born deaths were tabulated—viz., 334 from the civic, and 757 from the rural districts; 2,120 occurred in Lying-in Hospitals—68 females to 100 males—and are valuable, as showing the proportion of still-born to living children in a given number of births, the average being, as stated in the Report on these institutions, at page 384, 1 in 16·28. The workhouse forms afforded as many as 302 still-born births. These all concur in showing a greater number of male than female still births—the popular opinion in this country being in accordance therewith. The seasons seem to influence this item of mortality—thus, in spring the number of still births was 1,020; in winter, 898; in summer, 888, and in autumn, 710.

Total Diseases of Uncertain Seat.

The total deaths recorded in the class of "Diseases of uncertain seat" amounted to 165,985, the sexes being in the proportion of 92·3 females to 100 males; and the ratio of deaths being to the total mortality from all causes 1 in 8·2, and to all specified causes 1 in 7·4; but varying in the provinces, as—in Munster, 1 in 10·4; in Connaught, 1 in 10·1; in Leinster, 1 in 6; and in Ulster, 1 in 5·5.

Violent or Sudden Deaths.

Violent or Sudden Deaths.

The Report upon Coroners' Inquests, section VI., may, to a certain extent, be considered as the analysis of this class of deaths.

Burns and Scalds.

No. 92. Burns and Scalds.—*Ambustio:* synonymes—Effects of Fire or Boiling Fluids, Acids, &c.; in Irish, *Doigh*, or *Scoladh*, a burn or scald.

According to the tables published in 1841, the deaths returned under this head amounted to 4,349; in those for 1851 the deaths from this cause had increased to 6,990, the sexes being in the proportion of 90·6 males to 100 females; the same disproportion of sexes was also shown by the former returns, and was accounted for not only by the greater liability of females to the effects of fire or boiling fluids, and the greater combustibility of their dress, but to the increased mortality of that sex, owing to the constitutional shock being far greater in women than in men. Of the deaths returned in 1851, 6,155 were received on "Form A," 1,065 from the civic, and 5,090 from the rural districts; as many as 706 were returned upon the hospital registers, and 129 on those from workhouses. By some peculiar fatality, for which even speculation cannot assign a cause, we find that as the year 1847 afforded the greatest number of deaths from all causes, so it also afforded the largest number of fatal cases of burns and scalds of any year for the entire period; and this increase we find extends through the various classes of public institutions. The seasons exercised considerable influence on the mortality from these causes: thus during the cold months of winter, and when most fires are lighted, the deaths from burns and scalds amounted to 2,196; in spring they decreased a little, viz., to 2,031; in summer a still further diminution took place, 1,575; and in autumn the mortality from this cause fell to 1,188. As many as 4,154 deaths from burns and scalds occurred up to the fifth year of life; from five to ten, 1,734; and from ten to twenty only 382. After this period the deaths gradually decreased during the remaining terms of life. The ratio of deaths from this cause to the total from all causes was 1 in 195.

No. 93. Drowned.—*Submersio*; in Irish—*Badhadh*, drowning. Drowned.

The return of persons drowned given in the Census Report for 1841, amounted to 7,072; according to the forms received in 1851 the deaths from this cause amounted to but 5,882, the sexes being 31·6 females to 100 males; this disparity being caused by the greater liability of the male than the female sex to this casualty; 5,866 of these deaths were returned upon "Form A," and upon coroners' inquest returns, 1,490 from the civic, and 4,376 from the rural districts; only 9 deaths were returned upon the hospital forms, and 7 upon those for workhouses. The years 1849 and 1850 afforded the greatest number of these deaths. The summer season, as might naturally be expected from the numbers of persons bathing or boating, presented the greatest proportion of deaths from this cause, viz., 1,795, whilst winter was 1,465, spring, 1,422, and autumn but 1,200. Deaths from drowning were returned at all periods of life, but most frequently at from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, when 1,495 persons were drowned, 210 females, and 1,285 males. The ratio of deaths from drowning to the entire mortality was 1 in 231; and compared with the total deaths, those prevailed most in the counties of Donegal, Down, Sligo, and Dublin.

No. 94. Injuries of the Head:—synonymes—Concussion, Fracture, Effects of a Beating, Fall on the Head; in Irish—*Briscadh an chloiginn*, breaking of the skull. Injuries of the Head.

In the Census Tables for 1841, the deaths from this cause amounted to 358, and were placed among the class of Diseases of the Nervous System. According to the returns received in March, 1851, the deaths from injuries of the head amounted to 438, or 374 males and 64 females. Of these, 122 were returned by the families who filled the household schedules; 297 of these deaths occurred in hospitals, and 19 in the workhouses. The ratio from this cause to the total mortality was 1 in 3,107; and the period of life at which most deaths occurred was from 25 to 35.

No. 95. Intemperance.—*Alcoholismus*: synonymes—Drunkenness, Intoxication, Effects of Drink; in Irish—*Meisge*, a mixing or confusion of the brain. Intemperance.

In the observations upon the Tables of Deaths, published with the Report of the Census Commissioners in 1841, and written shortly after what was then denominated the "temperance movement" had commenced, will be found a lengthened dissertation upon the subject of intemperance, to which we would here refer the reader. According, to that report it appeared that as many as 1,239 persons had died either of the immediate or subsequent effects of intoxicating liquors during the ten years ending in June, 1841. It is pleasing to find that although the returns of crime still show a very large amount of drunkenness of late years, the good effects of the movement chiefly promoted by the Rev. Theobald Mathew have not altogether passed away, for the deaths from this cause, compared with those of the former period, have decreased more than one-third; being, according to the returns received in 1851, only 820. The sexes are 24·1 females to 100 males—a proportion of females much greater than those afforded by the former return. Of these deaths, 296 were returned from the civic, and 494 from the rural districts; 27 persons died in hospitals, and 3 in workhouses; coroners' inquests were held upon 782 deaths from this cause. In the year 1845 the return of deaths from intemperance was 89; the annual numbers for the three following years were considerably less, but in 1849 and 1850 they rose to 110 in the former, and to 120 in the latter. The deaths from this cause returned for the summer and autumn quarters amounted to 311, while for the winter and spring they were 509. As the great majority of deaths from intemperance were afforded by the returns of coroners' inquests, the ages at which they took place are defective; the ratio of deaths from intemperance to the total mortality was 1 in 1,660.

No. 96. Homicide:—synonymes—Murder, Infanticide, Manslaughter, Justifiable Homicide; in Irish—*Dun mharbhadh*, person-killing; *Dunorgain*, murder (old expression.) Homicide.

According to the medical report attached to the Census of 1841, we find that "under this term are included all those instances of death, which, whatever may be the moral or legal guilt attached to them, have been (unaccidentally) caused by the hand of man. Infanticide, murder, manslaughter, justifiable

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Homicide.

homicide, or persons killed by others in self-defence, are all summed here [1841] together in the General Table of Deaths, ... as in a medico-statistical point of view they may be all classed together, no matter what their crimes or how committed." The number afforded by that return amounted to 3,508. Adopting the arrangements made in 1841, we find that the deaths extracted from the returns of the Census taken in March, 1851, were little more than two-thirds of the former period, being for the entire country but 2,469, in the proportion of 48·5 females to 100 males. 640 of these deaths occurred in the civic, and 1,766 in the rural districts, upon which we have already reported in the section devoted to Coroners' Inquests; only 3 homicides were returned from the hospital registries, and none from workhouses. The years 1847 and 1848 show a manifest increase of this form of death. As the bulk of these deaths were afforded by the returns of coroners' inquests, no satisfactory evidence was afforded as to the ages at which they occurred. An examination of Table III. of the Summary of Ireland, Vol. II., shows that there is less disparity with respect to the variation of seasons in this than any other cause of death: summer exhibited the most, and autumn the least number of instances. The ratio of homicides to the total deaths from all causes was 1 in 565. Under this head were included in the general summaries, all those deaths embraced by Class I. of coroners' inquests as having been "caused by violence, neglect, evil intent or design," and consisting of murder, amounting to 498; infanticide, 340; desertion and exposure of infants, 508; manslaughter, 814; justifiable homicide, 36; deaths from injuries by lunatics, 10; unskilful medical treatment, 22; inoculation with small-pox, 9; rape, 1; poison, 28; and deaths of this class unspecified, 108; altogether amounting to 2,374, upon which we have already reported in Section VI., and from which can be learned the localities where these deaths principally occurred.

Starvation or Cold.

No. 97. Starvation or Cold:—synonymes—Want, Destitution, Cold and Exposure, Neglect, Want of Necessaries of Life; in Irish—*Gorta*, starvation.

Having already, in the introduction to the year 1845, at page 253, referred to the subject of deaths from starvation for the period over which this inquiry extends, it is unnecessary here to discuss the subject at any length. According to the returns extending over the ten years ending the 6th of June, 1841, the number of deaths said to have been caused by want, destitution, or absolute sudden starvation, was only 117; but when we consider the deaths registered under a like head in England, we are led to believe that that return was defective. The constabulary force, as at present constituted, had not come into existence until 1839, nor had the Poor Laws come into operation until 1840, and through these two, deaths from starvation would most likely be returned. The deaths attributed to starvation upon the forms received in 1851 amounted to 21,770, the sexes being in the proportion of 70·6 females to 100 males, and the total deaths from this cause being to the general mortality 1 in 63. Of these deaths 1,301 were said to have occurred in children under twelve months of age, and from that to the end of the fourth year, 5,029 were returned; after that period the ages when most deaths from starvation were returned were from five to fifteen, from fifty to fifty-five, and from sixty to sixty-five. In those cases which were recovered from immediate effects of starvation, a peculiar form of typhus broke out, which was generally fatal; and no care in the *administration of food* seemed to avert this calamity. As already stated at page 253, the spring and summer were the seasons when most deaths from starvation occurred, and the autumn least. During a famine period so long and so intense as that through which the country has recently passed—a visitation which was well described as a famine of the middle ages occurring in the nineteenth century—we do not think the number of fatal cases attributed to starvation is an exaggeration.

Executed.

No. 98. Executed.—Irish, *Crochadh* or *Riaghadh*, hanging.

During the ten years ending in June, 1841, 197 lives—188 males and 9 females—had been forfeited to the laws; but the second five years of that decade showed a great reduction in the annual average number of persons executed. From the 6th of June, 1841, to the end of 1850, 97 persons were executed, being 100 less than during the former decade; the sexes were 91 males and 6 females. In the year 1848 as many as 32 persons were executed, and 16 in 1849. Exclusive of those two years (the executions in which were the result of the memorable agrarian outrages of 1847 and 1848), the annual average was only 6. Five

males were executed under twenty years of age, 24 between twenty and twenty-five, 28 males and 1 female between twenty-five and thirty, and 16 males and 2 females from thirty to thirty-five; the remaining 19 persons executed were between that period and sixty years of age;—in two instances the age was not specified.

Executed.

The deaths in gaols, as given in the Tables, embrace those of persons executed. The following table shows the occupations of persons executed as well as the localities where such took place:—

Occupations.	Ages in Quinquennial Periods.																		Ages unspecified.		Total Males.	Total Females.	General Total.
	15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Carpenter,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Cooper,	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10
Farmer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Housekeeper,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	4	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	70	1	71
Labourer,	3	.	19	.	26	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Miller,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Servant,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Smith,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Soldier,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Surveyor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Unspecified,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	3
Total, M. and F.	5	.	24	.	28	1	16	2	6	.	6	.	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	2	91	6	97
General Total,	5		24		29		18		6		6		3		2		2		2		97		

Number, Locality, and Sexes, of the several Persons Executed in Ireland, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	1841.			1851.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Munster.						
Clare,	21	.	21	6	1	7
Cork City,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	5	1	6	2	.	2
Kerry,	3	.	3	.	.	.
Limerick City,	.	1	1	.	.	.
Limerick,	7	.	7	10	1	11
Tipperary, N. R.,	34	2	36	15	.	15
" S. R.,				16	.	16
Waterford City,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	8	.	8	2	.	2
Total of Munster,	78	4	82	51	2	53
Ulster.						
Antrim,	.	.	.	1	.	1
Armagh,	.	.	.	3	.	3
Belfast Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrickfergus,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	.	3	.	.	.
Donegal,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Down,	3	1	4	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	2	.	2
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	1	1	.	.	.
Tyrone,	2	.	2	.	.	.
Total of Ulster,	9	2	11	7	.	7

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	1841.			1851.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Leinster.						
Carlow,	4	1	5	1	.	1
Drogheda Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City,	1	1	2	.	.	.
Dublin,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Kildare,	5	.	5	.	.	.
Kilkenny City,	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	13	.	13	8	.	8
King's,	14	1	15	6	.	6
Longford,	2	.	2	2	.	2
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	7	.	7	.	.	.
Queen's,	17	.	17	2	1	3
Westmeath,	8	.	8	3	.	3
Wexford,	4	.	4	.	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Total of Leinster,	78	3	81	24	1	25
Connaught.						
Galway Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	9	.	9	1	.	1
Leitrim,	1	.	1	1	.	1
Mayo,	3	.	3	1	.	1
Roscommon,	7	.	7	6	3	9
Sligo,	3	.	3	.	.	.
Total of Connaught,	23	.	23	9	3	12
Ireland,	188	9	197	91	6	97

Poison, accidental.

No. 99. Poison, Accidental.—Irish, *Neimh*, poison.

The number of accidental poisonings returned to the Census Commissioners in 1841 was 139; but by the returns received in March, 1851, we find that this cause of death has considerably increased, amounting to 233, viz., 144 males and 89 females. This increase may, we think (as stated in our Report on Coroners' Inquests, at page 408), be in part attributable to the greater facility with which poisonous drugs can now be obtained. According to the returns for 1841 the total number of deaths caused by poison either administered with evil intent, employed by suicides, or taken accidentally, was 139, while in the returns for 1851 the same cause of death has increased to 233. Of those 233 fatal cases of accidental poisoning, 51 occurred in the civic and 166 in the rural districts; 10 were returned from hospitals and 6 from workhouses. The years 1847 and 1848 show a marked increase in this item of mortality, which is to the total deaths from all causes in the ratio of 1 in 5,841.

Deaths from this cause were returned at all ages, but most frequently between

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five and ten: a few instances of the deaths of more infants were recorded under the head of accidental poisoning from the administration of whiskey, a circumstance which was remarked upon in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841.

Suicide, Felo-de-se.

No. 100. Suicide :—synonymes—Felo-de-se, Self-murder, Self-destruction, Making Away with One's Self.

It would appear by a comparison of the returns afforded by the Census of 1841 and 1851 that self-destruction has increased in Ireland during the imperfect decade ending at the latter date; the return on the former period was 792 and on the latter, 869, the sexes being in the proportion of 47 females to 100 males. As inquests were held upon 841 of these deaths, and five additional were returned by the constabulary upon which inquests were not held, but the circumstances of which have been set forth in the table at page 178 of Vol. II., Part V., we were enabled to report upon the precise means of destruction employed by 694 of those, viz., 215 by hanging, 153 drowning, 149 stabbing and cutting, 69 by poison, 72 gun-shot wounds, 7 suffocation, and 29 by falls from heights. As already described in our Report on Coroners' Inquests, 250 of these deaths occurred in the civic and 556 in the rural districts; 61 were returned from the registers of hospitals and gaols, and 2 from those of workhouses. The year 1848 exhibited a very marked increase of suicides. From the circumstance of those deaths being principally derived from the returns of coroners' inquests, in which the ages are deficient, we have no observations to offer upon that part of the subject. Suicides were most frequently committed in summer, and least in winter. The mean of the four seasons being 217, summer was 264, and the three months of winter, viz., November, December, and January, only 173. The ratio of suicides to all other causes of death was 1 in 1,566.

Lightning.

No. 101. Lightning.—Thunder stroke: in Irish—*Marbadh-le-Toirnig*, killed by hunder; *Marbadh-le-saighnen teintighe*, killed by a fiery arrow.

The deaths from lightning were 41—30 males and 11 females; 2 occurred in the civic, 38 in the rural districts, and 1 in a workhouse. As many as 13 of these occurred in the year 1842. Of the total, 3 occurred in spring, 24 in summer, 9 in autumn, and 5 in winter. See also Report on Coroners' Inquests, page 411. The ratio of deaths from lightning to the total mortality has been 1 in 33,196.

Accidental, unspecified.

No. 102. Accidental, unspecified :—synonymes—Killed—as by Machinery, Fall, Suffocation, Fire-arms, Smothered in Lime-kiln, Railway Accidents, Clifted (falling off cliff,) all Violent or Sudden Deaths not specified or included in the foregoing list; in Irish—*Bas toirmeasgach*, accidental death.

According to the Census Report for 1841, 27,032 were returned under this head, but by the present returns the number of unspecified causes in this class has been reduced to 10,208, in the proportion of 30·3 females to 100 males. The disparity presented by the returns of those two periods may, we think, in part be accounted for by the circumstance of greater accuracy having been observed in filling the forms for the latter period; of these deaths 9,963 were returned upon "Form A": 2,217 from the civic, and 7,746 from the rural districts; as many as 143 were returned from hospitals, and 102 from workhouses.

Accidental deaths occurred at all ages; and more frequently in summer and less so in autumn than during the other seasons. Compared with the total deaths from all causes those returned under this heading are 1 in 133.

Total Violent and Sudden Deaths.

The total violent and sudden deaths amount to 49,757, in the proportion of 56 females to 100 males, and of these 7,061 were returned from the civic, and 40,650 from the rural districts; 1,444 from hospitals, and 602 from workhouses. The year 1847 was more prolific than any other annual period in this cause of death, the numbers returned for it being 9,671, whereas in 1850 the returns afford but 5,687. This latter we attribute to the decreased population at that time.

According to seasons, the total deaths of this class were—in spring, 15,424; in summer, 15,230; in autumn, 6,862; and in winter, 12,241. The periods of life at which accidental deaths have most frequently occurred have been given in the foregoing enumeration. Compared with the general mortality the deaths from this class were 1 in 27, and to the specified causes the ratio was 1 in 25, but averaging in the provinces, from 1 in 38 in Leinster, and 1 in 29 in Ulster, to 1 in 24 in Munster, and 1 in 14 in Connaught.

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No. 103. Causes not specified amounted to 135,781, in the proportion of 85·2 females to 100 males: while the deaths returned under this head in 1841 were but 89,720; 11,422 of these deaths were returned on "Form A." from the civic districts, and 62,835 from the rural, being 6,208 less than was received from similar localities in the previous inquiry. From the hospitals and gaols, &c., the return of deaths in which the cause was unspecified amounted in 1841 to 9,255, but according to the returns received in 1851 this item was only 2,618; so that we have still to look for the locality from which this great increase was obtained, and this, upon examination, we find to be the workhouses and workhouse hospitals, from which it is to be regretted that a return of no less than 58,906 deaths were received of which no account of the cause of death could be obtained upon the most searching inquiry; and in the instances of 11,396 persons, neither diseases, sexes, nor ages could be obtained. In extenuation of this great deficiency in the records of these public institutions, it must be acknowledged that the circumstances of the period were such as to render an exact registration an act of great difficulty.

Causes not specified.

Total Deaths from all Causes.

In the Report on this subject in 1841 we read—"The total deaths from all sources for the entire kingdom registered from the Census Returns, and which purport to be the deaths of the families from whom these returns were received [together with those of hospitals, gaols, inquests in part, &c.] during the ten years ending the 6th of June, 1841, amount to 1,187,374, in the proportion of 91·24 females to 100 males. . . . . That these are not *all* the deaths that occurred in Ireland for ten years is manifest; such information, without a proper annual registration of the kingdom, it was not possible under the circumstances to obtain: and what portion of the total decennial mortality of the country they are, can only be supposed, for they differ in value, if not every year, at least during the first and second five-year periods." The population of Ireland at that period was 8,175,124.

Total Number and Sexes.

In March, 1851, when the population had decreased to 6,552,385, the deaths enumerated upon the different forms issued from the Census Office, as well as those sent out subsequent to that date, amounted to *one million three hundred and sixty-one thousand and fifty-one*, the sexes specified being 721,947 males and 627,708 females, or in the proportion of 86·95 females to 100 males; but in 11,396 instances of persons who died in workhouses, the sexes could not be ascertained. One period compared with another we find that more males died in the latter than in the former; and so also a greater proportionate number of the female sex existed in 1851 than in 1841. This relative proportion of the sexes presented some variation one year with another: thus in 1842 it was only 83 females to 100 males, while in 1850 the proportion was 90·7 females to 100 males. It also varied in particular localities: for example, in the civic districts the proportion of sexes was 90·41 females to 100 males, and in the rural, the females bear a proportion of only 84·24 to 100 males. Again, in the hospitals the sexes were 83·07 females to 100 males, but this proportion was, to a certain extent, influenced by the greater number of males than females treated in hospitals. Finally, in the workhouses the proportion of sexes presented a greater number of females than any other locality, being 93·5 to 100 males.

Of the total 1,361,051 deaths returned to us upon the several forms already specified, 990,354, viz., 217,535 from the civic, and 772,819 from the rural districts, were extracted from "Form A," including the deaths from returns of inquests, or the results of police inquiries, not returned on these household schedules, and upon which we have already reported in Section VI. The various hospital forms afforded a return of 86,932, while there died in workhouses 283,765 persons. With respect to years, an extraordinary disparity may be seen by examining Table I., page 663, Vol. II. During the four years and 208 days from the 6th of June, 1841, to the end of 1845, the deaths returned amounted to 318,093. They presented a gradual annual increase during the next five years and one quarter, viz., from the 1st of January, 1846, to the 30th of March, 1851, the number amounting to 1,031,627. The year in which the greatest mortality occurred was 1847, for which the number of deaths returned to us amounts to 249,335.

Total Ages.

Table II. of the Summary of Ireland affords a return of all these deaths by ages, as well as by sexes and diseases, the ages being presented in quinquennial

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periods, from 5 to 90 and upwards; but up to the end of the fourth year, the ages were registered in single years, viz., "*under* twelve months," "one year old and under two," and so on to the end of the fourth year.

Total Ages and Sexes.

Within the first year of life the number of deaths returned amounted to 142,803, or more than one-tenth of the whole. At this period, also, the sexes were 83·25 females to 100 males, thus confirming the law of the greater mortality of males than females during the very early period of life. The total deaths up to the end of the fourth year, or what may be expressed by the first five years of life, was 378,883, in the proportion of 90·88 females to 100 males, being more than one-fourth of the entire, the ages of which have been specified. In the third year the order of the sexes became reversed, the deaths returned to us being 47,969, in the proportion of 99·08 males to 100 females. This greater mortality of females than males during the third year of life has been so constant that it

Table showing, by Localities and Sexes, the Proportion per cent. of Deaths which occurred Males; and the Ages at which the Total Deaths

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	Ages.														
	Under 1 Year.			1 Year and under 5.			5 Years and under 10.			10 Years and under 20.			20 Years and under 30.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Carlow,	9·7	8·9	9·3	14·5	17·2	15·9	7·3	8·2	7·7	9·2	9·9	9·5	8·7	8·9	8·8
Drogheda,	16·7	14·7	15·8	24·7	26·5	25·5	10·4	11·6	10·9	7·8	9·6	8·6	7·2	5·9	6·7
Dublin City,	17·7	15·4	16·6	19·8	20·6	20·2	7·4	7·7	7·6	6·2	6·7	6·4	8·2	8·7	8·4
Dublin,	14·8	12·1	13·5	18·6	19·5	19·1	9·0	9·4	9·2	8·6	10·1	9·3	8·2	7·7	7·9
Kildare,	9·7	9·6	9·7	14·1	15·7	14·7	8·0	9·2	8·5	9·2	10·4	9·8	9·1	8·6	8·9
Kilkenny City,	13·3	12·7	13·2	18·7	22·2	20·3	10·7	11·8	11·2	10·9	10·7	10·8	9·1	9·2	9·0
Kilkenny,	10·9	9·1	10·1	15·2	16·6	15·8	7·5	8·4	7·9	8·3	10·0	9·1	8·8	8·1	8·5
King's,	9·9	9·4	9·7	14·2	16·7	15·4	9·3	10·3	9·7	11·0	12·3	11·6	9·0	8·4	8·7
Longford,	9·3	9·5	9·4	14·7	16·7	15·6	9·1	9·5	9·3	11·9	14·7	13·2	7·6	7·9	7·7
Louth,	11·2	10·4	10·8	16·9	17·9	17·4	7·8	8·6	8·2	9·3	10·3	9·8	7·6	7·2	7·4
Meath,	9·1	8·5	8·8	14·6	16·3	15·4	7·8	9·1	8·4	10·1	11·6	10·8	8·5	7·5	8·0
Queen's,	9·3	8·8	9·1	14·0	15·1	14·5	8·1	10·3	9·1	9·7	12·3	10·9	9·4	8·9	9·2
Westmeath,	9·9	9·7	9·8	14·8	15·7	15·2	8·8	9·4	9·1	10·9	11·6	11·2	8·3	7·8	8·1
Wexford,	11·8	10·1	11·0	15·7	15·3	15·6	8·1	8·7	8·4	8·5	9·8	9·1	8·7	7·7	8·2
Wicklow,	11·3	10·1	10·7	15·9	17·3	16·6	8·4	9·4	8·9	10·0	10·9	10·4	9·8	8·6	9·2
Total of Leinster,	12·2	11·2	11·7	16·4	17·7	17·0	8·2	8·9	8·5	8·9	10·1	9·5	8·5	8·2	8·4
Clare,	9·6	10·0	9·8	17·3	21·5	19·2	11·4	14·4	12·8	12·1	15·4	13·6	8·0	7·1	7·6
Cork City,	13·9	13·5	13·7	23·2	23·9	23·5	10·0	11·1	10·5	8·8	8·9	8·9	8·6	8·5	8·6
Cork, E. R.,	9·7	10·0	9·8	16·0	18·6	17·2	9·7	11·5	10·5	10·5	12·0	11·2	8·9	8·0	8·5
Cork, W. R.,	8·3	8·4	8·4	17·7	20·5	19·0	11·7	13·2	12·4	13·2	15·4	14·2	7·7	6·9	7·3
Kerry,	10·2	10·7	10·4	21·1	25·0	22·9	10·6	12·9	11·7	9·9	12·4	11·0	7·0	6·3	6·7
Limerick City,	12·9	12·3	12·6	21·2	23·1	22·1	11·2	11·3	11·3	10·6	10·7	10·6	7·8	8·0	7·9
Limerick,	11·2	10·9	11·1	16·9	19·9	18·2	8·6	10·2	9·3	9·3	12·0	10·5	8·5	7·6	8·1
Tipperary, N. R.,	9·9	10·1	10·0	17·0	18·4	17·6	10·4	12·0	11·2	12·2	13·8	12·9	7·6	7·7	7·7
Tipperary, S. R.,	10·9	10·2	10·6	16·9	18·5	17·7	8·8	10·6	9·6	10·4	11·9	11·1	7·7	7·5	7·6
Waterford City,	17·4	14·7	16·1	21·7	21·2	21·5	8·3	9·1	8·7	7·4	7·7	7·5	8·5	8·2	8·4
Waterford,	11·5	10·8	11·1	17·3	19·0	18·1	9·8	10·2	10·0	8·6	10·3	9·4	7·9	7·2	7·6
Total of Munster,	10·4	10·4	10·4	17·9	20·5	19·1	10·2	11·8	10·9	10·7	12·6	11·6	8·0	7·4	7·8
Antrim,	12·5	11·4	12·0	16·5	16·1	16·3	7·9	7·5	7·7	9·4	10·5	9·9	8·8	8·1	8·4
Armagh,	11·5	10·8	11·2	16·2	16·5	16·3	8·2	8·5	8·3	10·0	10·7	10·3	8·7	8·1	8·4
Belfast Town,	16·7	15·0	15·9	21·8	23·7	22·7	9·5	8·9	9·2	8·7	9·4	9·0	8·0	9·3	8·6
Carrickfergus,	12·4	9·5	11·2	18·5	19·4	18·9	5·4	7·2	8·2	8·4	8·8	8·6	10·2	10·8	10·5
Cavan,	9·8	9·4	9·6	17·0	18·3	17·6	9·5	10·5	10·0	10·4	12·3	11·3	7·4	7·0	7·2
Donegal,	10·3	9·9	10·4	18·7	19·5	19·1	7·7	8·0	7·8	8·9	10·1	9·5	8·3	7·2	7·8
Down,	11·7	10·3	11·1	14·4	14·4	14·4	6·8	6·9	6·8	8·8	9·8	9·3	9·8	9·5	9·7
Fermanagh,	10·2	9·3	9·8	15·3	16·0	15·6	8·4	9·0	8·7	11·6	12·8	12·2	8·7	8·3	8·5
Londonderry,	11·0	9·7	10·4	15·3	15·4	15·4	6·9	7·6	7·3	9·6	9·5	9·4	8·8	7·5	8·2
Monaghan,	9·0	8·8	8·9	14·6	15·3	14·9	8·3	8·7	8·5	10·8	10·9	10·8	8·0	7·2	7·7
Tyrone,	10·5	9·5	10·0	14·9	15·3	15·1	7·3	7·7	7·5	9·7	10·5	10·1	9·1	7·7	8·4
Total of Ulster,	11·4	10·4	10·9	16·4	16·9	16·6	7·9	8·2	8·0	9·7	10·5	10·1	8·6	8·1	8·4
Galway Town,	7·3	9·4	8·5	18·8	21·4	20·0	12·6	14·4	13·4	15·9	15·3	15·5	9·0	7·6	8·4
Galway,	9·1	9·8	9·4	16·2	19·6	17·8	10·6	11·9	11·2	14·0	14·9	14·4	7·6	7·5	7·6
Leitrim,	9·9	10·2	10·0	17·7	18·5	18·1	10·4	12·6	11·4	13·3	14·9	14·1	7·1	6·5	6·8
Mayo,	11·9	12·6	12·2	19·3	22·9	20·9	10·4	12·1	11·1	12·0	13·3	12·6	7·1	6·6	6·9
Roscommon,	10·7	10·9	10·8	19·3	22·1	20·6	9·7	11·5	10·5	10·9	12·2	11·5	7·7	6·9	7·3
Sligo,	11·7	11·5	11·6	18·3	21·8	19·9	9·3	10·6	9·9	10·4	11·6	11·0	8·6	8·0	8·3
Total of Connaught,	10·3	10·9	10·6	18·0	21·0	19·3	10·3	11·9	11·1	12·7	13·8	13·1	7·6	7·1	7·4
Total of Ireland,	11·1	10·6	10·9	17·2	19·0	18·0	9·2	10·2	9·7	10·3	11·6	10·9	8·2	7·7	8·0

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

may be assumed as a fixed law, for we find that it has held good, with very slight variations, throughout the different localities of the country, and for a period extending over twenty years:—for the same results were afforded by the Census Inquiry of 1841.

Total Ages and Sexes.

The next most fatal age was the first five-year period, included between the end of the fourth and the end of the ninth year, and specified in the Tables as "5 and under 10," when the number of deaths amounted to 126,605, the sexes being 96·80 females to 100 males.

After the quinquennial period before the commencement of the tenth year, the next most fatal age was from sixty to sixty-five, when 91,580 deaths were recorded, the sexes presenting the disproportion of 75·53 females to 100 males. When we advance to the later ages the proportion of the sexes becomes again altered, for between eighty and eighty-five—when 36,857 deaths were

at each age period; also the Proportionate Number of Deaths of Females to those of 100 will divide into equal numbers, or nearly so.

AGES.																	
30 Years and under 40.			40 Years and under 50.			50 Years and under 60.			60 Years and under 80.			80 Years and upwards.			No. of Deaths of Females to Deaths of 100 Males.	Ages at which the Deaths will divide into equal numbers, or nearly so.	Provinces, Counties, and Towns.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
7·1	7·5	7·3	8·3	7·5	7·9	10·6	8·7	9·7	19·3	17·5	18·4	5·3	5·7	5·5	90·2	28–29	Carlow.
5·7	6·8	6·2	6·9	7·6	7·2	8·4	5·7	7·2	10·0	9·6	9·8	2·2	2·0	2·1	81·6	8–9	Drogheda.
8·7	8·7	8·7	9·1	8·0	8·6	8·5	7·6	8·1	12·7	13·7	13·1	1·7	2·9	2·3	91.7	18–19	Dublin City.
6·4	7·3	6·8	7·1	7·4	7·3	8·5	7·6	8·0	14·7	14·0	14·4	4·1	4·9	4·5	94·0	18–19	Dublin.
6·5	6·9	6·7	8·4	7·0	7·7	10·2	8·3	9·3	19·7	18·1	19·0	5·1	6·2	5·7	84·7	27–28	Kildare.
6·8	7·0	6·9	7·9	7·0	7·5	8·3	6·9	7·7	12·5	10·0	11·3	1·8	2·5	2·1	85·6	14–15	Kilkenny City.
6·0	6·7	6·3	7·0	6·2	6·6	10·0	9·1	9·6	20·6	19·9	20·3	5·7	5·9	5·8	89·3	28–29	Kilkenny.
5·8	7·0	6·4	7·5	8·1	7·7	10·0	7·6	8·9	18·5	14·8	16·8	4·8	5·4	5·1	87·5	23–24	King's.
5·1	5·3	5·2	7·2	7·7	7·4	10·3	7·9	9·2	19·6	15·8	17·8	5·2	5·0	5·2	84·8	22–23	Longford.
5·2	6·3	5·7	6·9	7·5	7·2	9·0	8·4	8·7	20·3	17·9	19·2	5·8	5·5	5·6	88·0	24–25	Louth.
5·2	7·3	6·3	7·8	8·1	7·9	10·7	8·8	9·8	21·2	18·0	19·7	5·0	4·8	4·9	84·6	27–28	Meath.
6·6	7·1	6·8	8·5	7·5	8·0	10·4	8·5	9·5	18·9	16·5	17·8	5·1	5·0	5·1	87·5	26–27	Queen's.
4·9	6·4	5·6	7·3	7·9	7·6	10·2	9·5	9·8	19·5	16·4	18·1	5·4	5·6	5·5	86·4	25–26	Westmeath.
6·0	6·8	6·4	6·8	6·6	6·7	8·8	8·2	8·5	19·7	19·8	19·7	5·9	7·0	6·4	95·3	26–27	Wexford.
5·5	6·8	6·1	6·4	6·5	6·4	9·0	7·6	8·4	17·7	16·0	16·9	6·0	6·8	6·4	87·4	23–24	Wicklow.
6·5	7·2	6·8	7·7	7·4	7·6	9·5	8·1	8·8	17·6	16·3	17·0	4·5	4·9	4·7	89·2	23–24	Total of Leinster.
5·7	5·6	5·6	8·1	6·7	7·5	9·8	5·9	8·0	15·3	10·7	13·2	2·7	2·7	2·7	83·9	15–16	Clare.
7·7	7·7	7·8	8·2	7·4	7·8	7·7	7·0	7·3	10·4	9·6	10·0	1·5	2·4	1·9	89·6	12–13	Cork City.
6·7	6·6	6·7	8·0	7·0	7·6	9·6	7·3	8·5	17·5	15·0	16·3	3·4	4·0	3·7	85·6	21–22	Cork, E.R.
5·3	5·8	5·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	8·8	6·0	7·5	16·7	13·0	15·0	3·2	3·4	3·3	84·5	16–17	Cork, W.R.
4·9	5·4	5·1	7·5	6·6	7·1	9·4	5·9	7·8	16·4	11·7	14·3	3·0	3·1	3·0	81·3	13–14	Kerry.
6·7	7·1	6·9	7·6	7·8	7·7	8·3	6·6	7·5	12·0	10·6	11·3	1·7	2·5	2·1	90·9	13–14	Limerick City.
6·0	6·5	6·2	7·9	6·9	7·4	10·0	7·0	8·7	18·1	14·9	16·7	3·5	4·1	3·8	83·3	20–21	Limerick.
5·6	6·4	6·0	8·9	8·1	8·5	10·8	8·0	9·5	14·8	12·3	13·6	2·8	3·2	3·0	85·3	18–19	Tipperary, N.R.
6·1	6·6	6·3	8·4	7·3	7·9	9·6	7·5	8·6	17·9	15·9	17·0	3·3	4·0	3·6	85·4	21–22	Tipperary, S.R.
7·6	7·7	7·6	8·4	7·9	8·1	7·6	7·6	7·6	11·6	12·5	12·0	1·5	3·4	2·5	96·9	15–16	Waterford City.
5·6	6·2	5·9	7·7	7·2	7·5	9·1	7·2	8·2	18·0	16·3	17·2	4·5	5·6	5·0	86·7	21–22	Waterford.
6·0	6·3	6·1	8·0	7·2	7·6	9·5	6·8	8·3	16·2	13·4	14·9	3·1	3·6	3·3	85·2	17–18	Total of Munster.
5·2	6·8	6·0	6·4	6·5	6·5	7·2	6·5	6·9	19·0	19·0	19·0	7·1	7·6	7·3	92·7	24–25	Antrim.
5·6	6·8	6·2	7·3	7·0	7·2	8·5	7·6	8·1	17·6	17·3	17·5	6·4	6·7	6·5	89·5	23–24	Armagh.
7·7	8·4	8·0	8·6	7·4	8·1	7·5	6·0	6·8	9·9	9·5	9·7	1·6	2·4	2·0	90·7	12–13	Belfast Town.
7·1	6·3	6·7	9·6	5·0	7·6	7·5	7·0	7·2	14·7	18·1	16·2	6·2	7·9	6·9	79·9	24–25	Carrickfergus.
5·3	6·6	5·9	6·9	7·7	7·3	9·8	8·3	9·1	18·8	15·2	17·1	5·1	4·7	4·9	86·6	21–22	Cavan.
4·9	6·4	5·6	6·7	7·1	6·8	8·6	7·3	8·0	18·5	17·4	18·0	6·9	7·1	7·0	85·7	23–24	Donegal.
6·6	7·2	6·9	7·2	7·3	7·2	7·7	7·9	7·8	19·7	18·9	19·3	7·3	7·8	7·5	93·9	28–29	Down.
5·3	6·5	5·8	7·4	7·2	7·4	8·6	7·0	7·8	18·4	17·2	17·8	6·1	6·7	6·4	87·8	23–24	Fermanagh.
5·8	6·9	6·3	6·6	7·4	7·0	8·3	7·2	7·8	19·5	19·9	19·7	8·2	8·9	8·5	93·3	29–30	Londonderry.
5·4	6·7	6·0	7·3	7·5	7·3	9·0	8·8	8·9	21·3	19·7	20·6	6·3	6·4	6·4	87·1	28–29	Monaghan.
4·7	6·7	5·6	7·0	7·4	7·2	7·9	7·5	7·7	20·6	18·7	19·7	8·3	9·0	8·7	90·6	28–29	Tyrone.
5·6	6·9	6·2	7·1	7·2	7·2	8·3	7·4	7·9	18·5	17·5	18·0	6·5	6·9	6·7	89·9	24–25	Total of Ulster.
8·4	6·6	7·6	9·6	7·8	8·8	7·5	6·3	7·0	9·4	9·4	9·4	1·0	1·8	1·4	80·7	14–15	Galway Town.
5·3	6·2	5·7	8·4	7·5	8·0	10·1	7·3	8·8	15·9	12·5	14·3	2·8	2·8	2·8	83·8	17–18	Galway.
4·8	6·3	5·5	7·3	7·5	7·4	10·0	8·0	9·1	15·7	12·4	14·2	3·8	3·1	3·4	85·0	16–17	Leitrim.
4·7	5·4	5·0	7·2	7·0	7·1	9·4	6·6	8·2	15·3	11·1	13·4	2·7	2·4	2·6	80·1	13–14	Mayo.
5·3	6·4	5·9	7·6	7·3	7·5	10·0	7·5	8·8	15·5	12·4	14·1	3·3	2·8	3·0	86·1	16–17	Roscommon.
5·1	6·1	5·6	7·0	7·3	7·1	9·0	6·8	8·0	16·5	12·8	14·8	4·1	3·5	3·8	81·6	17–18	Sligo.
5·2	6·1	5·6	7·7	7·3	7·6	9·7	7·1	8·5	15·5	12·0	13·9	3·0	2·8	2·9	83·0	16–17	Total of Connaught.
5·9	6·7	6·2	7·7	7·3	7·5	9·2	7·4	8·4	17·0	14·9	16·0	4·2	4·6	4·4	86·9	20–21	Total of Ireland.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

Total Ages and Sexes.

returned—the sexes were in the proportion of 98·37 females to 100 males; and finally, in extreme old age, the number of female deaths exceed those of males, as in 11,241 deaths of persons aged ninety and upwards, the proportion of sexes was 100·98 females to 100 males, or an excess of nearly 1 per cent. Some remarkable instances of deaths at extreme ages were returned; thus, for example, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the South Riding of Tipperary, a return was received of the death of a male at the age of 130, and that of a female at 112. In these and similar cases of extreme longevity, when met with in the progress of the work, special inquiries were instituted through the police, and in all cases the original returns were confirmed.

The foregoing Table shows by localities, the centesimal proportion of deaths in each sex, and at each age period, as well as the proportion of female to male deaths, also the mean point, or average age at which death took place.

The Mean Period.

The mean period in this age table, *i.e.*, the point up to and beyond which a nearly equal number of deaths occurred, was, as near as can be ascertained from the mode of entry adopted, the middle of the twentieth year; by which we perceive that the average age or mean point at which death took place, has been exactly the same as that afforded by the returns of 1841, viz.:—"the twentieth year, or between it and the twenty-first."

Mortality by Ages and Localities.

From this table we also learn that under 1 year old the proportion of deaths did not exceed 10·9 per cent. of the total, except in the province of Leinster, where it was 11·7; but this proportion exhibited great variety, according to localities, from the comparatively rural districts of the counties of Carlow, Kildare, King's, Longford, Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, Cavan, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Galway, where it ranged from 8·4 to 9·8 per cent.—to the civic districts generally, but especially Dublin, Belfast, and Drogheda, where it averaged from 15·8 to 16·6 in a hundred. Galway town, however, presents a remarkable exception to the civic districts in this respect; for the mortality, according to our returns, was there for the first year of life but 8·5 per cent., or nearly as low as in the most healthy rural districts. From the completion of the first to the end of the fourth, or as it is usually termed, from 1 to 5 years of age, the proportion per cent. of deaths for the entire country was 18·0; but this also fluctuated considerably in different localities—from the counties of Down, Monaghan, Queen's, and Kildare, where it ranged from 14·4 to 14·9 in the hundred, to the civic districts of Galway town, where it was 20·0; to Dublin city, 20·2; Kilkenny city, 20·3; Waterford city, 21·5; Limerick city, 22·1; Belfast town, 22·7; Cork city, 23·5; and Drogheda town, where it amounted to 25·5 per cent. This last locality has long been noted for its unhealthiness, and formed the subject of remark in the Report upon the Tables of Deaths in 1841. The counties of Mayo, Roscommon and Kerry in particular furnish a high rate of mortality at this period of life, that for Kerry being 22·9 per hundred.

From the fifth to the end of the ninth year, both inclusive, the average per centage of deaths for the entire country was 9·7; but this also presents considerable varieties, even according to provinces—from 8·0 in Ulster, to 11·1 per cent. in Connaught. At this period of life the various influences of civic districts do not appear so prominently as during the two former periods, for although Drogheda, Kilkenny and Limerick were high, Dublin city was as low as 7·6 per cent.; on the other hand, Galway town, which presented so low a rate of mortality during the first year of life, now took the lead, and far exceeded all other localities in Ireland, being as high as 13·4: so also the county of Clare, and the West Riding of Cork, which had a very low rate of mortality for the first year of life, were now in excess. Thus we see how the balance is preserved in one locality compared with another.

Each remaining section of this table embraces a ten-year period: thus, from 10 to 20 years of age, the per centage of deaths is 10·9, or precisely that which occurred during the first year of life. The varieties of this number, according to localities, is—in Dublin city, 6·4; Waterford city, 7·5; Carrickfergus, 8·6; Drogheda, 8·6; Cork city, 8·9; and the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Louth, Wexford, Waterford, Antrim, Donegal, Down, and Londonderry, the average in which did not exceed 9·9. Those localities in excess above the mean, are the entire of Connaught, but more especially Galway town, which is as high as 15·5, and the counties of Galway and Leitrim; also the counties of Cork, Clare, and Longford, &c.

In the ten-year periods from 20 to 60 years of age, we find less variety accord-

ing to localities than in the period up to 20; but, as in the early ages greater variety existed in the per centage according to localities, so in the latter periods of life we observe a similar diversity. For the ten-year period marked "20 years and under 30," the per centage is 8·0, varying, however, from Drogheda town, 6·7; Kerry county, 6·7; Leitrim, 6·8; and Mayo, 6·9; to Carrickfergus, amounting to 10·5; Kilkenny city, 9·0; and the counties of Queen's, Wicklow and Down, in which latter it amounted to 9·7.

For "30 years and under 40" the general average was 6·2 per cent., varying by provinces from 5·6 in Connaught to 6·8 in Leinster. The counties which exhibited the least proportionate mortality at this age were Mayo, Kerry, Longford, Cork W.R., and Leitrim, which vary from 5·0 to 5·5 per cent.; and those localities in which the deaths much exceeded the average are Dublin city, 8·7; Belfast town, 8·0; Cork city, 7·8; Waterford city, 7·6; and Galway town, 7·6.

In the next division of this table, viz., "40 years and under 50," the average for the entire country was 7·5 per cent. This period of life shows the least variety by localities of any section in the table, the proportions for the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught being the same, viz., 7·6, while that of Ulster is 7·2. Galway town gives the greatest mortality in this section, namely, 8·8 per cent., and Dublin city affords a proportion of 8·6; the North Riding of Tipperary, 8·5; Waterford city, 8·1; Belfast town, 8·1; Galway and Queen's Counties, 8·0. The deaths in Wicklow county are as low as 6·4; Antrim, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Donegal range from 6·5 to 6·8.

From "50 years and under 60" the deaths afford a proportion of 8·4 per cent., but ranging from 6·8 in Belfast, and 6·9 in Antrim, to Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, Longford, Meath, Westmeath, Queen's, Tipperary North Riding, and Cavan and Leitrim, all of which are above 9 per cent.

As already stated, the period between 60 and 80 is liable to nearly as great variety according to localities, as that up to 20 years of age. Thus, although the average for the entire kingdom, is 16·0 in the hundred, it varies from 9·4 in Galway town, 9·7 in Belfast, and 9·8 in Drogheda,—to the counties of Monaghan and Kilkenny, both of which are above 20, and the counties of Louth, Meath, Wexford, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone, the averages of which are above 19·0 per cent.

While for the early year periods, the localities in which the greatest proportion of deaths occurred may be looked upon as comparatively unhealthy, so the greatest relative number of deaths in these advanced periods may be considered as indicative of healthfulness and longevity in those particular localities where they occur.

The average per centage of deaths at "80 years and upwards," is, according to the foregoing table, 4·4, but presenting still greater varieties by localities than even the former period. Among the proportionably few deaths at this advanced age we find Galway town so low as 1·4 in the hundred, Cork city, 1·9; Belfast, 2·0; Drogheda, 2·1; Dublin city, 2·3; Kilkenny city, 2·1; Limerick city, 2·1; Waterford city, 2·5; Galway county, 2·8; Clare, 2·7; Mayo, 2·6; and Kerry, 3·0; each of which localities presented a mortality either at the infantile or some of the early periods of life, sufficient to account for the comparatively few aged people remaining in these localities. On the other hand, the greatest per centage of deaths at this advanced period were returned from Ulster generally, but especially from the counties of Tyrone, Londonderry, Down, Antrim, and Donegal, the first of which affords as many deaths at "80 years and upwards" as 8·7 per cent., and the last, 7·0. The number of deaths per cent. according to provinces, at this age, presented the following remarkable disparities—in Ulster it was 6·7; in Leinster, 4·7; in Munster, 3·3; and in Connaught, only 2·9.

In the last figure-space in the foregoing table will be found what may be denominated the average age at which death occurred, or that at which the deaths will divide into equal numbers, or nearly so. This, as stated at page 474, was for the total deaths for the entire kingdom, of which the ages were specified, between 20 and 21, but varying in the provinces—as 24–25 in Ulster; 23–24 in Leinster; 17–18 in Munster; and 16–17 in Connaught; but still greater disparity will be found upon looking more minutely into the returns for particular localities.

According to the present returns, as well as upon all other occasions when investigations as to the sanitary condition of particular localities have been insti-

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

The Mean Period.

tuted, the town of Drogheda* has been found to present the lowest duration of life, or the earliest point in the applotment at which the deaths recorded divide into nearly equal portions. From the returns of 1841 we find this point to have been the end of the sixth year of life, but according to the present returns from the eighth to the ninth year. The locality at which this point is at the most advanced period of life, is the county and city of Londonderry, where it is from the twenty-ninth to the thirtieth year of age. But, exclusive of these marked extremes, the following may be taken as especially above and below the average:—The city of Cork, Belfast town, and Limerick city, and the counties of Kerry and Mayo, on the one hand, the highest of which did not exceed a point between 13 and 14; and on the other, the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Down, Monaghan, and Tyrone, at which the medium point was between 28 and 29 years of age.

In the last column but one in the table under description will be found the proportion of deaths in females to 100 males, being the result of the various calculations for sexes. For the entire kingdom the proportion of sexes is 86·9 females to 100 males, but varying from 79·9 in Carrickfergus to 95·3 in the county of Wexford, and 96·9 in Waterford city. An inspection of this table in detail will enable the statist to draw many deductions, and arrange several tables, but which are here unnecessary to remark upon at any greater length.

Summary of Seasons.

Table III. of the Summary of Ireland (Vol II., page 672) gives a return of deaths by Diseases and Seasons, from which we learn, that during the three months of spring the number of deaths recorded was 443,182, the sexes being 86·08 females to 100 males; in summer the numbers fell to 373,748, and the sexes were 86·63 females to 100 males; in autumn the numbers decreased still further, viz., to 192,005, or 251,177 less than the mortality of spring, the sexes being 88·08 females to 100 males. In winter, however, the mortality rose to nearly that in summer, being 340,785, and the sexes presented a proportion of 87·79 females to 100 males.

As we have considered in detail each disease and every class of disease, in the foregoing analysis of the Tables of Deaths, it is not here necessary to discuss this subject at greater length.

Table IV. of the Summary of Ireland, extending over pages 674, 675, and 676, of Vol. II., gives a return of all the deaths by years, ages, and seasons, as well as by civic and rural districts, and in public institutions. In this Table we have presented according to years and seasons, the infantile deaths by monthly periods; and from this we learn that of the total 142,803 deaths under one year of age, 48,569 (including the few still-born already alluded to at page 468), or about one-third of the entire, occurred during the first month. The numbers returned as having died during the third, sixth, and ninth months, greatly exceed the average monthly deaths from the second to the eleventh, inclusive. This we attribute in part to the greater liability of young children to particular diseases at these infantile epochs; but we also think it has been influenced by the usual form of expression employed when speaking of the ages of young children. One year with another, but little annual disparity of ages was observable from the general proportion of the country at large.

General Mortality.

In the absence of a general registration of births, and owing to the very remarkable circumstances of the country during a large portion of the period included in this inquiry, we are unable to afford, with any degree of certainty, the annual rates of mortality for this portion of the United Kingdom. The only means of approximation to this subject is that arrived at by the following calculation:—The absolute population enumerated on the 30th of March, 1851, was 6,552,385; to this add 46,261 deaths recorded for the three months in that year, and also 44,871 persons who emigrated; subtract from the total the estimated births of the previous three months, by which means we find that 6,589,940 persons should have been in Ireland upon the 1st of January in that year. Supposing, then, the annual increase on the latter number by the excess of births over deaths to be similar to that in England, we should have had

* The position and circumstances of Drogheda are such as, (without great efforts on the part of man), must conduce to this unhealthiness. Placed on the banks of a tidal river not sufficiently high to afford a sufficient supply of fresh water during the entire twenty-four hours; not near enough the coast to be favoured with the full effects of the sea breeze; and lying between hills that out-top its highest buildings, it is deprived of efficient ventilation upon the north and south. To this may be added the peculiar arrangements of its streets, inefficient sewerage, inadequate supply of fresh water, and an apparent neglect of public cleanliness. The circumstance of a railway, in spanning the Boyne, passing above the level of the principal part of the town of Drogheda, will give an idea of its low-lying situation.

6,656,076 at the end of the year; and as the deaths for the first three months of the year may be estimated at about one-third of the whole, the mortality for the entire year would be 138,783, or about 1 in 48. But this, after all, is only an approach to the truth, because we are unable to arrive at the proportion of the children returned as having died under three months old in the year 1851, who were also born in that year. We feel that any further attempt to elucidate this matter could only be considered in the light of a speculation.

Analysis of Tables of Deaths.

General Mortality.

Section VIII.—Special Sanitary Report upon the City of Dublin.

Special Sanitary Report on Dublin City.

In the Essay upon the Tables of Deaths appended to the volume published by the Census Commissioners of 1841, we find a "Report upon the Deaths, Occupations, and Diseases of the various districts and localities of the City of Dublin, arranged according to their apparently sanitary position, or the classes of the community by whom they are inhabited," and therewith was published a series of tables showing the amount and proportion of deaths, with the average age at which such occurred, together with the occupations of the persons whose decease was recorded, and the localities in which these deaths took place. That Report likewise afforded the records of the burials in the three great cemeteries in the vicinity of the city, and some of the graveyards within the Municipal Boundary, for two years prior to the 6th of June, 1841—giving a return of 13,516 deaths, which were arranged in weeks and by ages, in juxta-position with a meteorological table for the same period,—and to which we have already referred at page 37 of this Report. The city was divided into North and South, and the squares, streets, and wards classified according to an arrangement which was still further exemplified by the issue of a coloured map.

Division into Localities.

This report divides itself into two parts: the first is similar to that given in the volume for 1841; the second is a complete report upon all the Burials of Dublin, both within and without the Municipal Boundary, derived from the records of the cemeteries and graveyards.

In 1841 the localities of the Borough of Dublin, both of the north and south side, were divided into—

No. 1. *First Class Private Streets*—which included all the squares, principal private streets, and residences of the highest classes of society, and which were unoccupied by shops, and not places of public business,—but exclusive of the lanes, mews, passages, or minor streets thereunto adjoining. As, however, a large city like Dublin, extending its boundaries yearly, usually increases for a given time in a certain direction, alterations must occur in the number and character of its streets from decade to decade; and for a great number of years past the character of the streets upon the north side of the city, compared with the south, has altered considerably; and, therefore, the number of first class localities have decreased on the north, whilst upon the south side they have increased.

No. 2. *Second Class Private Streets*—are likewise inhabited by the upper ranks of society; but they are generally of an inferior description, both as respects locality and houses; many of them are also situated in less healthy situations than the first class, and some of them contain shops intermixed.

No. 3. *First Class Shop Streets*—among which will be found, in some instances, private residences, as in Sackville-street.

No. 4. *Second Class Shop Streets*—are inferior to the former, but generally in the vicinity, and often connected therewith.

No. 5. *Third Class Shop Streets*—are of a still lower character, and are generally inhabited by the lowest class of traders, huxters, and are also the residences of artizans.

No. 6. *Mixed Streets*—include small shops, and the private residences of the middling classes.

Districts.—It is stated in the Report for 1841:—"As, however, a large proportion of the working classes and the very poorest portion of the community inhabit the small streets, lanes, and alleys, which fill up the spaces between all these specified localities, and as several portions of the liberties of the city, although composed of large and open streets, are also inhabited by similar classes, it became necessary to include them in the returns under some general head, and the simplest division that offered was that of the present [1841] municipal

SPECIAL SANITARY REPORT ON DUBLIN CITY.

arrangement of Dublin into wards. Each district, therefore, includes all those parts not specified in the foregoing classification within the boundary of the ward."

Division into Localities.

The following list shows both the present and the former classification of streets on the north and on the south sides of the River Liffey. Those printed in italics have been introduced into their respective localities since the publication of the Report in 1841, and those marked thus * were not classed in 1841; some of them were not built at that time. A re-division of the City of Dublin into wards was made under the Act 12th and 13th Vic., cap. 85, in the year 1849, but the alterations thereby do not affect the purposes of this investigation.

1st Class Private Streets.		2nd Class Private Streets.		1st Class Shop Streets.	
South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.
Adelaide-road.	Cavendish-row.	Baggot-street Lower (part of).	*Belvedere-place.*	Baggot-street Lower (part of).	*Abbey-street Lower.*
* *Castle-yard, Upper and Lower.*	Denmark-street Great.	Brunswick-st. Great (part of).	Beresford ,,	Clare ,,	Bachelor's-walk.
* *Earlsfort-terrace.*	Eccles ,,	*Harcourt-place.*	Blackhall-street.	College-green.	Eden-quay.
Ely-place.	Gardiner's-place.	Harrington-street.	Blessington ,,	*College-street.*	Ormond ,, Lower.
Fitzwilliam-place, Sth.	Gardiner's-row.	Holles ,,	Buckingham ,, Up.	Dame ,,	Ormond ,, Upper.
Fitzwilliam-square	George's-street Great.	Merrion ,, Lr.	Charles ,, Gt.	Dawson ,,	Sackville-street Lr.
Fitzwilliam-street Lr.	Granby-row.	Molesworth ,,	Cumberland ,, Nth. Lower.	D'Olier ,,	Sackville ,, Up.
Fitzwilliam ,, Up.	Henrietta-street.	Mount ,, Lr.	Cumberland ,, Nth. Upper.	Essex-bridge.	
Harcourt ,,	Mountjoy-square.	Pembroke ,, Lr.	Dominick ,, Lr.	Foster-place.	
* *Harcourt-terrace.*	Rutland ,,	Peter-place.	*Fitzgibbon ,,*	Grafton-street.	
Hatch-street.	Temple-street Upper.	Warrington-place.	*Frederick ,,*	Leinster ,,	
Herbert-place.		Westland-row.	*Gardiner ,,*	Merrion-row.	
Herbert-street.		York-street.	*Gloucester ,, Up. and Lower.*	Nassau-street.	
Hume ,,			Grenville ,,	Parliament ,,	
* *Kildare-place.*			Hardwicke-place.	Westmoreland ,,	
Kildare-street.			Hardwicke-street.		
Leeson ,, Lr.			Margaret-place.		
Merrion-square.			Montpelier-hill.		
Merrion-street Upper.			Nelson-street.		
Mount ,, Cres.			Richmond-place.		
Mount ,, Upper.			Richmond-street.		
Pembroke ,, Upper.			Russell-place.		
Stephen's-green.			Russell-street.		
* *Trinity College.*			Rutland ,, Upper.		
* *Wilton-square and terrace.*			Sherrard ,, Lower.		
			Sherrard ,, Upper.		
			Synnott-place.		
			Talbot-street.		

2nd Class Shop Streets.		3rd Class Shop Streets.		Mixed Streets.	
South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.
Anglesea-street.	*Abbey-street Middle.*	Bride-street.	Barrack-street.	Bishop-street.	* *Bayview.*
Anne ,,	Abbey ,, Upper.	*Bridgefoot-street.*	Brunswick ,, North.	*Brunswick ,, Great (part of).*	* *Berkeley-street Lr.*
Aston's-quay.	Amiens ,,	*Cook ,,*	Church ,,	Camden ,, Lower.	* *Berkeley ,, Up.*
Aungier-street.	Arran-quay.	Cuffe ,,	Ellis's-quay.	Camden ,, Upper.	*Blackhall-place.*
Bridge ,, Lower.	Bolton-street.	*Fishamble ,,*	Hay-market.	* *Charlemont-mall.*	* *Brighton-cottages.*
Bridge ,, Upper.	Britain ,, Great.	Fleet ,,	King-street.	* *Charlemont-place.*	* *Charleville mall.*
Castle ,,	*Capel ,,*	Johnston's-place.	Moore ,,	Charlemont-street.	* *Cobourg-place.*
Christ Church-place.	Dorset ,, Lower.	Kevin-street, Cross.	North-wall.	* *Charlotte ,,*	Dominick-street Up.
Church-lane.	Dorset ,, Upper.	Kevin ,, Lower.	Pembroke-quay.	Cumberland ,, Sth.	* *Edward-terrace.*
Cork-hill.	* *Drumcondra-road (part of).*	Kevin ,, Upper.	Queen-street.	Denzille ,,	* *Flood's-buildings.*
Corn-market.	Earl-street.	King ,, South.	Smithfield.	Digges ,,	* *George's-place.*
Crampton-quay.	*Henry ,,*	Mercer ,,	Tighe-street.	Erne ,, Lr.	Granby-row Upper.
Duke-street.	*Inns-quay.*	*New-row West.*		Erne ,, Up.	* *Hackett's-buildings.*
Essex-quay.	Mary's-abbey.	Redmond's-hill.		Frederick ,,	Marlborough-street.
Eustace-street.	*Mary-street.*	Stephen-street Lower.		French ,,	Mecklenburgh ,, Up.
George's ,, Great.	Pill-lane.	Stephen ,, Upper.		Grand Canal ,,	*Mountjoy ,, Lr.*
Hawkins's ,,	Stafford-street.	Werburgh ,,		* *Grantham ,,*	*Mountjoy ,, Mid.*
High ,,		Wexford ,,		Grattan ,,	* *Newcomen-place.*
* *James's-gate.*		*Winetavern ,,*		* *Hamilton-row.*	* *Newcomen-terrace.*
James's-street.		Wood-quay.		* *Harcourt-road.*	* *North-strand.*
Merchants'-quay.				* *Heytesbury-street.*	* *Oriel-street Lower.*
* *Mount brown.*				* *Heytesbury-terrace.*	* *Oriel ,, Upper.*
Palace-street.				* *Lennox-street.*	* *Palmerston-place.*
St. Andrew ,,				Lincoln-place.	*Parkgate-street.*
Suffolk ,,				Peter-street.	* *Portland ,,*
Thomas ,,				*Pleasant ,,*	* *Preston ,,*
Trinity ,,				Queen's-square.	Rutland ,, Lr.
Wellington-quay.				Richmond-street.	* *Sackville-gardens.*
Wicklow-street.				Ship ,, Gt.	* *Seville-place.*
William ,,				* *Synge ,,*	*Summer-hill.*
				Usher's-island.	*Summer-hill Lower.*
				Usher's-quay.	* *Summer-hill-parade.*
				Wentworth-place.	* *Summer-street.*
					* *Waterloo-buildings.*
					* *Waterloo-terrace.*

Subject Proposed for Inquiry.

An inquiry into the sewerage, ventilation, elevation above the sea level, supply of water, and density of the population, with a description of the inhabitants and their dwellings, the number of people to a house, their character and mode of life, how many inhabited cellars and under-ground apartments, the description of trade or manufacture carried on in each of those localities, &c., would, when compared with the diseases which prevailed in those districts, especially those of an epidemic or contagious character, have greatly contributed to the value of this report, could sufficient time and means have been employed for its elucidation. We may, however, remark, that the Dublin Sanitary Association commenced the work of improvement in 1848, by directing public attention to those matters influencing public health; and during the last few years the Corporation have made great efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the city, upwards

of nine miles of sewerage of the most improved description having been completed since 1851; and the subject of the additional supply of water is at present under the consideration of that body.*

Special Sanitary Report on Dublin City.

From the "A Forms," the Hospital and Workhouse Schedules, and a portion of the Coroners' Inquests, &c., were tabulated as many as 73,982 deaths which occurred within the municipal borough of Dublin from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851. The diseases, ages, sexes, as well as the years and seasons in which they occurred, will be found in the four tables of deaths for the City of Dublin, from page 202 to 211 of Vol. II., and upon which, as a portion of the general mortality of Ireland, we have reported in the foregoing Analysis.

Present state of the City.

The Borough of Dublin proper, as specified by the General Municipal Act, may be defined as that portion of the city lying between the Grand and Royal Canals, which bound it upon the north, south, and east; upon the west, by a line drawn from Griffith Bridge, at the junction of the James's-street and Portobello branches of the Grand Canal to the Liffey at Island Bridge, and by the Conyngham and South Circular roads to Hoey's mill upon the Royal Canal, towards the north. Within this boundary we found a population of 258,369 persons at the time of taking the present Census.†

But as these deaths were not arranged either according to their peculiar localities nor by occupations, the three following tables have been drawn up from the same materials, and afford us the following results:—

* The management of the paving, lighting, scavenging, and sewerage of the city was vested in a Commission, called the Paving Board, which had also extensive powers for the suppression of nuisance, &c. By the act 12 and 13 Vic. cap. 97, passed in 1849, and which came into operation in 1851, entitled the Dublin Improvement Act, the powers of that body were transferred to the Corporation of the city. With that act were incorporated the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, passed in 1847 (10 and 11 Vic. cap. 34), and the Commissioners Clauses Act of 1847 (10 Vic. cap. 16), together with the Land Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845 (8 Vic. cap. 18), the Gas Works Act, and the Market and Fairs Clauses Act, &c., &c.

When delivered up to the Corporation the streets generally were said to be in a bad condition, the sewerage having been greatly neglected for some years previously, owing to the defective powers of the Paving Board. Since that period, besides the nine miles of new sewers which have been built, upwards of twenty miles of the old sewers have been cleansed, and other necessary repairs effected. The sewerage is still proceeding according to a systematic plan; but, although the principal main sewers have been completed, it is calculated that between twenty and thirty miles of new sewerage are still required to perfect the outfall from the city. Extensive improvements have also been made in the supply of water, by taking up the old main of insufficient size, and substituting a much larger, and also extending the supply to localities where it did not formerly exist. It is stated, that during the last five years, ten miles of pipe have been laid down for this purpose. The Corporation have also under consideration plans for supplying the city with water of a purer quality, and from a source which would give it at a higher pressure than that at present delivered.

As many as 2,205 cellars in the most miserable and unwholesome parts of the metropolis, and which were densely inhabited, have been shut up; and there are now 109 registered lodging-houses within the city, containing accomodation for 2,156 persons. The decrease of fever cases from these houses has been noted. The various slaughter-houses and knackers' yards are now under the surveillance of corporate officers. Upwards of 100 ruinous houses have been taken down. Cleanliness and the removal of nuisances are, however, still lamentably inefficient; and the Corporation have not yet supplied, nor has the public learned sufficiently to appreciate the benefits of public Urinaries and *Cabinets*.

The foregoing statement is abridged from the Reports made to the Corporation by Parke Neville, C.E., M.R.I.A., City Engineer. See also Report of the Transactions of the Dublin Sanitary Association, from 4th June, 1848, to 30th April, 1849.

† The general boundary of the municipal borough of Dublin, as defined by the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 108, is as follows:—From the intersection of Parkgate-street, with a road running along the Phœnix Park wall, until it meets the Circular-road, and along the Circular-road to the west end of the R.C. chapel of St. Peter; thence in a straight line to Hoey's mill, near Westmoreland-bridge over the Royal Canal; thence across the Canal to its northern bank; thence along the bank of the Canal to Jones's-bridge; thence along the road forming the continuation of Russell-street and Jones's-bridge to the Clonliffe-road; thence along the Clonliffe-road to the centre of Ballybough-bridge; thence along the centre of the river Tolka, to the centre of Annesley-bridge; thence south-east to a point distant 300 yards from the south-east corner of the wall extending from Annesley-bridge to the east wall, to the point where such line is intersected by a line drawn between two points, the one distant 300 yards eastward from the corner of the east wall, the other distant 300 yards eastward from the corner of the patent slip in the Ballast office yard; thence southward along the last-mentioned line to the mid-channel of the river Liffey; thence westward along the mid-channel of the river until the line is intersected by a line drawn from the centre of Ringsend-bridge; thence southerly to the centre of Ringsend-bridge; thence westward along the road to Dublin until it intersects Barrow-street; thence along Barrow-street to Grand Canal-street; thence westward, along Grand Canal-street to Macquay Bridge; thence, in a westwardly direction, along the southern bank of the Grand Canal to its intersection with the branch leading to the City Basin, near Griffith Bridge; thence westward, in a straight line, to the south-west angle of the Circular-road; thence along the said road, through Island Bridge, and over Sarah Bridge, across the Liffey, to Conyngham-road; and thence eastward, along that road and Parkgate-street to the point first described.

TABLE I.—RETURN of DEATHS for Dublin City, showing by Ages their Amount, Locality, and Proportion, and

AGES.		LOCALITIES.															
		STREETS.												DISTRICTS OF			
		1st Class Private.		2nd Class Private.		1st Class Shop.		2nd Class Shop.		3rd Class Shop.		Mixed.		Arran-quay.	Fitzwilliam.	Inns-quay.	Mansion-house.
		South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.	South.	North.				
AGES—YEARS.																	
Under 1 year,	M.	43	19	25	70	27	23	184	225	276	284	158	82	309	20	355	54
	F.	24	9	19	44	23	19	177	169	254	246	101	70	241	23	261	49
1 and under 5	M.	40	16	35	73	42	23	282	301	384	396	162	126	426	48	464	82
	F.	40	19	31	57	39	17	285	298	356	378	152	94	420	37	485	84
5 ,, 10	M.	17	8	10	27	12	10	118	88	105	140	62	37	190	13	153	24
	F.	20	2	12	30	16	11	80	101	136	116	69	38	156	6	145	34
10 ,, 15	M.	2	9	5	11	10	3	37	28	47	41	35	10	65	11	50	12
	F.	13	8	7	18	4	5	33	30	49	37	23	16	67	5	50	8
15 ,, 20	M.	14	3	10	18	5	8	35	33	44	36	20	21	45	4	45	7
	F.	13	7	6	22	10	2	47	32	45	39	37	18	55	9	54	11
20 ,, 25	M.	17	6	11	21	8	5	43	47	39	39	27	26	47	8	53	3
	F.	17	1	13	15	11	1	32	40	50	38	30	24	47	4	57	9
25 ,, 30	M.	9	5	11	26	6	1	39	48	44	44	32	20	61	3	55	5
	F.	12	8	11	28	8	4	42	46	44	42	34	21	46	3	53	
30 ,, 35	M.	17	5	13	17	8	7	44	54	44	61	25	28	85	5	71	8
	F.	19	7	13	19	14	2	51	50	50	66	33	24	72	11	56	6
35 ,, 40	M.	12	3	10	18	4	4	40	43	49	46	36	14	53	8	48	15
	F.	20	5	10	20	14	8	40	41	39	53	29	19	57	4	54	7
40 ,, 45	M.	11	2	13	17	3	2	46	44	56	62	26	21	80	11	93	12
	F.	15	5	5	15	6	2	41	36	39	32	33	20	58	5	54	13
45 ,, 50	M.	11	2	12	28	9	4	40	41	57	55	34	17	50	2	63	10
	F.	10	6	9	15	9	4	37	40	41	44	27	17	51	6	40	10
50 ,, 55	M.	16	2	15	25	13	5	58	55	61	73	45	26	79	12	88	10
	F.	14	9	9	26	6	5	52	46	48	59	34	29	46	3	56	11
55 ,, 60	M.	7	9	6	26	6	3	38	43	29	33	20	13	40	4	42	7
	F.	7	3	9	12	11	7	27	36	36	31	25	9	22	3	27	2
60 ,, 65	M.	21	10	9	30	12	1	42	60	53	60	46	21	84	7	84	16
	F.	24	7	16	24	16	5	36	56	50	55	32	20	57	4	53	9
65 ,, 70	M.	7	6	16	22	2	1	26	30	30	33	21	9	33	6	28	3
	F.	11	5	10	15	10	3	26	52	19	18	20	14	19	1	24	4
70 ,, 75	M.	25	9	4	24	7	3	37	41	23	34	26	12	38	2	46	2
	F.	20	4	15	17	11	5	42	55	31	30	27	12	47	4	33	9
75 ,, 80	M.	17	5	10	8	.	1	14	17	12	24	12	8	19	3	15	4
	F.	7	5	7	11	5	7	21	31	11	9	18	9	20	2	25	7
80 ,, 85	M.	6	2	9	5	5	1	5	12	13	14	5	9	18	2	9	2
	F.	16	10	5	16	3	1	11	32	19	13	11	18	16	4	19	4
85 ,, 90	M.	2	1	1	3	.	3	7	7	8	5	1	6	9	1	5	1
	F.	4	2	5	7	.	2	2	15	7	4	11	3	6	1	3	4
90 and upwards,	M.	2	2	.	3	1	.	9	6	.	5	3	1	4	.	6	1
	F.	4	1	3	4	.	.	3	15	4	3	9	6	7	1	4	1
Ages unspecified,	M.	6	3	1	2	.	2	.	1	1	6	2	1	3	.	5	.
	F.	8	.	3	6	2	1	12	3	2	4	3	1	.	1	16	.
Total,	M.	302	127	226	474	180	110	1,144	1,224	1,375	1,491	793	503	1,738	170	1,783	278
	F.	318	123	218	421	218	111	1,097	1,224	1,330	1,317	758	482	1,510	137	1,589	289
Total, Males and Females,		620	250	444	895	398	221	2,241	2,448	2,705	2,808	1,551	990	3,248	307	3,372	567
Population, 1851.	Males,	3,134	1,159	1,403	2,736	1,942	896	5,981	6,295	6,454	6,471	4,188	2,801	8,269	955	6,526	1,421
	Females,	5,098	1,891	2,338	4,749	2,672	1,237	6,721	7,783	7,922	6,667	5,953	3,794	9,989	1,065	7,138	1,760
	Males and Females,	8,232	3,050	3,741	7,485	4,614	2,133	12,702	14,078	13,476	13,138	10,141	6,595	18,258	2,020	13,664	3,181
Average Annual Mortality. Per cent.	Males,	0·96	1·10	1·61	1·73	0·93	1·23	1·91	1·94	2·13	2·30	1·39	1·81	2·10	1·78	2·73	1·96
	Females,	0·62	0·65	0·93	0·89	0·82	0·90	1·63	1·57	1·89	1·98	1·27	1·27	1·51	1·29	2·23	1·64
	Males and Females,	0·75	0·82	1·19	1·20	0·86	1·04	1·76	1·74	2·01	2·14	1·53	1·50	1·78	1·52	2·47	1·78
Average Annual Mortality. One in	Males,	103·8	91·3	62·1	57·7	107·9	81·5	52·3	51·4	46·9	43·4	52·8	55·1	47·6	56·2	36·6	51·1
	Females,	160·3	153·7	107·2	112·8	122·6	111·4	61·3	63·6	52·8	50·6	78·5	78·7	66·2	77·7	44·9	60·9
	Males and Females,	132·8	122·0	84·3	83·6	115·9	96·5	56·7	57·5	49·8	46·8	65·4	66·6	56·2	65·8	40·5	56·1
Ages at which the Deaths occurred most frequently.	Males,	30–35	25–30	30–35	25–30	10–15	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	5–10	10–15	10–15	5–10	10–15	5–10	5–10
	Females,	35–40	35–40	30–35	25–30	25–30	25–30	10–15	15–20	5–10	5–10	15–20	20–25	5–10	10–15	5–10	5–10
	Males and Females,	30–35	30–35	30–35	25–30	20–25	10–15	5–10	10–15	5–10	5–10	15–20	15–20	5–10	10–15	5–10	5–10

the average Age at which the Deaths occurred;—from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

Localities. Wards, (exclusive of the foregoing streets.)													Total.			Ages.	
Merchants'-quay.	Mountjoy.	North City.	North Dock.	Rotundo.	Royal Exchange.	South City.	South Dock.	Trinity.	Usher's-quay.	Wood-quay.	Locality not specified.	Hospitals and Workhouses.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		
491	132	148	206	60	126	128	164	306	315	377	.	1,948	6,550	.	11,804	M.	Under 1 Year.
373	118	127	172	56	119	94	128	247	266	317	.	1,488	.	5,254		F.	
716	204	257	254	104	235	162	212	339	446	602	.	843	7,324	.	14,340	M.	1 and under 5
696	193	244	261	100	210	165	204	354	474	553	.	760	.	7,016		F.	
261	77	63	84	25	66	56	85	126	185	199	.	499	2,750	.	5,372	M.	5 „ 10
250	71	76	77	35	72	57	76	122	147	182	.	485	.	2,622		F.	
92	30	28	24	10	18	15	29	41	72	38	.	348	1,121	.	2,190	M.	10 „ 15
75	23	19	20	15	16	10	22	46	77	59	.	314	.	1,069		F.	
69	25	14	36	5	16	9	21	41	47	43	.	490	1,164	.	2,390	M.	15 „ 20
69	18	19	26	14	16	22	27	28	41	65	.	474	.	1,226		F.	
70	28	23	26	12	21	15	26	35	52	67	.	761	1,536	.	2,930	M.	20 „ 25
70	17	19	28	21	10	10	20	26	32	41	.	711	.	1,394		F.	
78	21	38	35	7	20	16	25	37	47	60	.	688	1,481	.	3,009	M.	25 „ 30
79	20	24	27	9	20	15	22	23	35	60	.	785	.	1,528		F.	
102	36	34	27	14	28	24	28	39	60	80	.	778	1,742	.	3,401	M.	30 „ 35
61	22	23	29	13	19	15	34	27	43	58	.	822	.	1,659		F.	
79	31	33	29	10	23	14	25	42	55	59	.	670	1,473	.	2,789	M.	35 „ 40
71	21	27	18	11	21	16	29	36	51	67	.	528	.	1,316		F.	
106	34	37	39	9	52	21	27	45	78	90	.	882	1,919	.	3,494	M.	40 „ 45
85	29	28	28	16	21	19	15	39	45	56	.	815	.	1,575		F.	
73	26	26	34	7	34	12	21	48	57	42	.	635	1,450	.	2,580	M.	45 „ 50
57	18	18	18	5	16	15	22	18	44	39	.	494	.	1,130		F.	
131	43	37	39	15	30	25	33	58	97	93	.	825	2,009	.	3,716	M.	50 „ 55
77	25	37	33	19	27	24	37	34	61	55	.	825	.	1,707		F.	
62	20	16	23	13	12	12	15	31	26	56	.	532	1,144	.	2,026	M.	55 „ 60
45	15	19	14	8	17	13	14	17	27	39	.	387	.	882		F.	
96	27	31	37	13	29	20	36	40	85	73	.	886	1,929	.	3,828	M.	60 „ 65
92	29	27	35	15	33	16	24	38	54	67	.	1,005	.	1,899		F.	
41	17	11	19	6	11	7	17	16	28	37	.	522	1,005	.	1,909	M.	65 „ 70
36	13	16	15	3	22	6	11	17	26	34	.	449	.	904		F.	
70	16	15	22	9	7	12	15	18	35	49	.	550	1,151	.	2,422	M.	70 „ 75
50	33	18	22	10	22	6	18	26	35	49	.	620	.	1,271		F.	
26	10	9	8	1	6	5	10	7	15	25	.	262	555	.	1,123	M.	75 „ 80
31	12	5	7	2	7	1	9	9	19	22	.	249	.	568		F.	
22	12	8	9	5	6	1	8	10	18	8	.	160	384	.	984	M.	80 „ 85
23	12	7	12	7	16	7	7	13	12	27	.	259	.	600		F.	
7	3	3	5	1	5	2	2	1	4	5	.	57	155	.	343	M.	85 „ 90
14	2	1	1	1	10	3	7	3	5	6	.	59	.	188		F.	
5	4	2	4	3	3	.	1	.	10	7	.	48	130	.	332	M.	90 and upwards.
6	4	3	5	3	5	1	7	6	3	14	.	80	.	202		F.	
7	2	.	3	.	2	2	.	1	2	.	195	1,377	1,624	.	3,000	M.	Ages unspecified.
13	4	1	4	4	9	3	6	3	.	4	221	1,042	.	1,376		F.	
2,606	798	838	963	329	750	558	809	1,331	1,734	2,010	195	13,761	33,596	.	.	M.	Total.
2,273	709	758	852	367	708	518	739	1,132	1,497	1,819	221	12,651	.	35,386	.	F.	
4,879	1,507	1,596	1,815	696	1,458	1,076	1,539	2,463	3,231	3,829	416	26,412	.	.	73,982	Total, Males and Females.	
10,512	3,646	3,462	6,107	1,675	2,735	2,574	5,620	5,473	8,540	8,206	.	.	119,181	.	.	Males.	Population, 1851.
11,877	4,400	4,153	5,678	2,007	3,399	2,771	4,168	6,098	9,260	9,500	.	.	.	139,188	.	Females.	
22,389	8,046	7,615	11,785	3,682	6,134	5,345	9,788	11,571	17,800	17,706	.	.	.	.	258,369	Males and Females.	
2·48	2·19	2·42	1·58	1·96	2·74	2·17	1·42	2·43	2·03	2·45	.	.	3·24	.	.	Males.	Average Annual Mortality. Per cent.
1·91	1·61	1·83	1·50	1·83	2·03	1·87	1·77	1·86	1·62	1·91	.	.	.	2·54	.	Females.	
2·18	1·87	2·10	1·54	1·89	2·38	2·01	1·57	2·13	1·82	2·16	.	.	.	.	2·86	Males and Females.	
40·3	45·7	41·3	63·4	50·9	36·5	46·1	70·2	41·1	49·3	40·8	.	.	30·9	.	.	Males.	Average Annual Mortality. One in
52·3	62·1	54·8	66·6	54·7	48·0	53·5	56·4	53·9	61·9	52·2	.	.	.	39·3	.	Females.	
45·9	53·4	47·7	64·9	52·9	42·1	49·7	63·6	47·0	55·1	46·2	.	.	.	.	34·9	Males and Females.	
5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	1-5	5-10	1-5	5-10	5-10	.	30-35	15-20	.	.	Males.	Ages at which the Deaths will divide into equal numbers or nearly so.
5-10	5-10	5-10	1-5	5-10	5-10	5-	5-10	1-5	5-10	5-10	.	30-35	.	15-20	.	Females.	
5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-10	1-5	5-10	1-5	5-10	5-10	.	30-35	.	.	15-20	Males and Females.	

Ages—Years.

TABLE II.—RETURN of DEATHS for Dublin City, showing by Localities t

	Localities.	Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.																	Spor								
																			Of the Brain and Ne								
		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.	Thrush.	Pemphigus.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Ague.	Cholera.	Influenza.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Hydrophobia.	Glanders and Farcy.	Total.	Hydrocephalus.	Inflammation of Brain.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Paralysis.	Lockjaw.	Epilepsy.		
	Streets.																										
1	First Class Private, South Side, { M.	3	6	3	6	1	.	.	3	1	.	6	2	19	3	.	.	.	53	24	3	9	3	3	.		
	{ F.	2	1	17	4	3	.	.	8	1	.	1	6	9	2	.	.	.	54	15	4	7	9	4	1		
2	First Class Private, North Side, { M.	3	1	6	1	2	.	.	2	1	.	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	25	13	7	3	2	3	.		
	{ F.	2	2	6	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	20	5	1	1	2	4	.		
3	Second Class Private, South Side, { M.	3	2	6	3	1	.	.	1	2	.	5	3	18	3	.	.	.	47	14	4	4	7	6	1		
	{ F.	.	3	12	4	2	.	.	4	2	.	12	5	8	3	.	.	.	55	9	2	5	4	5	.		
4	Second Class Private, North Side, { M.	3	6	22	21	4	.	.	4	7	.	14	9	33	1	.	.	.	124	21	9	12	14	12	.		
	{ F.	5	4	16	14	4	.	.	3	6	.	17	9	24	3	.	.	.	105	21	5	10	8	6	.		
5	First Class Shop, South Side, { M.	2	2	13	6	5	1	.	2	3	.	4	2	15	1	.	.	.	56	14	.	4	4	3	1		
	{ F.	4	3	16	5	4	.	.	1	1	.	11	4	7	.	.	.	.	56	14	2	5	2	6	.		
6	First Class Shop, North Side, { M.	1	1	12	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	22	9	1	1	5	6	.		
	{ F.	3	2	12	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	34	6	.	2	2	2	.		
7	Second Class Shop, South Side, { M.	31	27	60	40	18	1	1	15	19	.	53	27	70	5	.	.	.	367	80	9	22	60	13	.		
	{ F.	11	34	63	30	25	.	.	11	19	.	68	20	51	3	.	.	.	335	71	5	7	61	5	.		
8	Second Class Shop, North Side, { M.	27	42	78	39	25	2	.	12	13	.	46	15	65	5	.	.	.	369	86	4	18	86	9	3		
	{ F.	30	43	60	43	18	1	2	11	9	.	43	16	44	2	.	.	.	322	73	5	10	63	7	.		
9	Third Class Shop, South Side, { M.	33	35	80	45	30	2	1	16	23	2	53	18	86	2	.	.	.	426	111	11	18	116	11	1		
	{ F.	43	53	67	47	27	.	.	13	12	.	65	18	75	5	.	.	.	423	90	8	9	90	6	.		
10	Third Class Shop, North Side, { M.	68	51	80	40	27	.	1	13	18	.	46	38	92	2	.	.	.	481	75	9	24	151	11	1		
	{ F.	56	46	62	48	29	4	.	15	21	.	61	24	68	1	.	.	.	435	56	5	11	109	3	.		
11	Mixed, South Side, { M.	13	12	41	33	16	1	.	13	8	.	28	12	43	1	.	.	.	226	52	5	21	49	6	2		
	{ F.	15	13	51	27	12	.	.	7	9	.	34	11	39	5	.	.	.	223	40	4	7	41	6	.		
12	Mixed, North Side, { M.	8	17	29	25	7	.	.	5	6	.	19	9	38	2	.	.	.	165	37	4	9	27	5	1		
	{ F.	8	11	26	22	9	.	.	4	2	.	23	6	11	2	.	.	.	124	26	6	11	19	1	.		
	Districts, *exclusive of the above streets.*																										
13	Arran-quay Ward, { M.	55	77	86	66	45	2	1	25	21	.	97	27	161	8	.	.	.	671	89	10	13	143	9	2		
	{ F.	56	55	78	79	37	1	.	13	8	.	85	20	118	3	.	.	.	553	66	3	6	112	9	1		
14	Fitzwilliam Ward, { M.	3	6	8	11	4	.	.	1	2	.	6	3	8	1	.	.	.	53	10	.	3	9	2	.		
	{ F.	5	5	12	4	.	.	.	3	2	.	6	1	7	.	.	.	.	45	5	2	1	6	1	.		
15	Inns-quay Ward, { M.	59	48	73	74	43	1	2	24	20	.	84	27	122	6	.	.	.	583	80	8	17	169	16	.		
	{ F.	65	57	70	100	34	10	.	9	13	.	77	20	81	5	.	.	.	541	78	2	7	111	9	1		
16	Mansion House Ward { M.	15	12	23	6	7	.	.	3	3	.	9	2	22	.	.	.	.	102	24	5	2	27	4	.		
	{ F.	13	10	17	11	9	1	.	2	1	.	15	4	20	1	.	.	.	104	8	1	3	26	2	.		
17	Merchants'-quay Ward, { M.	100	98	102	67	70	1	.	24	36	.	125	44	166	5	.	.	.	358	119	11	30	229	10	5		
	{ F.	99	83	131	67	46	4	.	15	24	.	154	30	143	8	.	.	.	804	97	5	14	172	4	1		
18	Mountjoy Ward, { M.	24	10	56	25	20	.	1	11	11	.	44	13	50	1	.	.	.	266	56	3	13	66	5	2		
	{ F.	25	15	50	23	17	.	.	8	7	.	38	9	25	3	.	.	.	220	40	3	11	47	4	2		
19	North City Ward, { M.	22	26	38	41	17	.	.	8	4	.	37	25	35	6	.	.	.	259	52	4	11	76	6	2		
	{ F.	22	32	42	27	23	.	.	5	4	.	55	20	37	1	.	.	.	268	36	.	6	59	5	.		
20	North Dock Ward, { M.	38	30	67	37	23	.	.	11	6	.	31	34	42	2	.	.	.	321	51	3	10	93	10	2		
	{ F.	37	33	61	39	24	.	.	3	4	.	38	18	37	2	.	.	.	296	44	1	6	60	7	1		
21	Rotundo Ward, { M.	9	11	18	6	9	.	.	2	1	.	14	6	19	2	.	.	.	97	19	.	4	19	2	.		
	{ F.	13	12	31	12	7	.	.	5	.	.	23	5	13	1	.	.	.	122	18	.	2	30	1	.		
22	Royal Exchange Ward, { M.	21	28	43	37	15	.	.	6	2	.	26	11	26	4	.	.	.	219	61	11	8	54	8	1		
	{ F.	20	24	43	50	11	.	1	7	3	.	26	6	28	1	.	.	.	220	47	3	5	42	4	.		
23	South City Ward, { M.	14	21	30	23	14	3	.	5	4	.	30	9	24	2	.	.	.	179	45	5	5	53	1	.		
	{ F.	24	14	28	25	5	3	.	4	1	1	34	11	38	1	.	.	.	189	30	2	3	41	3	.		
24	South Dock Ward, { M.	21	29	51	30	29	1	.	3	7	.	49	9	28	2	.	.	.	259	55	4	8	65	13	.		
	{ F.	33	20	45	23	12	1	.	7	3	.	42	6	27	1	.	.	.	225	42	2	6	51	3	.		
25	Trinity Ward, { M.	63	49	71	56	42	2	.	11	17	.	66	18	71	.	.	.	.	466	90	9	12	126	7	2		
	{ F.	59	43	66	44	22	.	.	10	8	.	61	30	39	4	.	.	.	386	59	2	4	91	3	4		
26	Usher's-quay Ward, { M.	60	63	93	42	42	3	1	14	26	.	107	29	111	8	.	.	.	599	93	11	18	169	13	2		
	{ F.	51	88	69	63	45	1	1	12	18	.	106	29	101	1	.	.	.	585	53	3	2	106	3	1		
27	Wood-quay Ward, { M.	69	85	103	71	51	.	1	19	16	.	114	25	139	3	.	.	.	696	106	9	23	184	6	1		
	{ F.	58	58	110	74	43	1	.	11	12	.	109	30	125	3	.	.	.	634	83	6	11	172	8	2		
28	Locality not specified, { M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	{ F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
29	Hospitals and Work-houses, { M.	136	165	71	25	25	23	4	1,015	230	1	676	49	2,402	79	64	2	10	4,977	82	307	147	135	168	21		
	{ F.	122	146	45	32	15	25	6	856	353	1	849	87	2,416	62	92	.	1	5,108	64	202	89	151	118	7		
	Total Males, . .	904	966	1,368	877	592	43	13	1,273	508	3	1,792	470	3,937	155	64	2	10	12,971	1,568	466	469	2,146	373	50		
	Total Females, .	886	910	1,306	923	485	52	10	1,050	543	2	2,061	448	3,594	123	92	.	1	12,486	1,196	264	261	1,037	239	21		
	Total Males and Females,	1,790	1,876	2,674	1,800	1,077	95	23	2,323	1,051	5	3,853	918	7,531	278	156	2	11	25,457	2,764	730	730	3,883	612	71		

nt and Causes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

ES.

Total.	Of the Circulating Organs.						Of the Respiratory Organs.									Of the Digestive Organs.															
	Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Vomiting of Blood.	Spitting of Blood.	Hemorrhage General.	Total.	Cyanoche.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Bronchitis.	Consumption.	Asthma.	Water on the Chest.	Emphysema.	Empyema.	Chest Affection, unspecified.	Total.	Teething.	Jaundice.	Worms.	Colic.	Gastric Fever.	Dropsy.	Disease of Intestines.	Hernia.	Liver Complaint.	Peritonitis.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Marasmus.	Disease of Stomach.	Total.		
53	17	.	.	.	.	17	2	18	1	39	1	.	.	.	.	61	1	.	.	.	2	8	.	1	1	.	.	16	.	29	M.	1
41	12	.	.	.	2	14	2	15	2	62	1	.	.	.	.	82	1	.	1	.	3	15	.	.	1	.	1	15	.	37	F.	
28	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	1	.	1	1	5	.	.	5	.	.	5	1	19	M.	2
13	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	1	20	2	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	1	.	1	7	1	17	F.	
36	9	.	.	.	1	10	1	10	3	38	2	.	.	.	.	54	2	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	3	.	2	16	.	29	M.	3
25	8	.	.	.	1	9	.	9	.	41	2	.	.	.	.	52	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	2	.	1	10	.	20	F.	
69	26	.	.	.	1	27	2	21	1	60	6	.	.	.	.	90	2	1	1	1	1	12	.	1	2	.	6	35	.	62	M.	4
50	12	.	.	.	.	12	1	17	3	81	3	.	.	.	1	106	3	.	2	.	3	9	.	.	7	.	3	30	.	57	F.	
26	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	1	.	.	1	5	1	.	3	.	.	13	.	24	M.	5
31	5	.	.	.	1	6	1	11	1	41	4	.	.	.	.	58	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	1	.	1	12	.	21	F.	
23	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	14	.	19	M.	6
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	18	1	.	.	.	.	29	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	12	F.	
186	26	.	.	.	5	31	.	39	1	166	12	.	.	.	.	218	17	2	2	3	1	23	.	1	8	.	3	92	1	153	M.	7
152	18	.	.	.	1	19	1	14	.	196	8	.	.	.	.	219	11	.	1	4	2	26	.	.	6	.	8	107	.	165	F.	
211	39	.	.	.	2	41	4	56	.	178	16	.	.	.	.	254	14	2	1	.	4	24	1	2	8	.	7	93	.	156	M.	8
160	24	.	.	.	1	25	1	24	3	226	17	.	.	.	.	271	13	3	2	2	4	32	.	1	6	1	7	97	.	168	F.	
270	23	.	.	.	1	24	1	34	.	207	12	.	.	.	.	254	12	1	6	.	1	25	.	.	8	.	6	120	1	180	M.	9
204	13	.	.	.	.	13	.	35	.	218	9	.	.	.	.	262	14	.	3	2	2	32	.	.	4	.	7	146	.	210	F.	
273	30	.	.	.	2	32	.	32	1	216	12	.	.	.	.	261	15	1	3	3	2	34	.	.	7	.	5	151	.	221	M.	10
185	14	.	.	.	.	14	3	17	1	221	8	.	.	.	.	250	22	.	3	2	1	28	.	.	7	.	3	159	1	226	F.	
139	23	.	.	.	2	25	2	29	3	113	6	.	.	.	.	153	9	1	1	3	1	18	.	1	8	.	8	70	.	120	M.	11
100	22	.	.	.	.	22	.	19	1	128	4	.	.	.	.	152	2	1	1	.	2	20	.	1	6	.	7	71	.	111	F.	
83	24	.	.	.	3	27	3	14	.	69	6	.	.	.	.	92	8	3	.	1	2	6	.	.	1	.	2	32	.	55	M.	12
65	13	.	.	.	.	13	3	20	1	87	4	.	.	.	.	115	3	1	.	4	2	18	.	.	4	.	1	37	1	71	F.	
276	25	.	1	.	.	26	1	41	.	238	10	.	.	.	.	290	14	.	3	6	.	33	.	.	8	.	6	137	1	208	M.	13
201	19	.	.	.	.	19	.	36	1	265	13	.	.	.	.	315	13	1	7	1	.	22	.	.	7	.	5	143	.	199	F.	
24	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	1	32	2	.	.	.	.	38	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	15	2	23	M.	14
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	1	12	.	21	F.	
296	28	.	2	2	2	34	5	47	1	264	14	.	.	.	1	332	27	1	6	3	4	33	.	1	14	.	3	178	2	277	M.	15
210	13	.	.	.	.	13	2	29	1	252	13	.	.	.	.	297	29	2	8	1	1	31	.	.	7	.	7	190	1	277	F.	
63	13	.	.	.	.	13	.	7	.	32	3	.	.	.	.	42	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	1	17	.	27	M.	16
40	3	.	.	.	1	4	.	5	1	46	1	.	.	.	.	53	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	29	.	36	F.	
411	33	.	1	.	4	38	2	49	.	346	15	1	.	.	.	413	31	4	7	5	.	46	.	2	13	.	7	329	2	446	M.	17
293	22	.	.	1	.	23	2	28	2	318	8	.	.	.	.	358	22	1	9	3	.	38	.	.	8	.	5	316	1	403	F.	
147	9	.	1	.	.	10	.	23	.	112	7	.	.	.	.	142	5	1	4	1	4	18	1	.	5	.	3	60	.	102	M.	18
107	4	.	.	.	.	4	1	8	.	107	7	.	.	.	.	123	9	.	7	1	2	13	.	.	1	.	1	77	.	111	F.	
151	11	.	.	.	1	12	4	16	.	145	2	.	.	.	.	167	23	.	.	.	3	14	.	.	3	.	4	82	1	130	M.	19
108	16	.	.	.	.	16	2	18	2	108	9	.	.	.	.	139	17	.	3	2	1	15	.	.	5	.	1	86	.	130	F.	
172	15	.	.	1	.	16	1	38	2	116	2	6	.	.	.	165	10	.	2	2	.	18	.	1	6	.	3	83	.	125	M.	20
121	11	.	.	.	.	11	2	27	.	120	4	3	.	.	.	156	13	1	4	.	.	9	.	.	3	.	3	94	.	127	F.	
45	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	15	1	43	4	.	.	.	.	63	1	.	2	.	.	6	.	2	1	.	.	39	.	51	M.	21
51	8	.	.	.	.	8	2	6	.	63	4	.	.	.	.	75	12	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	34	1	52	F.	
145	12	.	.	3	1	16	.	34	.	115	7	.	.	.	.	156	12	1	1	1	.	9	.	.	4	.	3	67	1	99	M.	22
105	9	.	.	.	.	9	1	15	.	88	6	.	.	.	.	110	12	1	.	.	1	13	.	.	2	.	2	65	1	97	F.	
110	9	.	.	.	.	9	1	21	1	79	5	.	.	.	.	107	12	2	1	.	2	12	.	.	2	.	1	52	.	84	M.	23
79	6	.	1	.	.	7	1	9	.	75	4	.	.	.	.	89	7	2	1	.	.	11	.	.	2	.	1	57	.	81	F.	
148	10	.	.	.	1	11	1	16	.	103	4	.	.	.	.	124	8	.	2	5	.	9	.	1	4	.	6	75	.	110	M.	24
106	7	.	.	.	1	8	1	16	.	115	7	.	.	.	.	139	6	2	4	3	1	14	.	.	2	.	1	90	1	124	F.	
250	28	.	.	1	.	29	3	37	.	149	7	.	.	.	.	196	16	1	2	3	.	21	.	2	7	.	5	132	.	189	M.	25
166	11	.	.	.	1	12	4	18	.	153	6	.	.	.	.	181	14	1	5	4	.	21	.	.	7	.	1	148	.	201	F.	
309	31	.	.	1	2	34	3	49	.	227	7	.	.	.	.	286	28	5	7	2	.	30	.	.	6	.	1	154	.	233	M.	26
169	8	.	2	.	.	10	1	30	2	201	8	.	.	.	1	243	20	.	14	1	.	25	.	.	4	.	4	177	1	246	F.	
336	25	.	.	.	.	25	1	47	1	296	18	.	.	.	.	363	47	1	6	3	1	31	.	1	12	.	6	204	2	314	M.	27
266	15	.	.	.	.	15	3	27	.	291	7	.	.	.	2	330	32	1	9	.	4	35	.	.	5	.	5	193	1	285	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M.	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
2 1040	211	61	6	16	9	303	42	553	499	1259	60	14	52	3	568	3,050	11	26	.	6	32	369	98	30	82	47	44	325	41	1131	M.	29
2 761	165	16	2	4	7	194	22	308	485	1062	64	14	26	.	367	2,438	8	20	.	1	28	360	125	14	45	45	42	302	28	1216	F.	
3 5,325	696	61	11	24	37	829	80	1270	517	4696	240	21	52	3	569	7,448	331	55	57	50	66	843	101	48	223	47	134	2,606	55	4,616	M.	
2 5,356	491	16	5	5	16	503	57	869	509	4630	225	17	26	.	371	6,704	289	40	84	34	58	1014	125	16	147	46	121	2,710	39	4,723	F.	
53 9,181	1,157	77	16	29	53	1,332	137	2,139	1,026	9,326	465	38	78	3	940	14,152	620	95	141	84	124	1,857	226	64	370	93	255	5,316	94	9,339	M. & F.	

[continued on page 486.

Table II.—Return of Deaths for Dublin City, showing by Localities

	Localities.		Of the Urinary Organs.								Of the Generative Organs.					Of the Locomotive Organs.								Of the Tegumentary System.				
			Stone.	Stricture.	Extravasation of Urine.	Diabetes.	Disease of Bladder.	Disease of Kidneys.	Urinary Disease, unspecified.	Total.	Childbed.	Ovarian Disease.	Cancer Uteri.	Disease of Genital Organs.	Total.	Rheumatism.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Hip Disease.	Spine Disease.	Fracture.	Dislocation.	Amputation.	Total.	Ulceration	Purpura and Scurvy.	Fistula.	Anthrax.	Sp... Legs, and other Skin
	Streets.																											
1	First Class Private, South Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	First Class Private, North Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
3	Second Class Private, South Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
4	Second Class Private, North Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
5	First Class Shop, South Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
6	First Class Shop, North Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Second Class Shop, South Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	3	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.
8	Second Class Shop, North Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	19	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
9	Third Class Shop, South Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	15	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
10	Third Class Shop, North Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	24	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
11	Mixed, South Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
12	Mixed, North Side,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Districts, *exclusive of the above streets.*																										
13	Arran-quay Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	5	3	.	.	13	5	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	24	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
14	Fitzwilliam Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	Inns-quay Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	4	1	.	.	11	3	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	19	3	.	2	1	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
16	Mansion House Ward	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	Merchants'-Quay Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	4	3	.	.	10	5	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	37	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
18	Mountjoy Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
19	North City Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	12	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
20	North Dock Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	.	.	.
21	Rotundo Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
22	Royal Exchange Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
23	South City Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	South Dock Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
25	Trinity Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	7	1	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
26	Usher's-quay Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	1	.	.	7	2	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	23	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	.
27	Wood-quay Ward,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	3	2	.	1	13	1	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	18	.	.	.	18	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
28	Locality not specified,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	Hospitals and Work-houses,	M.	10	17	8	12	35	65	54	201	.	.	.	11	11	64	75	16	45	61	3	1	265	41	17	19	6
		F.	.	.	1	3	5	40	6	55	240	7	47	5	299	44	22	14	32	33	.	.	145	27	14	.	1
	Total Males,		10	17	8	12	35	65	141	288	.	.	.	11	11	115	87	24	81	82	3	2	394	68	20	22	9
	Total Females,		.	.	1	3	5	40	9	58	555	8	50	5	618	84	29	19	40	45	.	.	217	35	14	2	1
	Total Males and Females,		10	17	9	15	40	105	150	346	555	8	50	16	629	199	116	43	121	127	3	2	611	103	34	24	10

nt and Causes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued*.

SES.																									
Diseases of Uncertain Seat.											Violent or Sudden Deaths.										Causes not specified.	General Total.	
Phlebitis.	Mortification.	Wounds.	Malignant Fungus.	Scrofula, unspecified.	Gout.	Cancer.	Tumour.	Abscess.	Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.	Still Born.	Total.	Burns and Scalds.	Drowned.	Injuries of the Head.	Intemperance.	Homicide.	Starvation.	Poison, Accidental.	Suicide.	Accidental, unspecified.	Total.			
.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	42	2	56	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	10	14	302	M. } 1
.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	2	48	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	14	318	F. }
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	12	.	18	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	127	M. } 2
.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	20	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	123	F. }
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	24	.	32	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	8	226	M. } 3
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	34	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	7	218	F. }
.	.	.	1	.	7	4	.	2	45	.	63	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	11	17	15	474	M. } 4
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	51	.	61	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	16	421	F. }
.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	17	1	27	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	5	8	180	M. } 5
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	27	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	218	F. }
.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	110	M. } 6
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	111	F. }
.	1	.	.	5	4	6	.	6	80	.	112	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	30	33	1,144	M. } 7
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	2	106	.	132	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	12	43	1,097	F. }
.	.	.	.	7	4	3	.	4	99	1	124	8	7	.	.	.	1	.	2	10	28	32	1,224	M. } 8
.	.	.	.	6	2	9	.	2	177	1	204	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	13	37	1,224	F. }
.	.	.	.	4	4	4	.	3	104	.	134	10	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	21	38	38	1,375	M. } 9
.	.	.	.	6	1	4	.	2	122	1	148	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	10	18	33	1,330	F. }
.	.	.	.	2	3	4	.	2	122	2	141	9	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	20	33	34	1,491	M. } 10
.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	109	1	126	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	15	36	1,317	F. }
.	.	.	1	4	2	7	.	3	61	.	87	2	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	16	21	793	M. } 11
.	1	.	.	4	.	11	.	2	84	.	110	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	12	11	758	F. }
.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	39	.	46	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	15	21	11	508	M. } 12
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	53	.	64	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	12	482	F. }
.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	3	137	2	155	5	11	.	.	.	11	.	1	25	53	36	1,738	M. } 13
.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	115	1	133	10	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	8	26	37	1,510	F. }
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	10	.	15	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	3	170	M. } 14
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	137	F. }
.	4	.	1	2	2	7	.	4	114	.	147	6	11	.	1	1	5	.	.	21	45	48	1,783	M. } 15
.	1	.	.	2	.	5	.	3	128	.	145	6	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	18	28	51	1,589	F. }
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	13	1	19	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	273	M. } 16
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	31	1	36	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	10	289	F. }
.	6	.	1	4	.	6	.	3	195	1	226	13	9	.	.	1	1	.	1	43	68	124	2,606	M. } 17
.	2	.	.	6	.	11	.	1	207	1	243	14	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	15	37	71	2,273	F. }
.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	58	.	73	4	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	17	28	20	798	M. } 18
.	.	.	1	5	.	8	.	.	88	.	105	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	18	709	F. }
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	53	.	66	6	4	.	1	.	1	.	1	12	25	20	838	M. } 19
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	51	.	55	7	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	12	14	758	F. }
.	2	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	63	.	81	7	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	26	44	30	963	M. } 20
.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	74	1	91	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	7	29	852	F. }
.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	28	5	39	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	11	14	329	M. } 21
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	37	3	42	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	367	F. }
.	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	2	45	1	70	4	4	.	1	.	.	2	.	14	25	15	750	M. } 22
.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	1	98	.	120	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	13	24	708	F. }
.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	25	.	33	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	14	17	558	M. } 23
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	41	.	47	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	19	518	F. }
.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	58	1	73	7	15	.	.	1	1	.	1	13	38	27	800	M. } 24
.	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	3	68	.	84	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	21	739	F. }
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	73	.	90	6	10	.	1	2	1	.	.	30	50	49	1,331	M. } 25
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	98	.	113	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	9	45	1,132	F. }
.	2	.	.	2	1	4	.	2	132	.	147	6	8	.	1	1	5	.	.	29	50	59	1,734	M. } 26
.	1	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	117	.	131	8	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	16	30	54	1,497	F. }
.	.	.	.	2	2	7	.	3	155	1	181	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	27	45	2,010	M. } 27
.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	1	156	.	175	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	32	41	1,819	F. }
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	.	39	56	.	2	39	.	194	1	195	M. } 28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	45	95	.	.	13	.	220	1	221	F. }
3	53	58	12	136	4	52	14	36	371	575	1,775	79	1	55	9	.	9	4	10	21	183	733	13,761	M. } 29
6	70	21	9	135	.	86	22	40	660	652	1,758	152	1	8	1	.	6	2	3	3	176	456	12,651	F. }
3	76	58	16	231	53	134	14	86	2,180	993	4,040	194	196	55	58	67	36	9	57	408	1,080	1,471	38,596	M.
6	82	21	11	232	6	266	23	64	2,830	662	4,324	276	80	8	48	95	32	3	17	153	712	1,132	35,326	F.
9	158	79	27	463	59	342	37	150	5,010	1,655	8,364	470	276	63	106	162	68	12	74	561	1,792	2,603	73,922	M. & F.

Special Sanitary Report on Dublin City.

Deaths by Localities.

Table I. shows by ages the amount of these deaths together with the localities in which they occurred, the population in these localities, the annual average mortality per cent., and the average age at which death took place in both males and females. From this we learn that in the first-class streets, the annual average mortality was 1 in 132·8 on the south, and 1 in 122·0 on the north side, and in the districts of the Inns-quay ward, 1 in 40·5, the former being not only inhabited by the upper classes of the population, but being the best ventilated, sewered, and in every respect the best situated localities in the city, whilst the latter has long been acknowledged to contain some of the worst circumstanced streets, and contains a population among whom epidemic seldom ceases to exist. Yet, although the mortality was so high, the average age at which death occurred was lower in other districts—viz., the South City and Trinity wards, the average being 1 to 5 years old, whereas in Inns-quay ward it was 5 to 10. An inspection of this table will explain better than words the varieties which exist in the various localities in the city of Dublin. According to the report for 1841, the mortality in first-class streets was 1 in 122·2 on the south, and 1 in 111·7 on the north side of the city; and in the Linenhall and St. Paul's wards, embracing a large portion of the district now included in the Inns-quay ward, it was 1 in 42 in the former, and 1 in 37·8 in the latter, or very nearly the same proportions as on the present occasion.

Diseases and Localities.

Table II. shows by diseases and localities the same 73,982 deaths described in the foregoing, and from it we learn the distribution and prevalence of disease in one locality compared with another; for example, in the first-class private streets, south side, with a population of 8,232, the number of deaths from small-pox was but 1 in 1,646, whilst in Merchants'-quay ward, with a population of 22,389, the deaths were 199, or 1 in 113. Again, the total deaths from fever in the first-class private streets on the north side were but 6, or 1 in 508, while in Arran-quay ward, upon the same side of the Liffey, with a population of 18,258, the deaths were 279, or 1 in 65. This remarkable disproportion becomes still greater when we consider that all patients labouring under disease in private families in the upper walks of life are treated at their own houses; whereas a large proportion of persons so circumstanced in the various wards, exclusive of private or shop streets, &c., are sent to hospital. These results of locality, in influencing disease and mortality, extend throughout the whole class of zymotic diseases. Thus, among the six classes of streets upon the north and south sides of the city, described at page 480, the total deaths from zymotic or contagious diseases amounted to 4,552, or 1 in 3·4 of the total mortality, or 1 in 21·8 of the total population, (99,385), at the time the Census was taken; while in the 15 districts, with a population of 158,984, the proportion of deaths from this class of diseases was, to the total mortality of the city for the period over which this inquiry extends, 1 in 2·9, and for their populations in March, 1851, 1 in 14·7.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, however, showed a different proportion: thus, compared with the general mortality, this class of affection was 1 in 6·4 in the streets, and 1 in 6·4 in the districts—and with their populations upon the night of the 30th of March, 1851, 1 in 40·7 in the former, and 1 in 32·2 in the latter.

Diseases of the Circulating Organs presented a still larger proportion among the comfortable classes: thus the total amount of deaths from the streets was 393, or 1 in 39·6 of the entire mortality; and in the districts, 1 in 71·5, whilst diseases of the heart alone in the second class shop streets on the north side amounted to 63, or 1 in 223 of the population in March, 1851; again, in Merchants'-quay ward, the most populous in the city, the number returned under this disease was but 55, or 1 in 407 of the population. It must, however, be remembered that the persons living in the former locality, from their greater means of obtaining medical advice, were better able to record the cause of death than the poor and comparatively illiterate population of the latter.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs amounted altogether to 14,152, of which number 5,488, occurred in hospitals and workhouses, 5,524 in the different districts, and 3,140 in the various classes of streets; the proportionate mortality being, in the streets, 1 in 5 to that from all causes, and in the districts, 1 in 5·7.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs numbered for the entire city 6,339; of these 2,349 occurred in hospitals, gaols, and workhouses; 4,808 in the districts, and 2,182 in the streets—being to the general mortality 1 in 7·1 for the various classes of the latter, and 1 in 6·6 for the districts.

The next four classes of diseases do not require comment, but some of those of "uncertain seat" are worthy of remark. Thus, in the streets, gout amounted to 40, or 1 in 389 of the total mortality in these localities; and 15 in the districts, or 1 in 2,106 of the deaths from all causes in the different wards.

The violent or sudden deaths also presented some striking disparities according to localities, the bulk of which show an amount of accuracy in the returns above what might have been expected.

Occupations and Diseases.

Table III. shows the deaths in the city of Dublin, not only by diseases and sexes, but also according to the professions and occupations during life of the persons whose deaths are therein recorded. Similar tables, with a dissertation thereon, were given in the Census Report for 1841, when the deaths for the previous decade amounted to 66,722, while on the present occasion they number 73,982.

In that document we read:—"To form a just and scientific classification of the living according to their modes of life, or the influence they exert upon society by ministering to the wants, necessities, or luxuries of mankind, is a matter of considerable weight and importance; that of arranging a classification of deaths by such occupations as would influence health or longevity, or predispose to particular kinds of disease, epidemic or sporadic, is also a subject of much interest, and one as yet not satisfactorily attained by writers on medicine or medical statistics."

As we are not aware of any more extended investigation into the subject of mortality by occupations than that made in the city of Dublin in 1841, we have no means of comparison with this portion of the inquiry. To work out this question to its full extent two subjects should be borne in mind—the occupation of the individual, and the locality which he inhabits. But to this certain exceptions must be made;—for instance, clergy and medical practitioners, although residing for the most part in healthy localities, are, by their occupations, obliged to spend a portion of their time amongst the abodes of disease, and are daily brought in contact with infectious maladies.

No. 1. *Clerical*—includes the clergy of all denominations, or those specified in the enumeration of the occupations of the living as ministering to religion. Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 91, and in 1851 to 99. Of these 22 died of infectious diseases, 14 of which were fever; 5 died from inflammation of the brain, and 8 from apoplexy or paralysis; 7 died from diseases of the heart, 16 from consumption, and 22 of old age. The similarity of these returns and those given in 1841 were most remarkable.

The period of life at which most persons ministering to religion died was from 45 to 55, when 29 of these deaths occurred, but 11 lived to from 75 to 80, and 5 to upwards of 80; 24 of those deaths occurred in the first, and 23 in the second class private streets.

No. 2. *Medical*—including physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, veterinary surgeons, midwives and nursetenders—being all exposed to the influence of disease, are here classed together; but the other occupations, enumerated under the head of "Ministering to health"—such as dentist, druggist, truss-maker, dealer in leeches, &c., not rendering persons specially liable to the influence of disease, are not embraced in this class. The deaths of this class amounted in 1841 to 112 males and 19 females. Upon the present occasion we have to report upon the deaths of 121 males and 58 females; of these 60 died of epidemic diseases, of which fever proved fatal in 37 instances, only 13 died of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 7 of disease of heart, and 48 from diseases of the respiratory organs, among which consumption was fatal to 23 males and 8 females. Diseases of the digestive organs were fatal in 18 instances, 8 of which were from dropsy. Only 16 persons, the sexes being equal, were returned as having died of age and debility, being absolutely and relatively less than the same cause of death in 1841. Upon the great mortality of the medical profession in Ireland some observations will be found at page 232 in the Table of Pestilences. Five males of this class met violent or sudden deaths, while only 1 person ministering to religion was so returned to us. The periods of life at which most deaths among males in the medical class occurred was from 20 to 30, and from 35 to 45, being considerably earlier than in the clerical. According to localities, 23 of these deaths occurred in the second class private streets, north and south, 22 in the mixed streets, 22 in the districts, and 21 in hospitals and workhouses, where also the deaths of 33 nursetenders occurred.

Table III.—Return of Deaths for Dublin City, showing by Occupations

	Occupations.		Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.																	Sp	
																				Of the Brain and	
			Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.	Thrush.	Pemphigus.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Ague.	Cholera.	Influenza.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Hydrophobia.	Glanders and Farcy.	Total.	Hydrocephalus.	Inflammation of Brain.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Paralysis.	Lockjaw.
1	Clerical,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	1	14	.	.	.	.	22	.	5	4	.	4	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Medical,	M.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	29	.	.	.	.	42	.	4	3	.	4	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Legal,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	2	20	.	.	.	.	31	.	5	6	.	8	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Mercantile,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	10	3	16	2	.	.	.	34	.	4	11	.	2	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Engineers and Architects,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	2	18	2	.	.	.	27	.	2	8	.	3	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Unprofessional,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	6	.	3	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Hotel Keepers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	First Class Shopkeepers,	M.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Second Class Shopkeepers,	M.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	34	7	.	32	3	131	5	1	.	.	219	.	17	21	.	11	1
		F.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	8	.	15	8	225	1	.	.	.	311	.	5	3	.	11	.
10	Tailors,	M.	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	35	10	.	23	2	67	1	4	.	.	151	.	11	7	.	12	2
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	6	1	19	2	.	.	.	32	.	1	.	.	3	.
11	Workers in Metal,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	20	7	.	43	1	94	7	.	.	.	173	.	16	18	.	13	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	1	.
12	Workers in Leather,	M.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	63	14	.	53	4	155	7	5	1	1	305	1	25	25	.	18	.
		F.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	21	2	33	1	.	.	.	76	.	2	3	.	3	.
13	Workers in Wood,	M.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	59	13	1	61	3	171	7	3	.	.	322	2	11	32	.	29	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	1	.	.	.
14	Workers in Stone,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	.	40	.	65	1	.	.	.	131	.	8	11	.	9	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
15	Workers in Glass,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	Provision Dealers,	M.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	7	3	10	1	.	.	.	26	.	2	8	.	4	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	.	12	1	1	2	.	2	.
17	Agriculturists,	M.	29	2	6	.	.	.	.	427	171	1	325	43	931	35	20	1	5	1,996	.	108	79	.	69	12
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	.	9	1	17	1	.	.	.	46	.	1	1	.	.	.
18	Artists,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	9	.	22	3	.	.	.	46	.	3	10	.	3	.
		F.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	7	1	.	.	.	19	.	4	4	1	2	.
19	Clerks,	M.	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	18	9	.	38	10	113	7	.	.	.	205	1	20	30	1	21	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	Chemists,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	Chemical Trades,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	7	4	27	1	.	.	.	47	.	3	2	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	Carvers and Gilders,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
23	Hatters,	M.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	7	2	.	.	.	15	.	.	2	.	2	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.
24	Painters,	M.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	.	13	5	51	.	.	.	.	85	1	4	8	.	8	3
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.
25	Printers,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	4	1	13	.	.	.	.	23	.	5	2	.	2	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	Tanners,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	11	.	2	2	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	Tobacconists,	M.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	14	.	1	1	.	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	Dressmakers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	3	1	4	.	.	1	.	53	20	.	122	15	188	5	2	.	.	414	.	23	14	.	15	.
29	Bakers,	M.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	8	3	26	1	.	.	.	41	.	4	2	.	3	.
		F.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	.	17	.	1	1	.	2	.
30	Butchers,	M.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	5	.	15	1	.	.	.	27	.	3	4	.	2	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

ount and Causes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to 30th of March, 1851.

ASES.

M.		Of the Circulating Organs.						Of the Respiratory Organs.									Of the Digestive Organs.																
Disease of Brain, unspecified.	Total.	Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Vomiting of Blood.	Spitting of Blood.	Hæmorrhage General.	Total.	Cynanche.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Bronchitis.	Consumption.	Asthma.	Water on the Chest.	Emphysema.	Empyema.	Chest Affection, unspecified.	Total.	Teething.	Jaundice.	Worms.	Colic.	Gastric Fever.	Dropsy.	Disease of Intestines.	Hernia.	Liver Complaint.	Peritonitis.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Marasmus.	Disease of Stomach.	Total.	
.	14	7	.	.	.	.	7	1	2	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	M. } 1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	13	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	23	2	.	.	.	2	33	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	M. } 2
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	8	1	.	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	12	F. }
.	21	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	1	37	1	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	1	2	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	11	M. } 3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	19	12	.	.	.	2	14	.	11	1	38	2	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	12	M. } 4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	15	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	38	3	.	.	.	2	46	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	M. } 5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	15	5	.	.	.	.	5	1	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	M. } 6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	M. } 7
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	M. } 8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	F. }
.	56	27	1	.	3	.	31	2	22	17	167	10	2	.	.	4	224	.	3	.	1	.	15	2	1	10	2	1	.	1	36	M. } 9
1	23	8	.	.	.	.	8	.	9	10	83	5	1	1	.	12	121	.	1	.	.	.	26	5	.	8	1	3	1	2	47	F. }
.	37	10	3	.	1	.	14	.	12	8	156	6	.	.	.	22	204	.	.	.	.	1	24	3	.	9	1	2	1	1	42	M. } 10
.	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	19	1	.	.	.	3	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	57	22	1	2	2	1	28	3	22	13	164	9	2	3	.	21	237	.	1	.	1	3	31	1	1	9	.	3	.	.	50	M. } 11
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	6	.	.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	4	F. }
2	78	37	.	.	.	2	39	6	26	26	248	16	.	1	.	21	346	.	1	.	1	2	52	6	1	9	3	3	.	2	85	M. } 12
.	9	6	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	6	108	.	1	1	.	5	124	.	1	.	1	1	18	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	25	F. }
.	82	53	6	.	1	.	60	2	27	12	283	15	.	2	.	15	356	.	4	.	3	2	35	4	4	18	.	1	.	2	73	M. } 13
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	F. }
1	35	16	1	.	.	1	18	.	13	3	86	8	.	.	.	15	130	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	.	5	3	3	.	2	29	M. } 14
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	M. } 15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	17	7	.	.	.	.	7	.	5	1	57	3	.	.	.	2	68	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	4	.	1	.	.	14	M. } 16
.	6	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	11	2	.	.	.	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	F. }
21	327	125	16	1	7	4	153	10	183	177	995	61	6	22	3	242	1,699	.	9	.	13	18	179	24	7	37	17	18	.	18	340	M. } 17
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9	9	1	.	.	.	6	27	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	F. }
.	20	4	.	.	.	1	5	1	7	1	32	1	.	.	.	1	43	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	10	M. } 18
.	11	2	.	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	24	2	.	.	.	1	29	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	F. }
1	84	36	2	1	2	2	43	1	24	15	207	4	1	1	.	6	259	.	4	.	.	2	19	1	1	12	1	4	.	5	49	M. } 19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M. } 20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	8	7	2	.	.	.	9	.	8	.	26	4	.	.	.	2	40	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	10	M. } 21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	M. } 22
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	4	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	4	14	1	.	.	.	2	27	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	7	M. } 23
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	33	11	1	.	.	.	12	.	15	4	89	7	.	.	.	5	120	.	.	.	3	.	17	.	.	5	.	1	.	1	27	M. } 24
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	10	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	3	2	37	.	.	1	.	2	45	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	5	M. } 25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	M. } 26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	3	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	M. } 27
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }
.	74	32	3	.	.	1	36	2	26	21	443	12	.	1	.	50	555	.	1	.	1	3	49	11	1	11	6	7	.	.	90	M. } 28
1	12	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	5	51	4	.	1	.	2	70	.	1	.	.	1	11	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	19	M. } 29
.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	2	.	1	.	3	15	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	6	F. }
.	12	6	2	.	.	.	8	1	5	3	38	1	.	.	.	4	52	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	5	M. } 30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F. }

[continued on page 492.

TABLE III.—RETURN of DEATHS for Dublin City, showing by Occupations th

	Occupations.		Of the Urinary Organs.								Of the Generative Organs.					Of the Locomotive Organs.								Of the Tegumentary System.				
			Stone.	Stricture.	Extravasation of Urine.	Diabetes.	Disease of Bladder.	Disease of Kidneys.	Urinary Disease, unspecified.	Total.	Childbed.	Ovarian Disease.	Cancer Uteri.	Disease of Genital Organs.	Total.	Rheumatism.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Hip Disease.	Spine Disease.	Fracture.	Dislocation.	Amputation.	Total.	Ulceration.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Fistula.	Anthrax.	Lupus and other Skin Diseases.
1	Clerical,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Medical,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Legal,	M.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Mercantile,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Engineers and Architects,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Unprofessional,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Hotel Keepers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	First Class Shopkeepers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Second Class Shopkeepers,	M.	.	.	.	1	1	1	5	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	.	4	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
10	Tailors,	M.	.	1	.	1	1	3	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	8	2	2	1	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
11	Workers in Metal,	M.	.	.	.	2	.	5	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	Workers in Leather,	M.	1	1	1	1	.	2	10	16	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	1	.	1	9	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
13	Workers in Wood,	M.	.	.	.	2	2	1	7	12	.	.	.	1	1	4	5	.	1	1	1	.	12	1	.	2	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	Workers in Stone,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	2	1	.	8	.	1	1	1	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	Workers in Glass,	M.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	Provision Dealers,	M.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	Agriculturists,	M.	1	2	1	3	16	26	25	74	.	.	.	5	5	23	20	5	15	29	.	.	101	21	4	5	3	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	Artists,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
19	Clerks,	M.	.	.	.	.	2	2	6	10	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	1	4	.	.	10	.	2	1	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	Chemists,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	Chemical Traders,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	Carvers and Gilders,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	Hatters,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	Painters,	M.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	Printers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	Tanners,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	Tobacconists,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	Dressmakers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	27	1	2	1	31	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	Bakers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
30	Butchers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Amount and Causes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued*.

DISEASES—*continued*.

unspecified.	Phlebitis.	Mortification.	Wounds.	Malignant Fungus.	Scrofula, unspecified.	Gout.	Cancer.	Tumour.	Abscess.	Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.	Still Born.	TOTAL.	Burns and Scalds.	Drowned.	Injuries of the Head.	Intemperance.	Homicide.	Starvation.	Poison, Accidental.	Suicide.	Accidental unspecified.	TOTAL.	Causes not specified.	GENERAL TOTAL.		
					DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.								VIOLENT OR SUDDEN DEATHS.													
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	22	.	26	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	99	M.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	9	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	4	121	M.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	58	F.	
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	30	.	39	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	12	181	M.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
2	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	.	1	27	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	6	181	M.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	2	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	17	.	23	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	5	9	2	132	M.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	21	.	25	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	80	M.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	16	M.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	20	M.	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	F.	
2	.	2	.	.	.	3	3	1	1	90	.	102	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	9	15	708	M.	9
4	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	81	.	95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	13	623	F.	
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	67	.	75	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	15	567	M.	10
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	77	F.	
1	.	2	1	1	2	3	3	.	4	78	.	95	2	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	13	20	25	704	M.	11
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	F.	
4	.	6	2	.	2	1	7	.	2	161	.	185	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	11	38	1,113	M.	12
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	40	.	42	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	6	306	F.	
9	.	2	.	1	2	3	7	.	2	140	.	166	1	6	3	1	1	.	.	.	21	33	43	1,163	M.	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	34	F.	
.	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	2	70	.	79	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	15	22	17	474	M.	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	27	M.	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	22	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	167	M.	16
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	13	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	F.	
2	1	15	12	5	11	1	42	8	9	452	.	568	7	8	8	3	1	7	.	3	56	93	132	5,522	M.	17
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	14	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	103	F.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	22	.	29	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	15	179	M.	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	88	F.	
0	.	1	1	.	1	1	6	1	2	76	.	98	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	12	20	803	M.	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	M.	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	25	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4	149	M.	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	M.	22
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	F.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	8	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	73	M.	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	3	32	.	42	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	14	9	355	M.	24
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	110	M.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	31	M.	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	47	M.	27
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M.	28
1	4	.	.	4	.	10	.	4	85	.	113	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	4	10	17	1,353	F.		
.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	2	14	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	9	184	M.	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	15	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	75	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	130	M.	30
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	F.	

[*continued on page 494.*

TABLE III.—RETURN of DEATHS for Dublin City, showing by Occupations the

	Occupations—*con.*		Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.																		SPORAD						
																					Of the Brain and Nerv						
			Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Hooping Cough.	Croup.	Thrush.	Pemphigus.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Ague.	Cholera.	Influenza.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Hydrophobia.	Glanders and Farcy.	TOTAL.	Hydrocephalus.	Inflammation of Brain.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Paralysis.	Lockjaw.	Epilepsy.
31	Weavers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	.	19	5	45	3	.	.	.	106	.	14	7	.	6	.	2
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	.	8	3	19	.	.	.	.	55	.	5	2	1	3	.	1
32	Other Trades, First Class,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
33	Other Trades, Second Class,	M.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	10	2	29	3	1	.	.	54	.	2	8	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	12	2	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	Washerwomen,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	13	2	80	.	.	.	.	114	1	2	2	.	2	1	.
35	First Class Servants,	M.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
		F.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	8	4	6	1	.	.	.	27	.	.	4	.	.	1	.
36	Second Class Servants	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	9	1	17	1	.	.	.	34	.	.	5	.	1	.	.
		F.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	17	2	15	4	.	.	.	46	.	.	5	.	2	.	.
37	Third Class Servants,	M.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	41	5	30	1	.	.	.	85	.	5	14	.	10	.	.
		F.	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	38	2	49	3	.	.	.	102	1	.	8	.	6	.	2
38	Servants in Hospitals,	M.	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	91	14	.	6	5	166	7	7	.	.	310	.	19	15	.	15	2	1
		F.	29	5	3	.	.	.	.	341	220	.	244	34	809	25	6	.	.	1,716	2	69	38	10	60	1	37
39	Persons Exposed to Weather,	M.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	24	2	89	.	3	.	3	141	.	10	6	1	4	.	2
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	117	.	.	.	.	118	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
40	Police,	M.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	13	13	4	2	.	.	41	.	3	.	.	1	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	Sailors,	M.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	4	.	25	2	.	.	1	40	.	2	9	.	3	.	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	Coal Porters,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	Chimney-sweepers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	First Class Families,	M.	10	18	66	38	13	1	.	5	9	.	16	11	33	4	.	.	.	224	93	9	11	40	12	1	1
		F.	13	14	78	33	15	.	.	11	9	.	30	19	42	4	.	.	.	268	69	13	22	27	23	.	1
45	Second Class Families	M.	173	181	360	222	123	6	3	42	41	1	111	90	154	8	.	.	.	1,515	441	22	21	468	15	7	5
		F.	156	200	327	218	120	5	2	53	58	.	232	86	235	14	.	.	.	1,706	355	27	41	382	21	.	5
46	Third Class Families,	M.	561	589	848	590	430	13	6	94	106	.	396	233	455	22	.	.	.	4,343	944	41	28	1,478	19	14	9
		F.	577	544	847	638	335	22	2	108	100	1	721	227	672	26	.	.	.	4,820	703	30	59	1,122	43	13	5
47	First Class Lodgers,	M.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	9	2	1	2	.	1	.	.
		F.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	3	4	5	3	.	.	.	19	1	.	3	.	4	.	.
48	Second Class Lodgers,	M.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	4	1	.	.	.
		F.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	4	1	.	.	.
49	Third Class Lodgers,	M.	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	5	2	3	1	.	.	.	21	3	.	2	4	3	.	.
		F.	1	.	3	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	6	3	6	.	.	.	.	24	1	.	4	4	4	.	1
50	Unspecified,	M.	82	160	62	24	25	23	4	241	53	.	430	4	833	14	18	.	.	1,973	80	70	33	133	51	7	19
		F.	88	140	41	32	15	24	6	319	100	1	534	34	1,010	29	82	.	1	2,456	61	94	37	139	32	5	21
	Total,	M.	904	960	1,368	877	592	43	13	1,273	508	3	1,792	470	3,937	155	64	2	10	12,971	1,568	466	469	2,146	373	50	104
		F.	886	910	1,306	923	485	52	10	1,050	543	2	2,061	448	3,594	123	92	.	1	12,486	1,196	284	261	1,687	239	21	95
	Total, Males and Females,		1,790	1,870	2,674	1,800	1,077	95	23	2,323	1,051	5	3,853	918	7,521	278	156	2	11	25,457	2,764	750	730	3,833	612	71	199

SPECIAL SANITARY REPORT ON DUBLIN CITY.

Occupations and Diseases.

No. 3. *Legal*—consisting of judges, barristers, magistrates, proctors and attorneys. These deaths amounted in 1841 to 168, and in 1851 to 181; of these 31 occurred from epidemic diseases, 20 of which were from fever, 21 from diseases of the nervous system, of which 5 were from inflammation of brain, 6 apoplexy, and 8 paralysis; 9 died from disease of heart, 37 from consumption, (being proportionably the greatest mortality from this cause of any of the three professions). 6 died of dropsy; as many as 30 deaths were tabulated under the head of "Infirmity, debility, and old age;" and 4 persons of this class met violent or sudden deaths. The average age at which death took place was from 50 to 55, *i.e.*, an equal number died before and after that period of life, but a greater number died at extreme old age than in either the clerical or medical class: thus, from 81 to 85, 10 deaths were recorded, and 5 after that period. Eighty-five of these deaths took place in the first and second class private streets, on the north and south sides of the city.

mount and Causes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

Disease of Brain, unspecified.	Total.	Of the Circulating Organs.						Of the Respiratory Organs.									Of the Digestive Organs.																
		Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Vomiting of Blood.	Spitting of Blood.	Hemorrhage General.	Total.	Cynanche.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Bronchitis.	Consumption.	Asthma.	Water on the Chest.	Emphysema.	Empyema.	Chest Affection, unspecified.	Total.	Teething.	Jaundice.	Worms.	Colic.	Gastric Fever.	Dropsy.	Disease of Intestines.	Hernia.	Liver Complaint.	Peritonitis.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Marasmus.	Disease of Stomach.	Total.		
.	31	13	.	.	1	3	17	.	12	12	70	7	1	.	.	13	115	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	1	5	.	2	.	1	29	M.	31
1	13	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	3	34	4	.	.	.	6	52	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	17	F.	
.	2	1	.	.	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	M.	32
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	11	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	3	46	2	1	.	.	3	61	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	8	M.	33
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	11	.	.	.	.	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M.	34
.	8	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	7	29	1	.	.	.	2	42	.	.	.	1	.	18	3	.	2	.	.	1	25	F.	
.	1	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	24	2	.	.	.	.	30	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	7	M.	35
.	5	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	1	9	9	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	9	F.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	1	6	.	5	.	58	2	.	.	.	.	65	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	M.	36
.	7	7	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	1	50	6	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	1	1	15	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	22	F.	
.	30	16	.	1	.	1	18	.	21	.	138	14	.	.	.	.	173	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	.	10	.	4	.	1	29	M.	37
.	18	10	.	.	.	1	11	2	5	.	183	11	.	.	.	.	201	.	.	.	2	.	17	.	.	7	.	4	2	.	32	F.	
2	61	20	9	1	.	.	30	1	43	37	94	8	2	7	.	52	244	.	3	.	.	2	41	7	5	11	5	2	.	6	82	M.	38
13	233	71	5	1	3	4	84	5	86	223	467	40	4	8	.	201	1,034	.	11	.	.	5	253	51	5	10	15	8	1	9	368	F.	
1	28	11	3	.	1	1	15	1	22	15	105	6	1	1	.	5	156	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	3	3	.	4	1	.	20	M.	39
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	F.	
.	5	1	.	2	1	4	1	5	1	7	1	1	.	.	41	57	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	M.	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	17	7	.	.	.	.	7	1	3	4	23	2	.	1	.	3	37	.	2	.	1	.	9	.	1	2	3	2	.	.	20	M.	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	3	3	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	M.	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	M.	43
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.	
1	168	17	.	.	.	1	18	5	48	2	57	1	.	.	.	.	113	6	2	1	1	8	7	.	.	3	.	6	99	.	133	M.	44
.	156	31	.	.	.	3	34	4	59	7	197	11	.	.	.	.	278	6	3	3	2	7	31	.	.	10	.	6	79	1	148	F.	
.	1,001	58	.	.	.	5	63	8	131	1	254	13	.	.	.	.	407	75	5	12	8	7	44	1	1	9	.	20	557	2	741	M.	45
.	835	77	.	.	.	2	79	8	115	4	754	32	.	.	.	.	913	65	5	10	13	12	109	.	1	24	1	28	614	2	884	F.	
.	2537	61	.	1	1	3	66	15	269	6	546	11	2	.	.	1	850	237	7	44	11	8	125	.	5	16	.	24	1,620	4	2,101	M.	46
.	1,992	112	.	2	1	2	117	19	255	9	1615	68	3	.	.	4	1,973	210	10	71	12	8	202	.	.	39	.	33	1,702	5	2,292	F.	
.	6	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	4	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	M.	47
.	8	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	29	1	.	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	F.	
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	6	M.	48
.	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	1	35	3	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	11	F.	
.	12	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	16	4	.	.	.	.	23	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	10	M.	49
.	16	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	33	1	.	.	.	.	37	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	13	F.	
13	420	39	13	4	3	5	64	17	263	135	366	4	2	12	.	76	875	11	6	.	2	7	94	41	11	23	11	12	323	4	545	M.	50
17	422	73	6	1	1	3	84	15	278	197	434	11	0	14	.	73	1,030	8	7	.	1	19	217	47	6	24	22	26	300	14	691	F.	
13	5325	696	61	11	24	37	829	80	1270	517	4696	240	21	52	3	569	7,448	331	55	57	50	66	843	101	48	223	47	134	2,606	55	4,616	M.	
32	3956	461	16	5	5	16	503	57	869	509	4630	225	17	26	.	371	6,704	289	40	84	34	58	1,014	125	16	147	46	121	2,710	39	4,723	F.	
75	9,181	1,157	77	16	29	53	1,332	137	2,139	1,026	9,326	465	38	78	3	940	14,152	620	95	141	84	124	1,857	226	64	370	93	255	5,316	94	9,389	M. & F.	

(continued at page 496.)

No. 4. *Mercantile*—includes bankers, merchants, brokers, general and army agents, public notaries, and all those persons, a large portion of whose time is occupied in counting houses, &c. For the 10 years ending in June, 1841, the deaths in this class amounted to 129, and for the recent decade, those recorded under the head of mercantile amount to 181; 34 of this class died of epidemic diseases, of whom 10 died of cholera, and 16 of fever. Diseases of the nervous system were fatal to 19, 11 of which were apoplexy; 12 died of disease of heart, being the greatest number from that cause in any of the first five classes; 38 died of consumption, 11 of inflammation of the lungs, 27 of age and debility, and only 3 met violent or sudden deaths. The average age at which death occurred in this class was from 55 to 60. This class was, according to our returns, more equally distributed over the city than any of the three former.

No. 5. *Engineers and Architects*—including also builders, land surveyors, measurers, &c. The number of deaths returned under this head was 132, while

TABLE III.—RETURN of DEATHS for Dublin City, showing by Occupations their

SPORADIC

	Occupations—con.		Of the Urinary Organs.								Of the Generative Organs.					Of the Locomotive Organs.								Of the Tegumentary System.					
			Stone.	Stricture.	Extravasation of Urine.	Diabetes.	Disease of Bladder.	Disease of Kidneys.	Urinary Disease, unspecified.	Total.	Childbirth.	Ovarian Disease.	Cancer Uteri.	Disease of Genital Organs.	Total.	Rheumatism.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Hip Disease.	Spine Disease.	Fracture.	Dislocation.	Amputation.	Total.	Ulceration.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Fistula.	Arthritis.	Lupus or other Skin Disease.	Total.
31	Weavers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	1	1	.	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	2
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	Other Trades, First Class,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	Other Trades, Second Class,	M.	.	1	.	.	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	Washerwomen,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	First Class Servants,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	Second Class Servants,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	Third Class Servants,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	16	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1
38	Servants in Hospitals,	M.	.	2	.	.	3	2	6	13	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	1	3	1	.	1	20	.	3	.	2	.	5
		F.	.	.	.	2	3	11	1	17	3	3	15	2	23	20	11	9	11	3	.	.	54	10	5	.	.	1	16
39	Persons Exposed to Weather,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	1	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	Police,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	Sailors,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	Coal Porters,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	Chimney-sweepers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	First Class Families,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	25	.	.	.	25	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1
45	Second Class Families,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	4	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	72	.	.	.	72	10	2	1	3	1	.	.	17	.	.	1	.	.	1
46	Third Class Families,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	7	25	8	.	.	48	10	.	1	2	.	13
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	1	2	.	142	13	5	3	3	8	.	.	32	6	.	1	.	.	7
47	First Class Lodgers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	Second Class Lodgers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
49	Third Class Lodgers,	M.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	Unspecified,	M	7	10	5	2	7	15	9	55	.	.	.	3	3	30	16	8	16	21	.	.	93	17	3	7	1	3	31
		F.	.	.	1	1	1	18	2	23	236	2	21	2	261	19	9	5	17	27	.	.	77	13	9	.	1	.	23
	Total,	M.	10	17	8	12	35	65	141	288	.	.	.	11	11	115	87	24	81	82	3	2	394	68	20	22	9	4	123
		F.	.	.	1	3	5	40	9	58	555	8	50	5	618	84	29	19	40	45	.	.	217	35	14	2	1	1	53
	Total, Males and Females,		10	17	9	15	40	105	150	346	555	8	50	16	629	199	116	43	121	127	3	2	611	103	34	24	10	5	176

SPECIAL SANITARY REPORT ON DUBLIN CITY.

Occupations and Diseases.

for the ten-year period ending in 1841 their number amounted to only 38. Among this class, epidemic diseases proved fatal to 27, embracing 18 instances of fever; diseases of the brain and nervous system amounted to 15, those of the circulating and respiratory organs to 50, of which number only 4 were from disease of heart, and 38, consumption; 9 met violent or sudden deaths. The age period at which the largest number of these deaths occurred, was from 60 to 65. Persons of this class resided in all parts of the city.

No. 6. *Unprofessional*—consist of persons of property or private means, and who resided chiefly in the first and second class streets and squares. These deaths amounted in 1841 to 283, and in 1851 to only 80. But 8 of this class died from zymotic or epidemic diseases; 15 died from those of the brain and nervous system; 5 from disease of heart, and 11 from consumption. In one instance only was a violent or sudden death recorded in this class. The mean period at which death occurred was from 60 to 65.

ınt and Causes, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

SES—*continued.*

Diseases of Uncertain Seat.											Violent or Sudden Deaths.										Causes not specified.	General Total.	
Phlebitis.	Mortification.	Wounds.	Malignant Fungus.	Scrofula, unspecified.	Gout.	Cancer.	Tumour.	Abscess.	Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.	Still Born.	Total.	Burns and Scalds.	Drowned.	Injuries of the Head.	Intemperance.	Homicide.	Starvation.	Poison, Accidental.	Suicide.	Accidental, unspecified.	Total.			
.	1	.	1	1	.	2	1	2	103	.	110	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	437	M.
.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	45	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	201	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	43	M.
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.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	.	15	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	6	4	84	M.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	26	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	110	F.
.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	26	.	33	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	162	M.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	50	.	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	208	F.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	57	.	65	1	5	.	.	1	.	1	1	16	25	10	443	M.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	79	.	83	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	8	5	483	F.
1	6	2	3	1	6	.	5	.	41	.	66	.	.	5	.	.	1	1	1	1	9	35	875	M.
2	21	4	6	31	.	53	3	16	392	.	526	18	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	24	63	4,158	F.
.	2	3	.	.	2	2	.	1	46	.	56	3	5	1	.	1	1	.	1	13	25	12	470	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	129	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	126	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	9	.	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	14	40	3	178	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	7	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	41	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	M.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	F.
.	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	7	42	3	69	3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	10	17	32	780	M.
.	1	.	.	2	2	14	.	5	137	.	177	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	47	1,147	F.
.	1	.	.	20	3	5	.	8	112	3	189	33	9	.	.	.	2	1	1	48	94	126	4,153	M.
.	3	.	.	17	2	28	2	6	499	3	610	31	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	33	70	162	5,351	F.
.	10	.	2	17	3	8	.	9	195	13	340	69	43	.	.	2	23	1	2	126	266	420	10,998	M.
.	5	1	.	22	1	45	.	7	997	7	1,171	81	9	.	1	.	20	.	.	95	266	417	13,159	F.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	10	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	59	M.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	29	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	104	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	54	M.
.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	1	42	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	129	F.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	14	.	19	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	93	M.
.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	88	.	96	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	198	F.
2	23	26	2	168	.	5	3	14	63	974	1,283	68	59	25	45	56	2	5	43	13	316	384	6,042	M.
3	43	16	5	146	.	14	15	21	136	652	1,055	131	63	7	45	95	2	2	16	1	367	363	6,852	F.
8	76	53	16	231	53	134	14	86	2,180	993	4,040	194	196	55	53	67	36	9	57	408	1,080	1,471	38,596	M.
6	82	21	11	232	6	208	23	64	2,830	662	4,324	276	80	8	48	95	32	3	17	153	712	1,132	35,386	F.
9	158	79	27	463	59	342	37	150	5,010	1,655	8,364	470	276	63	106	162	68	12	74	561	1,792	2,603	73,982	M. & F.

No. 7. *Hotel Keepers*, male and female. Their deaths amounted to 23, viz., 16 of the former, and 7 of the latter sex; whereas, according to the returns in 1841, only 4 of this class were returned. 14 of these deaths occurred before 55 years of age, and 9 at 60 and upwards.

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No. 8. *First-class Shopkeepers*—inhabiting for the most part streets of the same denomination, afforded a return of 38 deaths, 20 males and 18 females; whereas in 1841 the deaths of the same class amounted to 85. Eleven of these died from epidemic or contagious diseases, 9 died from consumption, and none met violent or sudden deaths.

No. 9. *Second-class Shopkeepers*—located in the streets of the same class, and also in the mixed streets and districts, afforded a return in 1841 of 1,064 deaths, and in 1851 of 1,336, the sexes being in the ratio of 88·7 females to 100 males. This class suffered more from contagious diseases, compared with their total deaths, than any other, as many as 356 having been carried off by fever, 87 by

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dysentery, and 47 by cholera; 79 died from diseases of the nervous system, 345 from diseases of the respiratory organs, 83 from those of the digestive organs, 10 from urinary diseases, and 10 females from affections of the generative organs. 197 of this class died from diseases of uncertain seat, and 10 met violent or accidental deaths. The mean period of life in the males of this class was from 45 to 50, and in the females from 50 to 55; 268 males and 446 females died in hospitals or workhouses.

The following numbers include either particular trades, or certain sections of the community, whose mortality and cause of death are likely to have been influenced by the localities in which they lived.

No. 10. *Tailors.*—Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 513, but in 1851 had risen to 644, of whom 77 were females. Epidemic diseases carried off 183 of this class, and consumption as many as 175, or above one-third of the whole; 10 died of diseases of the urinary organs, 73 died from infirmity and old age, and 5 met accidental deaths. The average age at which death occurred in the males of this class was from 40 to 45; 274 died in hospitals or workhouses.

No. 11. *Workers in Metals* of all descriptions afforded a mortality in 1841 of 632, and upon the present occasion of 733, of whom 29 were females. Of these deaths, 178 occurred from epidemic or contagious diseases, and 247 from those of the respiratory organs, the item of consumption alone being 170; 59 deaths occurred from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 23 from disease of heart; 10 were from diseases of the urinary organs; and 20 persons of this class met violent or sudden deaths. The mean point in the table of deaths by ages in this class was from 45 to 50. 255 males and 10 females of this class died in hospitals and workhouses.

No. 12. *Workers in Leather.*—Leather cutters, boot and shoe makers, saddlers and harness makers, &c., but not including the original manufacturers of that material, afforded a return of 1,419 deaths. Of these, 381 occurred from epidemic or contagious diseases, 87 from those of the brain and nervous system, 43 from disease of heart, 470 from diseases of the respiratory organs, of which consumption amounted to 356; dropsy caused death in 70 instances; diseases of the urinary organs in 16; debility and old age, 201; and accidental deaths, 14. The mean point of age at which death occurred in this class was in males, 45 to 50; in females, 35 to 40. 438 males and 88 females died in workhouses and hospitals.

No. 13. *Workers in Wood*, of the various classes specified in the Table of Occupations, as given in our General Report, Part VI. Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 1,111, and in 1851 to 1,197, of which numbers 34 were those of females. In 334 instances these deaths were caused by zymotic or epidemic diseases; in 85, by diseases of the brain and nervous system; in 53, by diseases of the heart; in 289, consumption; 37, dropsy; 12, diseases of the urinary organs; 145, debility and old age; and 34 died violent or sudden deaths. The mean point of age at which deaths occurred was from 45 to 50. 388 males and 17 females of the foregoing died in hospitals and workhouses.

No. 14. *Workers in Stone* afforded 406 deaths in 1841, and in 1851, 477, of which number 3 were females. Of these deaths 131 were from epidemic or contagious diseases: 36 from those of the brain and nervous system; 16 from disease of heart; 87, consumption; 15, dropsy; and 22 violent or sudden deaths. The mean point of age at which death occurred was from 50 to 55. 170 males and 2 females of this class died in hospitals and workhouses.

No. 15. *Workers in Glass*—blowers, cutters, stainers, &c.—afforded a return in 1841 of 30 deaths, but on the present occasion only 27; that description of trade having very much lessened in Dublin. Of the former number, 11 died of consumption; and of the latter, 8. The mean period in the deaths of this class was from 40 to 45 years of age; and 8 died in hospitals and workhouses.

No. 16. *Provision Dealers*—including all those occupations included under the head of "Ministering to Food" in the third degree in the General Table of Occupations (see Part VI.), and explained in the report thereon. The deaths of this class amounted to 150 in 1841, but on the present occasion number 226, inclusive of 59 females. 68 of this class died of consumption. The mean point at which death occurred was from 45 to 50. 28 died in hospitals and workhouses.

No. 17. *Agriculturists*—farmers, labourers, cattle dealers, farm servants, &c., &c. A return of 2,939 deaths of this class was afforded in 1841; but for the

period ending in March, 1851, the deaths of these persons in the city of Dublin amounted to 5.630, of which 108 were of females. Epidemic or contagious diseases carried off 2,040, or more than one-third of the entire; 329 died of diseases of the nervous system, of which 109 were from inflammation of the brain; diseases of the circulating organs carried off 153, of which 125 were from disease of heart; diseases of the respiratory organs, 1,726, of which consumption proved fatal in 1,004 cases; diseases of the digestive organs, 345, of which dropsy was the cause of death to 183; diseases of the urinary organs, 77; of the generative organs, 6; of the locomotive organs, 101; of the tegumentary system, 34; diseases of uncertain seat, 588, of which 466 were returned under the head of infirmity, debility, and old age; and 93 violent or sudden deaths, 3 of which were suicidal. As many as 3,792 males and 101 females of this class died in hospitals and workhouses. The mean point of age at which death occurred among the males of this class was from 45 to 50. To immigration during the period of famine, and to the establishment of workhouses, may be attributed the increase in the deaths of this class, within the city of Dublin.

No. 18. *Artists*—including artists of all descriptions, portrait painters, inspectors of schools, teachers of different descriptions, editors, musicians, &c. The deaths of this class amounted in 1841 to 130, and in 1851 to 267, of which number 88 were females; 65 died of epidemic and contagious diseases, 31 from diseases of the brain and nervous system, 56 from consumption, 31 from debility and old age; and 4, violent or sudden deaths. The age period in the males of this class was from 45 to 50, and of the females, from 40 to 45. As many as 57 males and 30 females died in workhouses and hospitals.

No. 19. *Clerks* of all descriptions.—Their deaths numbered 635 in 1841; and in 1851, 803; 205 died of epidemic and contagious diseases, of which 113 deaths were from fever, 84 from disease of the brain and nervous system; 36, disease of heart; 207, consumption; 10, diseases of urinary organs; and 12, violent or sudden deaths. The age period was from 40 to 45. 232 died in workhouses and hospitals.

No. 20. *Chemists and Druggists.*—The returns showed 18 deaths in this class in 1841, and 10 in 1851. Consumption was the principal cause of death on both occasions.

No. 21. *Chemical trades*—chandlers, soap boilers, bleachers, dyers, blacking makers, workmen in vitriol manufactures, &c. The deaths of this class in 1841 amounted to 121, and in 1851 to 154; 47 died of epidemic diseases; 27 died from consumption, and 5 died violent or sudden deaths, 3 being from burns and scalds. 41 males died in workhouses and hospitals. The age period was from 45 to 50.

No. 22. *Carvers and Gilders*—persons exposed to the action of mercury, &c. The deaths for this class in 1841 were 35, and in 1851 but 27, of which number 9 died of consumption.

No. 23. *Hatters*, hat trimmers, &c.—Eighty-seven deaths were returned under these heads in 1841, and 91 in 1851; 22 died of epidemic or contagious diseases, and 23 of consumption. The age period among males was from 50 to 55. 32 males and 8 females died in public institutions.

No. 24. *Painters and Glaziers*, glue and size makers, paper stainers, &c., afforded 291 deaths in 1841, and 364 deaths in 1851. Dysentery, cholera, fever, disease of heart, consumption, dropsy, and accidental deaths were the chief causes of the mortality of this class. The age period at which death occurred was from 40 to 45; 124 males died in public institutions.

No. 25. *Printers.*—103 deaths of this class were returned in 1841, and 110 in 1851. Epidemic diseases caused death in 23 instances; diseases of the brain and nervous system in 10; those of the circulating and respiratory organs, 54, of which the item of consumption was 37. The mean age period in this class was 40. 28 males died in public institutions.

No. 26. *Tanners*.—including curriers and skinners.—104 deaths of this class were returned in 1851, and only 31 according to the recent inquiry,—this occupation having decreased in Dublin in latter years. 11 died of epidemic diseases, and 4 from consumption. The age period in this class was from 50 to 55. 16 of these deaths occurred in public institutions.

No. 27. *Tobacconists, Snuff Grinders, and Tobacco Twisters.*—Their deaths

numbered 44 for the period ending in 1841, and amounted to 47 in 1851. Their mean period of life was from 40 to 45.

No. 28. *Dressmakers*—including seamstresses of all descriptions, as well as straw bonnet makers, cap makers, &c. The deaths of this class amounted in 1841 to 700; and in 1851 had increased to 1,353; of these, 414 died of epidemic diseases, among which were 122 cases of cholera, and 188 of fever; 555 deaths occurred from disease of the respiratory organs, among which consumption proved fatal to 443; 27 died in childbed; 85 died of age or debility; and 10 met violent or sudden deaths. The mean age period at which death occurred was from 30 to 35; as many as 634 of this class died in public institutions.

No. 29. *Bakers*, cooks, and confectioners—161 deaths in 1841, and 259 in 1851; of these latter 75 were of females. Fever, consumption, and age and debility were the chief causes of mortality in this class, the average age period of whose deaths was for males from 40 to 45, and for females from 50 to 55. 62 males and 51 females died in public institutions.

No. 30. *Butchers*, poulterers, and victuallers—191 deaths in 1841, and 133 in 1851. The mean point of age in this class was from 40 to 45. 44 males and 1 female died in hospitals or workhouses.

No. 31. *Weavers* and spinners, cloth workers, dressers of silk, woollen, or cotton thread, lace makers, and factory workers.—The deaths of this class amounted in 1841 to 712; but in 1851 were only 638, viz., 437 males and 201 females. The chief causes of death were epidemic and contagious diseases, 161; consumption, 104; disease of heart, 17; inflammation of the brain, 19; dropsy, 24; and age and debility, 148. 182 males and 87 females died in public institutions; the mean point of age at which death occurred was for males from 50 to 55, and for females from 60 to 65.

No. 32. *Other Trades, First-class*—not included in the foregoing, such as optical and mathematical instrument makers, watch and clock makers, gold and silver smiths, engravers, seal cutters, modellers, pattern designers, &c. Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 169, but in 1851 only numbered 47; and of these, 34 died in hospitals and workhouses. The average period of life in this class was from 50 to 55.

No. 33. *Other Trades, Second-class*—include all those occupations not specified in the foregoing, such as pipe makers, hair dressers and barbers, mat, toy, sail, umbrella, bellows, comb and brush makers, also millers and barm makers. Their deaths amounted to 317 in 1841; and on the present occasion number 218. Cholera, fever, and consumption proved very fatal to this class; 72 males and 23 females of whom died in public institutions. The average mean age of life was from 40 to 45.

No. 34. *Washerwomen*—123 deaths in 1841, and 227 in 1851. Dysentery, cholera, fever, consumption, and dropsy, were the principal causes of death in this class; of whom 156 died in public institutions. The average age period was from 45 to 50.

No. 35. *First-class Servants.*—The domestics of residents in first and second-class private streets, and first-class shop streets afforded, where death took place in these localities, a return of 160 in the Census of 1841; and in that for 1851, 194, viz., 84 males and 110 females. 12 of this class died of cholera, but only 11 of fever, servants affected with this latter disease being usually sent to hospital; 33 died of consumption; 9 of disease of heart; 10 of dropsy; and 37 of old age and debility; 7 met violent or sudden deaths. The average age period at which death occurred in this class was for males, 45 to 50; and for females, 50 to 55.

No. 36. *Second-class Servants*—the domestics of the occupants of second-class shop and mixed streets. The deaths of this class numbered in 1841, 351; and in 1851, 370. Cholera carried off 26; fever, 32; consumption, 108; dropsy, 22; age and debility, 76; and sudden or violent deaths, 5. The average age of this class was from 45 to 50.

No. 37. *Third-class Servants*—who resided in the different wards or districts, afforded a return of 1,099 deaths in 1841, and 926 in 1851; or 443 males and 483 females. Cholera proved fatal to 79; fever, to 79; apoplexy and paralysis, to 38; disease of heart, to 26; inflammation of lungs, to 26; consumption, to 321; asthma, to 25; dropsy, to 29; liver complaint, to 17; childbed, to 16; age and debility, to 136; and violent or sudden deaths, to 33. Their mean period of life was for males from 45 to 50; and for females, 40 to 45.

No. 38. *Servants in Hospitals and Workhouses*—not merely attendants in these

institutions, but servants from the different localities of the metropolis. The deaths in this class for the decade ending 1841, were 2,391; and in that for 1851, 5,033, viz., 875 males, and 4,158 females. The principal causes of death in this class were, small-pox, 41; dysentery and diarrhœa, 666; cholera, 250; influenza, 39; fever, 975; diseases of the brain and nervous system, 294; disease of heart, 91; inflammation of lungs, 129; bronchitis, 260; consumption, 561; asthma, 48; chest affections unspecified, 253; jaundice, 14; dropsy, 294; disease of intestines, 58; liver complaints, 21; peritonitis, 20; diseases of the urinary organs, 30; cancer of the uterus, 15; diseases of the locomotive organs, chiefly rheumatism and diseases of the bones and joints, 74; diseases of the tegumentary system, 21, including 8 from scurvy; cancer, 64; infirmity, debility, and old age, 423; and violent or sudden deaths, 33, of which 18 were from burns and scalds. The mean period of life among this class was—for males, 40 to 45; and females, 45 to 50.

No. 39. Persons who by their occupations are more than ordinarily *exposed to the effect of weather*, such as car and coach drivers and guards, letter carriers, lamp lighters, water carriers, and newsvenders. Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 278, and in 1851 to 599, of whom 129 were females. Cholera proved fatal to 24; fever to 206; disease of heart, 11; consumption, 107; rheumatism and disease of bones and joints, 9; and violent or sudden deaths, 27, of which number 13 were accidents unspecified; 188 males and 124 females of this class died in public institutions. The mean age period was for males from 40 to 45; and for females from 50 to 55.

No. 40. *Police*,—including the metropolitan force, and such of the constabulary as died in hospitals. Their deaths amount to 126. Epidemic and contagious diseases proved fatal to 41 of this class; disease of heart, to 1; consumption, to 7; dropsy, 3; rheumatism and disease of bones and joints, 5; only 1 died a violent death. The mean age period was from 20 to 25.

No. 41. *Sailors* afforded 132 deaths in 1841, and 178 in 1851. The chief causes of death in this class were, epidemic and contagious diseases, 40; those of the nervous system, 17; disease of heart, 7; consumption, 23; dropsy, 9; debility and old age, 7; violent or sudden deaths, 40, including 23 drowned. The mean age period in this class was from 30 to 35. 82 died in public institutions.

No. 42. *Coal Porters*.—Fourteen deaths of this class were extracted from the returns of 1841, and 41 upon the present occasion. Fever in 4; disease of heart in 3; consumption in 9; dropsy, 4; drowned, 2; and intemperance, 2, embrace the principal causes of death among persons of this denomination.

No. 43. *Chimney Sweepers*.—Nine deaths of this class were recorded in 1841; and 15 were supplied by the returns of 1851. Two died of cholera; 5 of fever; 1 of disease of heart; and 1 of cancer, a special form of which this class is peculiarly liable to. The age period of this class was from 20 to 25; 8 of these persons died in public institutions.

No. 44. *First-class Families*,—including the wives, children, and visitors of the occupants of first and second-class private streets, and first-class shop streets. Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 2,293, and in 1851 they numbered 1,927; the sexes being in the proportion of 68 males to 100 females. Epidemic diseases were the cause of deaths in 492 instances, including, 23 by small-pox; 144, scarlatina; 75, fever; 46, cholera; diseases of the brain and nervous system, 324, including 162 from hydrocephalus; diseases of heart, 48; consumption, 254; dropsy, 38; childbirth, 25; infirmity, debility, and old age, 179; and violent or sudden deaths, 23. The average age at which death occurred in this class, must, from the number of children and young persons included in it, present, compared with the foregoing classes, great disparity;—it is from 10 to 15.

No. 45. *Second-class Families*,—inhabiting the second and third class shop streets and the mixed streets. Their deaths amounted in 1841 to 7,520, and on the present occasion to 9,504—viz., 77·6 males to 100 females. Epidemic diseases carried off 3,221 of this class, of which number 2,080 were caused by small-pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping cough, and croup; 343 of cholera, and 389 of fever. Diseases of the brain and nervous system caused death in 1,836 instances, including 796 from water on the brain, and 870 from convulsions. 135 died from disease of heart, 216 from inflammation of lungs, and 1,608 from consumption. Diseases of the digestive organs were the cause of death in 1,625 cases, including 153 from dropsy; 72 females died in child-birth; under the head of infirmity, debility, and old age were tabulated 611; 164 died violent or sudden deaths, of which 64

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were by burns or scalds. The mean period of life among the males of this class was from 1 to 5, and among the females from 5 to 10.

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No. 46. *Third-class Families*,—were those of the different tradesmen and other occupants of the various wards or districts, the great proportion of the adults of which have been already specified in some of the foregoing entries—they consist of the poorest of the population, and inhabit the most unhealthy localities. Their deaths in 1841 amounted to 21,708, but in 1851 numbered 24,157—viz., 83·6 males to 100 females.

Epidemic diseases carried off 9,163 of these persons, among which small-pox proved fatal to 1,138; scarlatina, to 1,695; cholera, to 1,117; influenza, to 460; and fever, to 1,127. The deaths from diseases of the nervous system amounted to 4,519, including 1,647 from hydrocephalus, and 2,600 from convulsions; under the head of diseases of the circulating organs were returned 183, the item for disease of the heart being 173. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 2,823, including 2,161 from consumption. 4,393 died from diseases of the digestive organs, of which 3,322 were recorded under the head of marasmus; 139 females of this class died in childbed, 80 persons died of diseases of the locomotive organs, and 20 from those of the tegumentary system. Under the headings of diseases of uncertain seat were tabulated 1,511 deaths. As many as 472 died violent or sudden deaths, 150 of which were from burns and scalds, 52 were drowned, 43 perished from starvation, and 221 were returned as "accidental unspecified." The age period in the males of this class was from 1 to 5, and in the females from 1 to 5.

Nos. 47, 48, and 49, are the *first, second, and third class Lodgers*, who resided in the first-class shop streets, the second and third class shop and mixed streets, and the different wards or districts. They principally consisted of strangers or visitors from the country, and amounted, according to the returns for 1841, to 1,162, while on the present occasion they only number 637—viz., 206 males and 431 females. Of these classes, epidemic or contagious diseases were fatal to 97; those of the brain and nervous system, to 53; of the circulating and respiratory organs, 182; 15 died violent or sudden deaths.

Occupations Unspecified.—In 12,894 instances the occupation was not specified; 6,859 were those of children or persons under 20 years of age, the sexes being in the proportion of 85·7 females to 100 males. This class amounted in 1841 to 16,873. Zymotic or contagious diseases were a principal cause of death in the classes unspecified as to occupations, amounting to 4,429, of which 713 were from dysentery and diarrhœa, 964 from cholera, 1,843 from fever, but small-pox only amounted to 170. Diseases of the nervous system were the cause of death in 842 instances; those of the circulating and respiratory organs, 2,053, of which 800 were from consumption. Diseases of the digestive organs were fatal to 1,236. 236 females died in childbirth. The deaths from diseases of uncertain seat numbered 2,338; and 683 persons died violent or sudden deaths, of which 151 were homicides, and 59 died by their own hands. Of the total deaths in this class, 12,478 occurred in hospitals and workhouses; and in 416 instances coroners' inquests were held. The mean age period of the persons included in this class were, of males from 5 to 10, and of females from 25 to 30.

Total Deaths.

The total deaths of the city of Dublin, received upon the different forms issued from the Census Office to private houses and to public institutions, amounted to 73,982, the sexes being in the proportion of 91·68 females to 100 males. The deaths returned to the Census Commissioners in 1841 were 66,722; but the population of the city, within the municipal boundary, had increased by 25,643 during the partial decade ending in March, 1851, the increase of deaths being very nearly in exact proportion with the increase of population—thus showing, that in Dublin city at least, whatever the defects in the mode of acquiring the information may be, the deaths are uniform. But it cannot be supposed that, without a general registration, these 73,982 were all the deaths which occurred in this locality from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851; yet, when we come to compare this number with the absolute number of burials which were returned for the same period, we find that they are deficient but 6,130, a number which excites astonishment when we consider that as many as 47,570 of these deaths were received upon "Form A,' filled up from memory and for a period extending over nearly ten years. Upon this subject we shall again have occasion to remark upon the analysis of the burials, see page 507; see also Tables I., II., III., and IV. for the city of Dublin, from page 202 to 211, of Vol. II. of this Report.

The Burials in the Cemeteries and Graveyards of Dublin.

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Bills of Mortality.

Profiting by the experience gleaned from the Report of 1841, we have been enabled to enlarge upon it considerably, and to present a Return of Deaths, which, while we believe it to be as accurate as, without the benefit of a general registration, it is possible to obtain for a locality of the extent of the Irish metropolis, may also serve as a tolerably correct bill of mortality, to check the deficiency in returns from localities from which it was not possible to obtain the same degree of precision. That, however, was not the first attempt made either by the authorities or by scientific individuals to form an estimate of the annual deaths of the City of Dublin—for, during upwards of a century, bills of mortality were kept in Dublin, somewhat similar to those which were continued in London from the date of the great plague in 1593, until superseded by the general registration, with which England has been favoured for the last sixteen years.

The information respecting the deaths afforded by these early bills was procured by persons called searchers (frequently ignorant old women), and arranged, printed, and distributed by weekly, quarterly, and yearly periods, by the Company of Parish Clerks of London, at whose Hall they were filed; but, like early newspapers, it is now scarcely possible to obtain a perfect set. At what time bills of mortality were first commenced in the City of Dublin has been a mooted question, but from the examination which we have made on the subject—an examination extending over several years, and to which we have devoted a good deal of research—it would appear that they were attempted to be made so early as 1661. We base this opinion chiefly on the assertion of Captain Graunt, who, in his "Observations on the London Bills of Mortality," published a small and imperfect bill, headed thus, "Dublin—A Bill of Mortality from the 6–7 of July to the end of August, 1662."

In Sir William Petty's "Observations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality, and the state of that City," will be found a reprint of a Dublin Weekly Bill of the "Burials and Births of 1666." These authorities establish a date for the early Dublin Bills of Mortality. They appear to have been made up according to the same fashion as that pursued in London, and were continued to the present century, but when they ceased to be taken, or whether simultaneously in the several parishes of Dublin, we have no means of ascertaining. During the process of inquiry upon the subject, we addressed a circular to the several Vestry Clerks of the different Dublin parishes, requesting information on the subject, but we were unable to procure any clue as to the time when they ceased. This may, however, have arisen from the circumstance that the Registrar was a Government officer, paid through the Treasury, out of the Consolidated Fund.* The probability is that the information was obtained from the Parish Clerks by the Government Registrar. Very few of those early bills have come down to the present day, but the following transcript of that for the year 1683–4 will show us how the result of the registration was given to the public. For a small gratuity these weekly, quarterly, and yearly bills, to which in time were attached market notes of a more extended character, were distributed from house to house, and at the bottom of each was printed "Post this for the use of your family."

In the subsequent bills which we have examined, we find the following parochial burial grounds added:—St. Anne's, St. George's, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, St. Mark's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and St. Thomas's; and also the French burial grounds. And in continuation of the foregoing list of diseases we have extracted the following from other Dublin Bills:—Plague; fitts; decay; gout, and gout in the stomach; inflammation; mortification; inflammation of the bowels; bloody flux; asthma; fistula; lunatick; still-born and abortion; inflammation of lungs; cancer; convulsions in the guts; twisting of the guts; pain in the head; St. Anthony's fire; bleeding, burston, and rupture; pain in the stomach; fall out of a window; killed by a fall; ditto of a horse; killed by a bull; bed-ridden; shot himself; stabbed himself; fall off a horse; sciatica; tympany, epilepsy and planet; scouring; excessive drinking; found dead; cold; neither of all other sorts. From this list we perceive how extended was the nosology of these early times.

The gross results of these bills were in time published in the newspapers and other periodicals, and both statistical and medical writers of the period descanted

* Thus we read in the Commons' Journal—"For two years, from Lady-day, 1755 to 1757, paid Arthur Cowan, Registrar of the Bills of Mortality, £6 17*s.* 7½*d.*"

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upon their details—among whom we may mention Petty, Short, Willoughby, and Rutty.

Bills of Mortality.

It must be remembered that these Dublin Bills only included the births and deaths of Protestants.

A Yearly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of Dublin, ending the One-and Twentieth of March, 168¾.

BAP.		BUR.		BUR.	BAP.
016	St. Patrick's,	064	Christ-Church,	006	001
140	St. Keaven's,	194	St. Michaels,	020	058
054	St. Audoen's,	142	St. Michans,	367	166
125	St. Andrew's,	241	St. Nicholas' within,	044	049
074	St. Bridgit's,	128	St. Nicholas' without,	316	131
088	St. John's,	146	St. Warburgh's,	132	074
109	St. Cath. and St. James'	373			

Of Diseases and Casualities this Year.

Aged,	159	Surfeit,	001
Ague,	004	Sore legg,	001
Apoplex,	001	Spotted Fever,	001
Consumpsion,	322	Sore Mouth,	001
Convulsion,	238	Sudainly,	003
Child-bed,	036	Teeth,	187
Cold, Cough, and Chincough,	019	Tent,	010
Canker,	001	Vomiting and Loosness,	007
Collick,	002	Worms,	001
Dropsy,	019	Dyed in Prison,	001
Evil,	004	Overlaid,	001
Fever,	527	Hurt by accident,	001
Flux,	078	By a kick,	001
Gravil and Stone,	006	Broken legg,	001
Grips and griping of the guts,	003	Fell of the new buildi,	001
Infants,	178	Bruised,	001
Jaundice,	003	Broken Thigh,	001
Impostume,	004	Drowned,	001
Lethergy,	001	Choked her Self,	001
Livergrown,	001	Burnt,	001
Meazels,	122	Found mur. in aunge her,	001
Ptisick,	002	Hurt and illused by her Mas- ter and Mistriss,	001
Palsy,	002	Hanged her Self,	001
Plurrisy,	002	Hanged Himself,	001
Quinsy,	002	Drowned her Self,	001
QUAKERS,	007	Poysoned her Self,	001
Rickets,	016	French Pox,	001
Rising of the Lights,	001	Killed by the Gaol man,	001
Stoping of the stomach,	008	Murdred,	001
Small pox,	143	Hanged at the Gallows,	010
Swelling of the Throat,	001		

Males Bur. this year,	1114	Females bap. this week,	0010
Females bur. this year,	1010	Under 16,	1227
Males bap. this year,	640	Above 16,	0931
Females bap. this year,	405	Tot. bur. this Year,	2154
Males bur. this quarter,	0343	Tot. bap. this Year,	1045
Females bur. this Quarter,	331	Tot. bur. this Quarter,	0673
Males bap. this Quarter,	150	Tot. bap. this Quarter,	0277
Females bap. this Quarter,	122	Tot. bur. this week,	0075
Males bap. this week,	0013	Total bap. this week,	0023

Decr. in bur. this year,	0165	Incr. in Chr. this year,	0135
Incr. in bur. this quarter,	0125	Incr. in Chr. this quarter,	0022
Incr. in bur. this week,	0026	Incr. in Chr. this week,	0009

Assize of Bread by order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny white, 9 ounces and 1 quarter.
Penny wheaten, 14 ounces and 4 pennyweight.
Penny household, 19 ounces.

William Brereton, *Register.*

Bills of Mortality.

We have in the Table of Pestilences afforded the results of many of these Dublin Bills, which were, in early times, generally made up to the 25th of March, when the legal year then ended. The following list, although very defective, is the most extensive collection of the results of these yearly Bills which has as yet been made :—

Years.	Burials.	Authority.
1666	1480	Petty.
1667	1642	„
1668	1699	„
1669	1666	„
1670	1713	„
1671	1696	„
1672	1436	„
1673	1531	„
1674	2106	„
1675	1578	„
1676	1391	„
1677	1359	„
1678	1401	„
1679	1397	„
1680	1826	„
1682	2263	„
1683	2184	Walker's Magazine.
1684	2154	„
1685 to 1688 (Medium.)	1644	„
1699 to 1695 (Medium.)	2236	„
1717	3021	Rutty.
1722	3023	Rutty.
1723	2963	„
1724	2915	„
1726	2763	„
1727	2964	„
1729	3206	„
1730	2184	„
1731	2184	„
1732	2534	„
1733	2608	„
1734	2466	„
1735	2196	„
1736	2101	„
1737	2217	„
1738	2506	„
1739	2201	„
1740	3304	„
1741	2792	„
1742	2220	„
1743	2193	„
1744	1705	„
1745	2265	„
1746	1957	„
1747	1827	„
1748	1530	„
1749	1817	Rutty.
1750	2088	„
1751	2030	„
1752	1844	Dublin Library.
1753	1825	„
1754	1897	„
1754	1732	Rutty. *
1755	1896	„
1756	1550	„
1757	1825	„
1758	1553	„
1759	1752	„
1760	1993	„
1761	2292	„
1762	2490	„
1763	2605	„
1764	2307	„
1765	2275	„
1766	2407	Walker's Magazine.
1767	2211	„
1767 to 1779 (Average.)	2400	„

* Rutty's year ended in March; the Dublin Bill of Mortality year then ended 22 December.

These are the only Dublin Bills of which, at present, we have any account, but it is more than probable that antiquarian research may yet bring others to light.†

Dublin Burials.

With the exception of some few small suburban burial places—the parochial graveyards, and the free ground of the Hospital Fields, Kilmainham, were used for the burials of the city of Dublin, until about the year 1832, when the invasion of cholera attracted public attention to the subject of intramural interments. Up to 1829 all the burials of Dublin took place within the twenty parochial graveyards, the graveyard attached to Saint Patrick's Cathedral, the vaults of the different churches and chapels, the Friends' [or Quakers'] burial ground, the burial grounds of the French congregation, the Hospital Fields, and the burial place for the inmates of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, &c. The parochial graveyards date from the establishment of their respective parishes; the vaults beneath the different places of public worship have only been used upon special occasions. The sisterhood of the different convents have been, in accordance with the regulations of their respective orders, interred within the precincts of these religious houses; and provosts of Trinity College have been buried in the vaults beneath the college chapel. The French congregation in Dublin have two burial grounds in Dublin since the end of the seventeenth century, viz., in Peter-street, and in Merrion-row, Stephen's-green. The Quakers' burial ground was originally located at the corner of York-street, Stephen's-green, on the site of the College of Surgeons, but when that building was erected in 1806, a new burial ground was opened by this community in Cork-street.

From the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851, as many as 11,143 persons were interred in the various graveyards and vaults beneath places of public worship within the municipal boundaries of Dublin—the annual numbers and sexes of which, as well as their respective localities, are set forth in the accompanying table; but 867 of these were of persons who died without the boundaries of the city; 37 were from counties beyond the circle of the county of Dublin; and 7 were brought from other countries.

† See, Observations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality, by Sir William Petty; Graunt's Natural and Political Observations upon Bills of Mortality; Rutty's History of the Weather and Seasons; also Preliminary Observations in that author's History of the City and County of Dublin; Mr. Wilde's Report upon the Tables of Death in the Census for 1841; and, also, "A short Account of the early Bills of Mortality in Dublin, in the Assurance Magazine, for April, 1853. The Dublin Library possesses a volume of the Weekly, Quarterly, and Yearly Bills for 1752.

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Dublin Burials.

The principal place of interment for the poor of the city, up to the period already referred to, was the ground of the Royal Hospital Fields, known as Bully's Acre, but which became so crowded, that it was closed by direction of the Commander of the Forces about the year 1832, but was again opened for a short period in 1833, on the second outbreak of cholera, since which time no interments have taken place therein. Some of the old burial grounds in the vicinity of Dublin were also free to the public, among which we may specify Merrion, Killester, and Bluebell.

The minor burial places outside the municipal boundary are—that of the Royal Chapel of St. Matthew at Ringsend, St. George's parochial burying ground, Clonliffe, Drumcondra parochial burying ground, Donnybrook graveyard, with the vaults of the adjoining Roman Catholic chapel, and also the convent graveyard in that immediate vicinity. To these is to be added the Jewish cemetery at Ballybough, Drumcondra, opened in 1728.*

* In the Jewish year, A.M. 5488 (A.D. 1727), an Israelite named William Phillips bought this piece of ground as a freehold property, the title of which he transferred to Joseph Deadurici, who again transferred it to Michael Phillips, who presented it as a free gift to the Jewish community of Ireland for a burial-ground.

TABLE I.—BURIALS, by Years, Sexes, and Localities, in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

LOCALITIES.	YEARS.																				TOTAL.		
	1841. 208 days.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 days.		Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.																									
St. Andrew's Parochial Graveyard,	30	38	48	32	49	50	41	40	42	44	33	39	62	47	33	18	21	30	27	23	6	7	392	368	76
St. Andrew's R. C. Chapel, Vaults,	.	2	4	3	2	9	4	2	3	4	5	6	2	10	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	.	29	42	1
St. Anne's Parochial Graveyard,	7	18	13	17	16	20	19	29	18	16	14	21	25	30	10	23	17	28	19	25	4	13	162	240	4
St. Audoen's do. do.	2	4	4	8	1	5	11	4	3	7	2	11	15	8	.	4	2	6	1	3	1	1	42	61	1
St. Bridget's do. do.†	10	13	14	28	14	29	14	24	15	23	22	28	26	23	11	13	21	20	16	15	5	6	163	224	3
St. Catherine's do. do.	32	21	41	44	29	55	33	39	39	47	43	44	75	69	42	32	63	72	37	42	12	5	446	470	9
St. George's, Little, do. do.	3	7	8	13	8	6	9	8	2	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	1	6	.	4	46	66	1
St. James' Parochial do. do.	14	14	29	26	23	24	32	24	17	18	39	25	40	43	51	76	113	102	62	58	18	14	433	424	8
St. John's do. do.	2	3	1	.	2	.	1	2	2	4	2	8	13	7	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	.	24	30	.
St. Kevin's do. do.	56	61	79	90	71	84	81	85	73	79	124	130	215	209	75	85	50	50	27	35	5	6	856	914	1,7
St. Luke's do. do.	7	9	15	23	5	23	6	14	16	25	20	34	71	112	17	34	29	38	20	28	2	3	208	343	5
St. Mark's do. do.	35	30	50	43	43	45	49	31	39	50	49	37	57	79	43	43	56	67	41	41	12	7	474	478	9
St. Mary's do. do.	14	12	17	19	26	21	26	20	25	23	21	25	28	31	22	21	30	44	19	28	3	4	231	243	4
St. Mary's R. C. Metropolitan Church,	.	.	13	9	4	11	5	12	6	14	5	5	7	13	4	4	4	8	4	8	3	4	55	88	1
SS. Michael and John's R. C. Chapel,	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	9	.
St. Michan's Parochial Graveyard,	13	24	24	46	27	37	28	26	33	41	37	54	75	66	47	31	73	50	46	23	8	9	411	407	8
St. Nicholas Within Parochial Vaults,	.	.	2	2	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	7	7	.
St. Nicholas Without do. Graveyard,	13	16	16	33	13	13	9	24	26	26	29	49	55	68	33	35	55	42	28	31	10	10	287	349	6
St. Nicholas Without R. C. Chapel,	1	.	3	3	1	1	5	4	.	1	5	1	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	14	3
St. Paul's Parochial Graveyard,	21	11	49	28	64	20	88	29	105	43	84	36	63	29	11	12	14	18	11	11	6	3	516	240	7
St. Patrick's, Deanery, do.	.	3	7	4	6	10	10	2	6	3	1	3	4	7	4	5	3	1	5	4	1	4	47	46	9
St. Peter's Parochial do.	11	8	16	15	12	22	10	19	8	20	11	28	12	9	11	20	14	18	7	9	4	6	116	174	2
St. Thomas's do. do.	31	32	37	66	24	29	30	20	15	28	16	35	27	31	18	26	18	23	20	15	1	6	237	311	5
St. Werburgh's do. do.	2	2	3	1	2	1	5	10	3	3	3	7	4	3	2	7	5	5	3	.	.	.	32	39	7
Trinity College Chapel, Vaults,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Friends' Burial-ground, Cork-street,	6	2	5	8	4	9	7	7	11	6	6	10	15	13	14	11	12	14	10	12	1	7	91	99	1
French Burial-grounds,	1	1	2	4	1	2	.	1	2	.	2	2	1	1	3	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	14	13	.
R. C. Chapel, Clarendon-street, Vaults of,	2	1	1	3	1	.	2	1	1	2	1	.	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	1	.	.	13	16	.
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,‡	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	18	3	5	.	27	3	.
Convents (7), burials in,	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	27	.
Total Within the Boundary,	313	337	503	573	452	527	526	482	511	533	578	648	903	922	462	521	615	652	427	426	108	124	5398	5,745	11,1
OUTSIDE THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.																									
Mount Jerome Cemetery, Harold's-cross,	177	166	321	314	316	309	343	354	401	364	405	393	463	465	364	347	487	522	409	386	76	116	3,762	3,736	7,4
Golden-bridge Cemetery,	177	134	249	245	249	227	237	249	239	213	281	247	324	301	202	207	288	316	217	189	48	45	2,511	2,367	4,8
Glasnevin Cemetery, { East Side,	1034	1019	1744	1809	1652	1657	1884	1891	2051	2108	2125	2193	2792	2785	1903	2019	2919	3030	2002	1949	514	524	20620	20975	41,5
Glasnevin Cemetery, { West Side,	332	363	591	676	606	675	665	755	733	763	854	936	1908	2130	1531	1624	2500	2904	1545	1587	427	459	11692	12922	24,6
Drumcondra Parochial Graveyard,	12	11	12	10	11	10	22	18	12	11	12	12	12	22	13	22	15	24	20	17	5	4	144	156	3
St. George's Parochial Graveyard, Clonliffe,	22	29	39	42	34	38	40	50	40	26	36	47	66	84	32	53	59	57	25	28	10	13	463	467	9
Jewish Cemetery, Ballybough, Drumcondra,	.	.	1	.	4	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	20	9	2
Royal Chapel of Ringsend, Burial-ground of,	12	14	24	28	20	19	20	27	25	22	29	31	32	29	25	26	54	46	32	24	7	8	280	274	5
St. Peter's R. C. Chapel, Rathmines, Vaults of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Donnybrook, Graveyard, R. C. Chapel, and Convent, Vaults of,	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	22	2
Mary's Mount Convent, Harold's-cross,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Total Outside the Boundary,	1,766	1,767	2,981	3,117	2,892	2,939	3,214	3,242	3,564	3,510	3,744	3,914	5,601	5,821	4,073	4,305	6,324	6,897	4,250	4,182	1,085	1,170	39,434	40,924	80,3
Total Within and Outside the Boundary,	2,079	2,074	3,484	3,690	3,344	3,466	3,740	3,824	4,075	4,043	4,322	4,562	6,504	6,743	4,535	4,826	6,939	7,549	4,677	4,608	1,193	1,294	44,832	46,679	91,5
	4,153		7,174		6,810		7,564		8,058		8,884		13,247		9,361		14,488		9,285		2,487		91,511		
GENERAL TOTAL,																									

† Including St. Michael de Pole.
‡ No returns of the burials, previous to 1849, could be obtained from the Royal Hospital burial-ground, Kilmainham.

Dublin Burials.

In 1829 a public cemetery was opened by a public company at Golden-bridge, Richmond, on the western side of the city, and by the same body the Prospect cemetery, Glasnevin, was opened, in 1832, on the north-eastern side of the city. In 1836 Mount Jerome cemetery, Harold's-cross, upon the south side of the city, was established.

In these various places of interment outside the city boundary were buried 80,368 persons during the recent Census period, the circumstances and details of which will be found in the lower section of the foregoing table; but as the burials within the municipal boundary did not all consist of persons who died within the city, neither can the interments in the various cemeteries and graveyards without the city boundary be considered as affording the number of deaths of the city of Dublin—for, as may be seen by the accompanying Table, as many as 10,532 were received from other localities.

Name of Cemetery.	Co. Dublin.		Other parts of Ireland.		Other Countries.		Total.		
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	General Total.
Mount Jerome Cemetery, Harold's-cross,	1,041	1,008	35	40	16	.	1,092	1,048	2,140
Cemetery, Golden-bridge,	512	445	13	11	2	1	527	457	984
Do. Prospect, West side,	485	408	34	21	3	2	522	431	953
Do. Do. East side,	2,742	2,764	130	90	16	3	2,888	2,857	5,745
Drumcondra Parochial Graveyard,	51	65	2	2	.	.	53	67	120
St. George's Parochial Graveyard, Clonliffe,	33	48	1	1	.	.	34	49	83
Jewish Cemetery, Ballybough,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Royal Chapel of St. Matthew, Ringsend, Burial-ground,	259	238	.	1	.	.	259	239	498
Donnybrook R. C. Chapel Graveyard and Convent Vaults,	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	8	8
Total,	5,123	4,982	216	168	37	6	5,376	5,156	10,532

The foregoing information was obtained upon special forms issued to the officers of cemeteries and parish clerks, for burial grounds, and the various authorized persons in the different other localities.

When we compare the 91,511 burials in the graveyards and cemeteries within or without the Borough of Dublin, (and which at first sight might be considered the deaths of the metropolis), with the 73,982 returned upon the different forms at the time of taking the Census, the discrepancy between the two returns appears very great; but when we come to consider them in detail the disparity will not be so manifest; for, of the entire 11,143 burials within the municipal boundary, 867 were of persons who had died in other localities; and of the 80,368 burials outside the municipal boundary, 10,532 were those of persons who did not die within the city. Thus, we find the absolute burials of persons who died within the city for the period ending March, 1851, to be only 6,130 more than the returns made to us upon the household schedules and from public institutions, or at an annual average rate of 613—a circumstance which must excite astonishment when the mode of obtaining information of these deaths through the Census forms is considered.

The difference is but 40 between the death returns made to the Census enumerators and the burials in the different graveyards, churches, and cemeteries, within or belonging to the metropolis for the first three months of the year 1851. This exhibits to us an amount of accuracy in the return of deaths which could scarcely have been expected, and also shows the facility with which an annual registration of deaths could be effected. But while the burial registration exceeds the deaths returned to us, the latter greatly exceed the former in the number of specified causes of death; thus, of 73,982 deaths, the unspecified causes only amounted to 2,603; but of the 91,511 burials, in 43,403 instances the cause of death was not specified. This disparity is most marked in the class of zymotic or epidemic diseases, the return of deaths giving as many as 25,457, while from the registries of burials only 13,877 entries of this class of deaths were received. The two most notable causes of difference were dysentery and fever, the burial tables affording a return of 2,089 less in the former and 5,443 in the latter than the death returns collected in March, 1851. This disparity, however, chiefly occurred in 1847, when both these affections prevailed to an unusual extent, and in the Burial Tables for that year the number of unspecified causes of death was no less than 8,098. We may also remark that while a natural disinclination exists on the part of friends and relatives to state, at the time of the decease, that infectious malady was the cause of death, no such feeling exists when the subject is inquired into years subsequently.

TABLE II.—Burials by Diseases and Sexes in each Month and Year in the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Chur

Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	M a p m
Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.																											
Small-pox,	63	57	36	47	38	33	40	43	36	48	42	31	35	44	40	42	53	49	61	82	46	51	63	71	555	557	1
Measles,	33	35	36	35	52	56	114	85	79	95	60	72	66	50	65	71	45	62	42	38	41	53	53	40	686	663	1
Scarlatina,	109	98	55	76	65	60	61	54	56	53	61	112	105	91	134	112	159	130	168	151	153	142	109	95	1,245	1,174	2
Hooping Cough,	61	77	56	56	66	95	55	75	51	66	46	60	44	53	56	43	86	58	43	68	42	55	57	67	596	763	1
Croup,	25	25	29	30	26	38	27	22	29	26	17	14	20	18	16	18	19	22	33	24	25	31	40	24	306	277	
Thrush,	.	1	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	.	2	2	4	10	20	
Pemphigus,	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	7	
Dysentery,	5	4	6	3	13	5	9	3	4	4	10	2	13	6	13	9	23	21	17	18	13	13	12	8	133	96	
Diarrhœa,	29	17	31	17	30	8	21	18	38	23	20	24	26	19	42	32	77	66	60	52	27	24	28	25	429	325	
Ague,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	
Cholera,	2	.	4	.	2	1	5	4	69	102	374	464	322	486	346	407	282	375	44	50	18	38	11	11	1,459	1,858	3
Influenza,	43	43	30	32	35	34	17	22	7	6	14	9	13	15	11	3	13	9	9	13	7	8	26	43	227	237	
Fever,	115	82	70	77	94	67	93	51	98	71	67	70	75	75	78	62	104	86	93	116	102	95	99	104	1,112	976	2
Erysipelas,	6	7	9	7	13	3	9	3	3	1	6	4	7	1	3	8	8	7	10	6	3	2	6	7	83	56	
Syphilis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Glanders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	
Mumps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	
Total,	491	447	362	383	438	403	452	380	473	483	759	863	726	804	786	823	826	683	576	584	471	474	499	489	6,856	7,021	13
Sporadic Diseases.																											
Of the Brain and Nervous System.																											
Hydrocephalus,	115	85	116	78	130	86	91	81	104	74	97	80	91	106	95	105	111	90	111	84	82	77	91	61	1,234	1,007	2
Inflammation of Brain,	14	6	8	5	10	8	15	9	9	11	14	5	10	3	3	8	9	3	7	2	18	7	13	10	125	72	
Apoplexy,	26	13	25	11	27	22	21	25	23	17	26	8	22	11	28	13	18	19	31	10	22	17	28	26	297	194	
Convulsions,	46	53	66	60	57	55	46	44	50	34	44	34	45	40	61	54	77	59	61	54	57	57	60	28	672	552	1
Paralysis,	17	14	18	13	22	13	12	5	16	16	15	6	18	12	10	8	10	10	17	12	22	14	18	10	190	133	
Lockjaw,	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	5	1	20	6	
Epilepsy,	1	5	6	5	3	.	2	3	4	2	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	35	26	
Delirium Tremens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	
Insanity,	2	7	10	4	4	1	3	2	6	4	9	4	1	4	6	5	6	2	3	3	4	3	7	2	61	41	
Disease of Brain, unspecified,	3	1	2	.	5	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	6	.	3	4	1	2	30	19	
Total,	228	185	254	177	260	188	196	172	213	159	211	142	190	179	212	190	238	186	240	167	206	161	221	144	2,669	2,050	4
Of the Circulating Organs.																											
Disease of Heart,	42	33	33	33	44	37	44	33	29	20	31	14	27	19	32	21	26	18	42	18	40	25	36	28	426	299	
Aneurism,	1	1	1	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	4	1	1	1	3	.	6	2	1	.	23	9	
Spitting of Blood,	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	9	6	
Hæmorrhage, General,	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	.	.	21	14	
Total,	43	35	39	35	46	40	45	36	34	21	34	16	31	23	39	23	31	21	50	20	50	29	37	29	479	328	
Of the Respiratory Organs.																											
Cynanche,	4	4	5	4	6	7	1	2	2	2	6	2	3	1	2	1	6	4	7	6	2	3	8	3	52	39	
Inflammation of Lungs,	90	46	71	57	65	57	85	34	48	47	40	22	34	24	41	29	35	23	43	40	58	42	105	62	715	483	1
Bronchitis,	4	4	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	3	2	2	18	19	
Consumption,	440	493	457	482	498	548	398	423	403	373	338	399	330	366	303	357	275	327	318	387	320	385	382	404	4,462	4,944	9
Asthma,	53	42	36	37	38	27	26	22	7	13	12	12	8	4	7	1	9	5	14	13	17	9	41	27	270	212	
Water on Chest,	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	.	1	1	3	.	4	1	6	3	26	19	
Chest Affection, unspecified,	60	40	57	32	36	36	30	19	23	21	27	13	11	9	16	7	12	12	19	10	14	17	46	33	351	249	
Total,	653	631	631	617	648	679	542	502	486	460	424	450	388	405	374	395	338	374	405	458	415	460	590	534	5,694	5,965	11
Of the Digestive Organs.																											
Teething,	51	57	46	43	70	53	63	35	46	49	32	27	41	42	51	63	85	80	62	79	49	46	48	49	644	623	1
Jaundice,	3	2	4	.	6	2	1	2	3	.	3	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	.	1	4	2	.	2	32	19	
Worms,	11	16	15	25	26	25	15	17	17	16	18	10	13	14	7	7	19	12	21	18	14	19	17	9	193	188	
Colic,	4	1	1	4	2	2	.	1	6	3	1	1	5	2	5	1	2	.	4	.	.	1	1	2	31	18	
Gastric Fever,	6	2	3	4	5	6	2	7	3	3	2	4	9	2	1	5	7	4	5	7	7	3	3	6	53	58	
Dropsy,	87	56	49	64	63	75	45	54	39	76	39	62	31	55	48	36	42	41	53	55	43	58	57	65	601	697	1
Disease of Intestines,	1	2	2	.	4	2	1	.	4	.	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	5	2	.	5	2	28	19	
Hernia,	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	1	2	11	8	
Liver Complaint,	10	13	23	13	22	14	5	7	18	17	21	11	19	8	11	11	27	17	15	16	16	7	18	8	210	142	
Peritonitis,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Inflammation of Bowels,	14	12	14	10	14	13	11	9	17	8	17	10	23	18	15	12	14	20	15	9	20	9	13	11	187	141	
Marasmus,	121	136	131	98	131	166	126	129	126	159	143	130	115	124	151	131	159	150	141	161	104	107	130	129	1,581	1,630	3
Disease of Stomach,	2	7	1	3	5	3	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	2	6	2	5	5	4	2	3	3	5	2	45	37	
Piles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Dyspepsia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Total,	314	304	296	264	349	363	274	276	284	336	280	260	265	272	299	273	367	323	323	354	269	261	298	287	3,618	3,583	7

ts, in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

Years.																			Total.			Diseases.
1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 Days.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
																							Zymotic or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.
6	53	48	24	19	6	5	70	33	27	21	21	26	33	38	167	177	129	132	3	2	555	557	1,112	Small pox.
3	104	94	6	8	175	158	38	43	31	30	77	99	9	3	222	216	10	3	3	1	686	668	1,354	Measles.
204	141	124	29	37	64	62	107	106	49	49	15	19	58	63	135	104	358	374	36	32	1,245	1,174	2,419	Scarlatina.
5	44	43	119	162	50	49	103	138	45	59	51	64	32	67	48	61	70	88	31	32	596	768	1,364	Hooping Cough.
7	31	31	46	34	45	50	50	41	29	30	18	12	29	21	16	21	27	28	3	2	306	277	583	Croup.
.	.	.	2	.	1	3	.	3	3	8	3	1	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	10	20	30	Thrush.
.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	7	10	Pemphigus.
.	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	4	47	26	30	22	42	32	10	7	4	2	138	96	234	Dysentery.
.	10	6	15	17	18	8	29	20	75	54	91	76	41	33	93	62	46	44	10	5	429	325	754	Diarrhœa.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	Ague.
1	1	.	4	2	2	1	3	2	7	2	4	2	1	.	1435	1847	.	1	.	.	1,459	1,858	3,317	Cholera.
8	10	9	35	30	17	20	32	22	14	11	22	84	49	56	11	8	23	24	13	15	227	237	464	Influenza.
8	34	35	42	30	46	25	57	36	69	71	338	351	206	178	164	117	114	106	31	19	1,112	976	2,088	Fever.
.	.	1	5	2	6	3	10	5	12	6	1	6	14	13	23	15	11	3	1	2	83	56	139	Erysipelas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Syphilis.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	Glanders.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	Mumps.
242	429	392	332	342	433	384	499	510	363	346	699	717	501	497	2356	2662	798	817	140	112	6,856	7,021	13,877	Total.
																								Sporadic Diseases.
																								Of the Brain and Nervous System.
32	104	90	112	104	134	106	167	116	130	125	88	68	94	91	178	132	147	116	35	27	1,234	1,007	2,241	Hydrocephalus.
.	5	7	9	6	15	11	20	10	20	8	15	7	15	8	9	7	12	8	1	.	125	72	197	Inflammation of Brain.
1	17	18	38	10	20	12	29	29	36	16	23	18	33	23	50	30	38	29	7	8	297	194	491	Apoplexy.
4	58	40	88	80	49	36	97	90	97	87	38	32	51	29	117	94	64	44	11	16	672	552	1,224	Convulsions.
4	16	7	16	10	8	9	15	19	19	14	25	12	26	15	22	18	35	17	4	8	190	133	323	Paralysis.
.	1	1	3	1	3	.	4	2	3	.	2	1	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	20	6	26	Lockjaw.
.	2	2	4	4	3	1	5	3	3	.	6	7	5	5	6	3	1	.	.	1	35	26	61	Epilepsy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	5	Delirium Tremens.
.	.	1	5	4	7	.	8	5	10	6	8	5	7	5	2	5	8	7	6	3	61	41	102	Insanity.
.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	6	5	4	3	12	5	3	2	30	19	49	Disease of Brain, unspecified.
41	203	166	276	220	241	175	366	276	320	256	201	151	238	181	391	293	320	226	67	65	2,669	2,050	4,719	Total.
																								Of the Circulating Organs.
3	19	10	20	21	33	19	50	17	41	44	36	34	57	40	76	50	72	42	15	19	426	299	725	Disease of Heart.
.	3	2	4	1	3	2	5	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	23	9	32	Aneurism.
.	.	1	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	6	15	Spitting of Blood.
.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	4	4	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	21	14	35	Hæmorrage, General.
3	24	15	28	24	37	21	56	17	47	47	45	39	62	46	82	55	73	42	15	19	479	328	807	Total.
																								Of the Respiratory Organs.
2	2	1	2	4	3	7	13	5	9	2	6	5	5	6	5	1	5	5	1	1	52	39	91	Cynanche.
8	35	21	66	46	56	33	94	56	72	48	73	58	86	78	153	86	66	37	8	3	715	483	1,198	Inflammation of Lungs.
.	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	.	3	2	6	4	1	.	18	19	37	Bronchitis.
96	378	421	430	408	421	414	462	509	491	582	526	576	478	554	555	681	516	541	108	162	4,462	4,944	9,406	Consumption.
4	5	4	19	11	17	21	26	26	19	18	43	31	16	25	50	33	57	31	16	3	270	212	482	Asthma.
.	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	.	2	4	2	2	2	2	6	1	1	.	26	19	45	Water on Chest.
1	6	3	21	12	17	18	43	28	40	29	36	41	36	13	22	25	90	56	38	16	351	249	600	Chest Affection, unspecified.
08	426	459	544	485	517	504	641	629	636	681	687	717	624	678	790	832	746	675	173	197	5,894	5,965	11,859	Total.
																								Of the Digestive Organs.
12	51	51	71	55	79	72	70	74	74	87	35	33	38	36	112	112	86	64	20	27	644	623	1,267	Teething.
.	4	1	6	1	.	1	4	2	6	.	3	5	2	1	2	3	5	2	.	3	32	19	51	Jaundice.
3	16	18	21	12	23	22	23	20	24	28	14	10	11	12	31	27	22	30	3	6	193	188	381	Worms.
.	2	1	6	1	3	2	5	6	3	3	1	.	3	3	4	1	1	.	.	1	31	18	49	Colic.
.	3	1	2	4	3	4	6	6	9	6	5	7	7	7	12	13	4	10	2	.	53	58	111	Gastric Fever.
9	52	30	60	54	37	46	56	73	76	83	76	92	55	91	82	106	71	96	21	17	601	697	1,298	Dropsy.
.	.	.	4	1	3	1	2	2	5	8	2	3	1	.	4	1	6	2	1	1	28	19	47	Disease of Intestines.
.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	11	8	19	Hernia.
3	10	6	14	9	17	16	30	15	25	12	15	10	25	12	40	30	29	22	3	7	210	142	352	Liver Complaint.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	Peritonitis.
4	11	10	12	9	28	13	23	17	18	23	25	16	21	18	23	17	19	13	2	1	187	141	328	Inflammation of Bowels.
55	183	206	180	184	140	146	152	161	178	178	99	93	133	133	240	250	186	190	34	44	1,581	1,630	3,211	Marasmus.
.	2	2	8	2	4	3	17	9	8	9	1	3	2	5	1	2	2	.	.	2	45	37	82	Disease of Stomach.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Piles.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Dyspepsia.
6	335	326	386	332	338	326	390	387	428	439	277	274	301	318	551	566	432	430	86	109	3,618	3,583	7,201	Total.

[*continued on page 510.*

TABLE II.—Burials by Diseases and Sexes in each Month and Year in the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Ch

DISEASES.	MONTHS.																						TOTA	
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Males.	Fe-male
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
SPORADIC DISEASES—*continued*																								
Of the Urinary Organs.																								
Stone,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Stricture,	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Diabetes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
Disease of Bladder,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	
Disease of Kidneys,	4	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	5	.	2	1	2	.	30	
Urinary Disease, unspecified,	4	.	9	.	5	.	2	1	2	.	5	1	3	.	2	.	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	.	41	
Total,	8	.	13	.	7	.	8	2	8	.	6	1	4	.	4	2	3	1	9	1	6	2	4	.	80	
Of the Generative Organs.																								
Childbed,	.	45	.	50	.	40	.	54	.	41	.	29	.	38	.	25	.	29	.	23	.	36	.	38	.	44
Cancer Uteri,	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1
Total,	.	46	.	52	.	40	.	54	.	42	.	30	.	41	.	25	.	29	.	23	.	36	.	40	.	45
Of the Locomotive Organs.																								
Rheumatism,	3	4	4	5	10	4	7	2	2	2	1	1	.	1	2	2	1	1	4	3	8	5	5	2	47	3
Disease of Bones and Joints,	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	3	1	.	13	
Hip Disease,	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	4	.	1	1	3	3	1	.	2	2	.	4	1	.	27	1
Spine Disease,	2	3	2	1	5	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	4	3	.	3	3	1	.	2	2	3	1	2	25	2
Fracture,	3	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	13	
Amputation,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	
Total,	11	9	8	8	22	10	15	5	10	6	10	4	8	6	6	9	8	2	7	7	11	10	13	8	129	8
Of the Tegumentary System.																								
Ulceration,	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	14	
Purpura and Scurvy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Fistula,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	
Total,	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	2	2	4	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	21	
Diseases of Uncertain Seat.																								
Inflammation, unspecified,	4	9	3	5	5	.	2	4	3	6	2	1	5	2	3	3	7	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	50	4
Mortification,	5	2	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	2	.	15	1
Wounds,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Scrofula,	4	.	1	2	4	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	.	2	4	1	.	3	3	2	26	2
Gout,	1	1	3	.	3	1	2	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	6	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	3	.	31	
Cancer,	5	12	6	15	8	16	1	9	5	10	3	11	5	11	3	16	6	15	10	18	8	28	6	14	66	17
Tumour,	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	2	2	1	.	2	4	.	.	.	4	1	17	1
Abscess,	1	2	3	.	4	3	3	.	1	2	3	2	2	2	.	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	25	1
Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age,	264	357	259	341	296	422	219	285	197	249	173	219	162	199	129	216	167	240	171	255	151	227	215	295	2,403	3,30
Still Born,	79	72	117	71	106	68	93	57	69	67	79	55	92	54	85	73	86	67	75	60	105	95	71	56	1,057	79
Total,	364	456	394	435	430	514	324	356	280	339	264	294	271	275	231	314	269	332	277	342	273	358	314	377	3,691	4,39
Violent or Sudden Deaths.																								
Burns and Scalds,	14	12	17	17	16	14	8	14	5	7	10	5	4	8	6	9	4	7	7	10	9	17	18	27	118	14
Drowned,	12	6	12	2	9	.	12	1	9	.	13	2	22	1	10	3	11	.	14	3	14	15	8	2	146	3
Intemperance,	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
Homicide,	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	.	1	1	10	
Starvation,	.	2	1	1	1	3	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	7	1
Poison, accidental,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Suicide,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	
Accidental, unspecified,	21	5	19	4	13	5	11	5	14	5	22	2	17	8	22	4	26	7	17	8	16	4	12	6	210	6
Total,	51	27	51	25	40	24	37	20	29	13	48	11	45	20	41	16	44	15	40	22	42	37	40	36	508	26
Causes not specified,	1,939	2,157	1,682	1,899	1,948	2,201	1,739	1,770	1,649	1,708	1,500	1,699	1,575	1,844	1,771	1,793	1,714	1,854	1,651	1,739	1,584	1,620	2,055	2,232	20,887	22,51
Total Males,	4,155		3,732		4,190		3,632		3,470		3,536		3,505		3,770		3,863		3,580		3,328		4,071		44,882	
Total Females,	4,297		3,895		4,462		3,574		3,566		3,770		3,871		3,866		4,030		3,717		3,449		4,178			46,67
TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES,	8,452		7,627		8,652		7,206		7,036		7,306		7,376		7,636		7,893		7,297		6,777		8,249			

lts, in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

Years.																		Total.			Diseases.
1. ays.	1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 Days.		Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
																								Sporadic Diseases—*continued.*
																								Of the Urinary Organs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	Stone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	4	Stricture.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Diabetes.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	Disease of Bladder.
.	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	5	2	1	.	2	.	6	.	6	1	1	.	30	3	33	Disease of Kidneys.
.	1	.	3	1	3	3	2	.	9	.	3	.	6	1	4	.	6	.	4	.	41	5	46	Urinary Disease, unspecified.
.	3	1	5	1	4	3	7	.	15	2	6	.	10	1	10	.	14	1	6	.	80	9	89	Total.
																								Of the Generative Organs.
3	.	6	.	22	.	19	.	37	.	41	.	80	.	71	.	89	.	60	.	20	.	448	448	Childbed.
1	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	Cancer Uteri.
4	.	8	.	24	.	20	.	38	.	42	.	80	.	73	.	89	.	60	.	20	.	458	458	Total.
																								Of the Locomotive Organs.
2	2	.	5	4	3	4	9	4	8	2	3	4	3	6	4	1	8	5	2	.	47	32	79	Rheumatism.
1	1	1	2	.	3	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	13	7	20	Disease of Bones and Joints.
1	1	1	4	1	3	.	3	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	6	2	1	3	.	1	27	14	41	Hip Disease.
.	.	4	1	2	2	2	5	2	1	4	1	2	1	3	3	2	7	4	3	1	25	26	51	Spine Disease.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	1	.	13	3	16	Fracture.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	Amputation.
4	5	7	13	7	11	8	22	7	17	9	11	8	8	12	18	6	17	14	6	2	129	84	213	Total.
																								Of the Tegumentary System.
.	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	4	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	14	5	19	Ulceration.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Purpura and Scurvy.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	6	1	7	Fistula.
.	.	1	.	2	2	.	1	1	5	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	21	7	28	Total.
																								Diseases of Uncertain Seat.
2	3	4	9	8	1	3	4	4	5	4	3	7	2	9	7	4	5	3	1	1	50	49	99	Inflammation, unspecified.
1	1	2	1	2	.	.	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	.	1	.	15	12	27	Mortification.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Wounds.
.	3	.	2	2	4	1	6	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	6	2	.	.	.	26	23	49	Scrofula.
.	.	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	2	.	4	.	6	.	3	2	.	1	31	3	34	Gout.
6	5	7	9	14	5	25	5	15	9	24	7	23	3	21	8	17	13	19	1	4	66	175	241	Cancer.
.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	2	3	3	.	3	4	4	1	.	.	1	.	17	10	27	Tumour.
.	4	4	1	4	3	1	3	2	4	1	.	2	6	4	.	.	3	1	.	.	25	19	44	Abscess.
29	74	107	149	168	179	202	247	283	272	426	412	572	281	411	338	557	315	406	115	144	2,403	3,305	5,708	Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.
34	116	90	110	68	63	58	84	64	104	53	67	52	100	73	167	128	150	138	58	37	1,057	795	1,852	Still born.
72	213	215	284	267	263	290	356	374	404	516	499	660	403	528	533	714	497	569	177	187	3,691	4,392	8,083	Total.
																								Violent or Sudden Deaths.
10	12	12	20	20	9	21	20	13	12	16	13	12	8	11	12	16	9	12	1	4	118	147	265	Burns and Scalds.
1	14	4	15	5	13	6	15	3	12	3	12	3	15	.	21	5	13	5	7	.	146	35	181	Drowned.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	7	Intemperance.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	10	5	15	Homicide.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	7	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	7	10	17	Starvation.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	4	8	Poison, accidental.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8	Suicide.
.	20	2	18	10	19	6	28	8	30	5	14	6	22	8	25	8	20	8	10	2	210	63	273	Accidental, unspecified.
1	46	18	55	36	45	34	67	27	62	25	44	29	47	22	62	30	45	26	19	8	508	266	774	Total.
17	1,798	2,082	1,421	1,726	1,849	2,059	1,610	1,777	2,025	2,198	4,030	4,068	2,393	2,470	2,146	2,302	1,731	1,746	503	575	20,887	22,516	43,403	Causes not specified.
		3,484		3,344		3,740		4,015		4,322		6,504		4,535		6,939		4,677		1,193	44,832	.	.	Total Males.
		3,690		3,436		3,824		4,043		4,562		6,743		4,826		7,549		4,603		1,294	.	46,679	.	Total Females.
		7,174		6,810		7,564		8,058		8,884		13,247		9,361		14,488		9,295		2,487	.	.	91,511	Total Males and Females.

TABLE III.—Burials by Ages, Sexes, and Diseases, as registered at the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and

Diseases.	Ages, Months. 1 and under 12.																					
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Zymotic, or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.																						
Small-pox,	2	4	3	3	6	7	9	8	8	14	11	21	13	13	9	10	10	23	9	6	5	7
Measles,	1	3	.	1	1	3	4	.	1	1	14	8	7	6	7	6	21	10	14	10	17	12
Scarlatina,	.	.	5	3	9	3	4	6	2	3	5	13	7	7	8	7	12	6	17	12	7	6
Hooping Cough,	11	4	9	12	13	14	13	13	16	12	24	30	20	10	22	20	19	26	21	23	6	19
Croup,	6	2	4	3	4	3	3	.	5	2	5	7	2	1	3	6	5	7	9	9	2	6
Thrush,	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Pemphigus,	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Dysentery,	.	1	.	.	1	3	2	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	3	1	2	1	.	.	.
Diarrhœa,	2	6	2	6	5	3	7	3	6	2	11	3	7	1	5	2	5	4	.	9	1	4
Ague,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cholera,	3	.	.	1	2	.	3	3	1	.	4	2	1	1	2	2	.	1	1	1	.	1
Influenza,	4	2	1	4	4	3	1	2	2	1	6	1	5	4	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	2
Fever,	1	2	1	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	2	.	.
Erysipelas,	1	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Syphilis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glanders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mumps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	32	26	26	43	46	41	49	37	37	41	85	92	64	44	67	61	81	84	77	78	42	57
Sporadic Diseases:																						
Of the Brain and Nervous System.																						
Hydrocephalus,	8	4	8	9	14	9	21	14	16	9	42	29	23	23	30	27	34	24	25	22	22	13
Inflammation of Brain,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Apoplexy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Convulsions,	121	83	40	37	48	39	34	29	30	20	39	39	32	14	22	20	23	21	22	12	6	9
Paralysis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lockjaw,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Epilepsy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Delirium Tremens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Insanity,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Brain, unspecified,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Total,	130	88	48	47	62	49	57	44	46	29	81	70	55	37	52	48	59	46	47	35	28	22
Of the Circulating Organs.																						
Disease of Heart,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.
Aneurism,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spitting of Blood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hæmorrhage, General,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.
Of the Respiratory Organs.																						
Cynanche,	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.
Inflammation of Lungs,	8	5	7	3	4	10	14	11	5	3	14	9	13	8	16	6	14	14	13	12	7	12
Bronchitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Consumption,	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	.	2	5	.	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	.	2
Asthma,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Water on the Chest,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chest Affection, unspecified,	5	2	2	3	5	6	5	2	3	2	5	5	2	3	1	2	10	6	4	.	3	4
Total,	19	10	14	7	12	18	24	17	15	6	22	19	15	16	21	11	25	23	21	17	12	19
Of the Digestive Organs.																						
Teething,	2	2	2	2	2	7	10	9	11	13	39	34	32	16	40	32	43	42	34	44	27	34
Jaundice,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worms,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
Colic,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gastric Fever,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dropsy,	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1
Disease of Intestines,	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Hernia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liver Complaint,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peritonitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inflammation of Bowels,	.	2	7	1	4	7	3	1	2	.	5	3	3	1	.	.	4	2	2	.	1	4
Marasmus,	23	13	19	23	19	25	18	14	27	17	37	46	23	15	22	30	29	44	24	30	12	18
Disease of Stomach,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Piles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dyspepsia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	29	19	30	28	28	40	32	26	42	31	82	87	59	33	62	64	77	91	63	74	40	60
Of the Urinary Organs.																						
Stone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stricture,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Diabetes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Bladder,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Kidneys,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Urinary Disease, unspecified,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Of the Generative Organs.																						
Childbed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cancer Uteri,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Churches, in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

Ages, Years.								Ages, Years in Quinquennial Periods.								Diseases.
1 and under 5.								5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		
1.		2.		3.		4.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
																Zymotic, or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.
103	100	72	72	61	61	49	49	106	81	29	40	13	14	15	10	Small-pox.
213	203	146	119	74	104	66	62	83	83	7	17	1	5	1	1	Measles.
155	148	179	178	182	154	162	165	397	358	50	52	16	18	15	8	Scarlatina.
179	222	116	122	57	80	35	65	35	80	2	8	.	1	2	.	Hooping Cough.
84	73	60	4[illegible]	40	32	34	17	32	42	2	9	.	1	1	1	Croup.
1	6	1	2	3	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Thrush.
1	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pemphigus.
4	.	3	1	2	3	4	1	6	1	10	4	5	4	13	4	Dysentery.
52	50	21	26	6	14	14	12	39	19	20	7	10	9	12	3	Diarrhœa.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ague.
21	16	35	28	38	46	43	31	130	151	87	88	67	64	84	108	Cholera.
32	41	26	21	18	14	8	11	21	25	5	9	6	10	6	4	Influenza.
9	13	7	8	9	9	13	12	46	68	47	52	72	97	125	122	Fever.
4	4	2	.	.	1	2	2	4	.	5	2	2	6	9	6	Erysipelas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Syphilis.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Glanders.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mumps.
858	879	669	625	490	519	430	429	904	910	264	286	192	229	283	267	Total.
																Sporadic Diseases:
																Of the Brain & Nervous System.
273	213	169	150	97	69	103	76	280	228	45	48	7	8	1	2	Hydrocephalus.
2	4	5	3	4	2	4	1	8	8	3	5	11	6	15	4	Inflammation of Brain.
3	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	.	6	6	12	10	Apoplexy.
127	102	50	43	24	28	16	7	28	38	3	6	1	1	1	.	Convulsions.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	2	5	4	2	4	2	Paralysis.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	6	.	Lockjaw.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3	2	5	1	Epilepsy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Delirium Tremens.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	3	Insanity.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	Disease of Brain, unspecified.
406	319	225	198	127	123	124	89	323	274	68	74	35	28	49	23	Total.
																Of the Circulating Organs.
2	4	1	2	3	2	3	1	8	11	17	18	23	20	22	14	Disease of Heart.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Aneurism.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	Spitting of Blood.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	2	1	1	Hæmorrhage, General.
2	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	10	11	17	19	29	24	24	18	Total.
																Of the Respiratory Organs.
4	3	1	3	3	3	1	5	6	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	Cynanche.
80	78	46	46	20	22	27	15	51	31	27	12	18	15	31	16	Inflammation of Lungs.
1	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	Bronchitis.
18	20	13	15	8	10	14	14	59	58	210	278	360	523	567	612	Consumption.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	3	1	.	3	4	Asthma.
1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Water on the Chest.
33	34	20	14	8	6	4	8	14	11	8	8	12	6	19	4	Chest Affection, unspecified.
137	139	82	79	41	43	47	42	133	105	248	303	393	545	623	640	Total.
																Of the Digestive Organs.
343	322	49	60	6	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Teething.
.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	Jaundice.
11	15	38	43	38	35	36	21	58	59	8	7	.	.	.	.	Worms.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	1	Colic.
2	3	3	4	1	1	2	4	11	6	3	9	3	5	2	3	Gastric Fever.
7	7	14	10	9	14	15	9	55	44	26	22	19	17	26	28	Dropsy.
7	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	Disease of Intestines.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hernia.
6	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	4	3	5	3	5	5	4	3	Liver Complaint.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	Peritonitis.
14	2	14	5	4	3	1	5	14	6	14	7	6	4	11	10	Inflammation of Bowels.
347	356	269	276	145	187	116	139	395	353	56	42	.	.	.	.	Marasmus.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	3	2	3	Disease of Stomach.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Piles.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dyspepsia.
737	713	394	401	207	243	172	183	542	472	113	90	42	41	49	49	Total.
																Of the Urinary Organs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stricture.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Diabetes.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Disease of Bladder.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	Disease of Kidneys.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	Urinary Disease, unspecified.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	Total.
																Of the Generative Organs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	81	Childbed.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cancer Uteri.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	81	Total.

[*continued on page* 514.

TABLE III.—Burials by Ages, Sexes, and Diseases, as registered at the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Churches,

Diseases	Ages, Years in Quinquennial Periods.															
	25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.		60 and under 65.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Zymotic, or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.																
Small-pox,	8	5	5	4	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Measles,	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1
Scarlatina,	2	7	1	4	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
Hooping Cough,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Croup,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Thrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pemphigus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dysentery,	9	1	6	4	7	4	10	7	7	12	15	9	11	6	8	13
Diarrhœa,	13	12	19	15	14	21	24	14	25	13	36	23	19	12	23	16
Ague,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cholera,	103	141	141	177	111	163	110	172	135	139	116	162	63	100	76	116
Influenza,	8	5	9	8	10	7	4	11	5	9	8	7	5	4	10	2
Fever,	116	110	128	102	120	82	133	105	103	58	63	61	29	21	30	19
Erysipelas,	3	2	4	5	7	6	6	2	6	4	7	4	6	3	4	4
Syphilis,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glanders,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Mumps,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	263	284	316	320	271	284	292	311	282	238	249	267	133	147	153	171
Sporadic Diseases:																
Of the Brain and Nervous System.																
Hydrocephalus,	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.
Inflammation of Brain,	17	7	13	10	10	3	7	3	7	6	4	1	5	1	1	.
Apoplexy,	18	12	25	16	32	15	25	20	35	14	27	23	34	21	38	25
Convulsions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Paralysis,	6	6	15	2	11	7	10	13	20	13	26	24	21	18	28	17
Lockjaw,	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	.
Epilepsy,	4	4	4	4	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	5	1	.	1	.
Delirium Tremens,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Insanity,	5	5	7	5	7	3	14	6	9	3	4	7	3	5	2	3
Diseases of Brain, unspecified,	5	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	4	2	2	2	.	1	.	.
Total,	58	36	70	39	67	33	63	45	83	41	67	63	64	48	73	45
Of the Circulating Organs.																
Disease of Heart,	35	25	43	28	55	28	53	27	41	26	37	32	32	20	20	20
Aneurism,	3	.	4	.	3	3	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	.	1	.
Spitting of Blood,	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Hæmorrhage, General,	.	2	3	.	5	.	2	3	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.
Total,	40	28	50	28	64	32	57	31	45	28	43	33	34	20	22	20
Of the Respiratory Organs.																
Cynanche,	1	3	6	.	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	1	.	.	2	.
Inflammation of Lungs,	27	23	27	25	52	19	46	19	34	13	40	21	25	8	15	16
Bronchitis,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	1	3
Consumption,	657	724	651	654	566	609	484	520	457	465	255	287	58	42	22	20
Asthma,	6	4	15	10	21	9	31	21	26	36	40	33	28	29	48	30
Water on the Chest,	1	.	1	2	.	.	3	1	1	2	2	.	1	1	5	1
Chest Affection, unspecified,	20	7	15	9	21	10	24	8	19	24	24	16	19	18	20	15
Total,	712	761	715	700	663	652	591	572	542	543	365	359	133	98	113	85
Of the Digestive Organs.																
Teething,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jaundice,	1	.	2	2	3	1	2	2	6	3	3	1	2	2	2	.
Worms,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Colic,	4	3	4	3	5	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	1	.	2	.
Gastric Fever,	4	3	3	7	5	2	3	4	2	3	5	1	.	1	1	.
Dropsy,	29	44	50	39	49	52	61	73	53	57	53	104	41	58	35	56
Disease of Intestines,	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	2	1
Hernia,	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	2	2	2	.	2	3
Liver Complaint,	15	10	15	18	24	18	17	11	28	19	35	12	23	15	15	10
Peritonitis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inflammation of Bowels,	11	14	10	14	8	5	16	11	11	7	9	10	6	5	3	3
Marasmus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Stomach,	2	2	3	2	1	4	2	5	8	5	6	2	6	4	3	2
Piles,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dyspepsia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	69	77	88	85	95	88	106	111	114	97	117	134	85	85	65	75
Of the Urinary Organs.																
Stone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Stricture,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Diabetes,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Bladder,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Kidneys,	4	.	1	.	3	1	2	1	6	.	4	.	.	.	2	.
Urinary Disease, unspecified,	2	.	3	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	3	3	6	1	6	1
Total,	8	.	5	.	6	1	7	1	8	.	7	3	7	1	11	1
Of the Generative Organs.																
Childbed,	.	121	.	112	.	83	.	31	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.
Cancer Uteri,	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2
Total,	.	121	.	113	.	85	.	32	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	2

in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.		Ages, 90 years and upwards.		Ages, Unspecified.		Total			Diseases.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
																	Zymotic, or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	555	557	1,112	Small-pox.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	686	668	1,354	Measles.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	1,245	1,174	2,419	Scarlatina.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	596	768	1,364	Hooping Cough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	306	277	583	Croup.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	20	30	Thrush.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	7	10	Pemphigus.
2	8	5	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	138	96	234	Dysentery.
18	7	6	2	2	1	2	3	.	.	1	.	2	3	429	325	754	Diarrhœa.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	Ague.
41	58	16	54	12	8	2	5	.	2	.	3	11	14	1,459	1,858	3,317	Cholera.
5	6	2	7	2	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	227	237	464	Influenza.
17	4	13	2	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	14	13	1,112	976	2,088	Fever.
3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	56	139	Erisypelas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Syphilis.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	Glanders.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	Mumps.
87	83	46	67	21	16	4	9	.	4	1	5	42	65	6,856	7,021	13,877	Total.
																	Sporadic Diseases:
																	Of the Brain & Nervous System.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	1,234	1,007	2,241	Hydrocephalus.
2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	72	197	Inflammation of Brain.
20	13	8	6	4	4	2	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	297	194	491	Apoplexy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	672	552	1,224	Convulsions.
23	7	7	5	3	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	4	5	190	133	323	Paralysis.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	26	Lockjaw.
3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	26	61	Epilepsy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	Delirium Tremens.
2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	61	41	102	Insanity.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	19	49	Disease of Brain, unspecified.
52	24	18	12	9	7	5	2	.	1	1	.	17	11	2,669	2,050	4,719	Total.
																	Of the Circulating Organs.
16	8	8	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	426	299	725	Disease of Heart.
1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	9	32	Aneurism.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6	15	Spitting of Blood.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	14	35	Hæmorrhage, General.
17	11	8	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	479	328	807	Total.
																	Of the Respiratory Organs.
2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	52	39	91	Cynanche.
16	5	9	.	3	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	3	1	715	483	1,198	Inflammation of Lungs.
4	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	19	37	Bronchitis.
9	13	6	2	3	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	24	44	4,462	4,944	9,406	Consumption.
24	16	17	12	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	270	212	482	Asthma.
4	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	19	45	Water on the Chest.
11	13	7	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	351	249	600	Chest Affection, unspecified.
70	57	42	16	12	8	1	6	2	1	1	1	28	47	5,894	5,965	11,859	Total.
																	Of the Digestive Organs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	644	623	1,267	Teething.
2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	19	51	Jaundice.
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	193	188	381	Worms.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	18	49	Colic.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	58	111	Gastric Fever.
27	27	13	18	1	6	3	2	2	.	.	.	6	4	601	697	1,298	Dropsy.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	19	47	Disease of Intestines.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8	19	Hernia.
7	4	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	210	142	352	Liver Complaint.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	Peritonitis.
3	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	187	141	328	Inflammation of Bowels.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,581	1,630	3,211	Marasmus.
2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	37	82	Disease of Stomach.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Piles.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Dyspepsia.
42	43	20	22	4	8	3	3	2	.	.	.	8	10	3,618	3,583	7,201	Total.
																	Of the Urinary Organs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	Stone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	Stricture.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Diabetes.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	Disease of Bladder.
2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	3	33	Disease of Kidneys.
4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	5	46	Urinary Disease, unspecified.
6	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	80	9	89	Total.
																	Of the Generative Organs.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	448	448	Childbed.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	Cancer Uteri.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	458	458	Total.

[*continued on page 516.*

TABLE III.—Burials by Ages, Sexes, and Diseases, as registered at the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Churches.

Diseases—*continued.*	Ages, Months. 1 and under 12.																					
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of the Locomotive Organs.																						
Rheumatism,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease of Bones and Joints,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hip Disease,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spine Disease,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fracture,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Amputation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Of the Tegumentary System.																						
Ulceration,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Purpura and Scurvy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fistula,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Diseases of Uncertain Seat.																						
Inflammation, unspecified,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.
Mortification,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wounds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scrofula,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.
Gout,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cancer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tumour,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Abscess,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Still Born,	1,057	795	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	1,058	797	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	3	.	1	2	.	1
VIOLENT OR SUDDEN DEATHS.																						
Burns and Scalds,	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	1
Drowned,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Intemperance,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Homicide,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Starvation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poison, accidental,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Suicide,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Accidental, unspecified,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	2	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	.	2
Causes not specified,	1,640	1,323	433	354	445	396	351	293	251	227	417	339	275	225	271	238	299	273	222	251	147	141
Total Males,	3,110		551		595		514		392		691		470		474		544		433		271	
Total Females,	2,264		482		545		422		335		607		356		428		520		458		302	
GENERAL TOTAL,	5,374		1,033		1,140		936		727		1,298		826		902		1,064		891		573	

TABLE IV.—Burials by Ages, Sexes, and Months, in the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Church-Vaults,

Months.	Ages, Months. 1 and under 12.																					
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	273	209	53	38	43	41	53	25	32	19	71	50	47	35	39	37	56	46	39	39	22	34
February,	281	184	32	33	40	41	39	31	36	27	51	45	44	20	47	37	38	51	29	31	31	23
March,	292	181	49	42	53	54	40	24	32	22	53	61	35	40	38	38	51	39	37	54	20	35
April,	231	150	34	42	45	35	21	27	31	14	46	29	28	21	43	30	48	46	31	39	30	32
May,	217	170	42	41	29	28	31	25	20	18	37	33	42	26	26	30	49	32	33	25	25	30
June,	202	142	30	22	31	28	29	31	23	22	40	45	27	16	20	25	36	31	27	29	24	16
July,	232	181	43	43	53	52	47	41	24	23	48	51	28	31	31	33	29	36	20	34	12	32
August,	275	229	61	63	83	62	66	43	42	45	77	69	46	35	51	43	51	53	32	38	20	21
September,	325	237	65	40	65	73	49	64	44	44	68	67	42	37	47	43	53	53	53	53	23	24
October,	281	223	54	43	56	47	42	39	42	39	69	58	45	41	48	32	44	48	44	39	20	19
November,	284	175	47	34	47	45	42	40	29	27	62	46	39	31	37	42	38	40	36	37	19	20
December,	267	183	41	41	50	39	55	32	37	35	69	53	47	23	39	38	51	45	52	40	25	16
Total Males,	3,110		551		595		514		392		691		470		474		544		433		271	
Total Females,	2,264		482		545		422		335		607		356		428		520		458		302	
GENERAL TOTAL,	5,374		1,033		1,140		936		727		1,298		826		902		1,064		891		573	

in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued*.

Ages, Years.								Ages, Years in Quinquennial Periods.								Diseases—*continued*.
1 and under 5.								5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		
1.		2.		3.		4.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
																Of the Locomotive Organs.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	Rheumatism.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	Disease of Bones and Joints.
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	6	4	8	2	1	.	1	2	Hip Disease.
.	1	.	1	.	2	1	2	7	4	4	3	2	2	1	3	Spine Disease.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Fracture.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Amputation.
2	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	15	12	15	9	8	4	5	9	Total.
																Of the Tegumentary System.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Ulceration.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Purpura and Scurvy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fistula.
.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	Total.
																Diseases of Uncertain Seat.
2	9	5	1	3	2	3	6	1	.	3	3	2	4	.	2	Inflammation, unspecified.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	Mortification.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Wounds.
1	2	4	2	4	3	1	1	3	4	2	2	.	1	1	1	Scrofula.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gout.
.	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	Cancer.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Tumour.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	4	1	1	4	Abscess.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Infirmity, Debility, & Old Age.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Still Born.
4	12	11	4	8	7	5	7	9	4	10	7	8	8	5	8	Total.
																VIOLENT OR SUDDEN DEATHS.
11	9	29	21	19	17	19	10	21	46	4	11	3	6	.	1	Burns and Scalds.
1	5	1	1	1	.	2	.	10	2	15	1	19	.	23	2	Drowned.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Intemperance.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Homicide.
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	Starvation.
.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Poison, accidental.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Suicide.
2	3	8	3	5	2	4	4	17	10	16	8	12	2	21	4	Accidental, unspecified.
14	17	38	27	27	20	26	14	50	60	36	20	35	8	45	8	Total.
1,762	1,725	894	955	595	540	421	459	1,094	1,109	458	406	422	378	557	534	Causes not specified.
3,922		2,316		1,499		1,231		3,080		1,230		1,167		1,646		Total Males.
3,813		2,295		1,499		1,228		2,957		1,218		1,281		1,637		Total Females.
7,735		4,611		2,998		2,459		6,037		2,448		2,448		3,283		General Total.

[*continued on page 518.*

of the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

Ages, Years.								Ages, Years in Quinquennial Periods.								Months.
1 and under 5.								5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 25.		
1.		2.		3.		4.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
342	333	197	184	112	133	107	80	224	214	115	108	91	103	152	128	January.
319	258	183	166	119	115	83	84	217	224	90	94	100	105	140	134	February.
365	373	204	216	135	137	105	136	288	265	110	97	102	127	159	155	March.
347	315	212	176	131	114	83	94	252	217	99	96	98	106	140	136	April.
289	274	181	200	114	121	89	101	271	272	97	116	106	96	162	128	May.
270	247	179	184	124	136	112	112	294	262	125	113	101	132	147	160	June.
287	271	174	196	131	114	112	101	281	265	111	131	114	132	117	161	July.
332	338	192	170	126	120	138	102	262	243	106	105	93	97	141	138	August.
409	426	183	207	124	130	124	111	289	276	109	79	90	107	118	136	September.
348	334	210	201	125	111	98	106	230	231	93	99	82	94	110	121	October.
294	265	185	169	120	115	84	102	217	230	76	79	90	81	127	114	November.
333	312	216	226	138	131	96	99	255	253	99	101	100	101	133	126	December.
3,922		2,316		1,499		1,231		3,080		1,230		1,167		1,646		Total Males.
3,813		2,295		1,499		1,228		2,957		1,218		1,281		1,637		Total Females.
7,735		4,611		2,998		2,459		6,037		2,448		2,448		3,283		General Total.

[*continued on page 518.*

Table III.—Burials by Ages, Sexes, and Diseases, as registered at the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Churches,

Diseases—*continued.*	Ages, Years in Quinquennial Periods.															
	25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.		60 and under 65.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of the Locomotive Organs.																
Rheumatism,	7	2	5	2	4	4	6	8	4	1	6	1	4	2	2	1
Disease of Bones and Joints,	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Hip Disease,	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Spine Disease,	3	1	1	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1
Fracture,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	2	.
Amputation,	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Total,	15	4	7	2	7	8	11	10	8	1	13	4	7	3	5	2
Of the Tegumentary System.																
Ulceration,	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	1	.
Purpura and Scurvy,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fistula,	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total,	2	1	1	.	4	1	3	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	.
Diseases of Uncertain Seat.																
Inflammation, unspecified,	.	3	5	2	4	1	.	2	5	4	1	1	3	3	2	1
Mortification,	2	2	1	1	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Wounds,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scrofula,	1	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
Gout,	1	.	1	1	2	.	3	.	6	.	1	2	4	.	6	.
Cancer,	2	1	2	8	3	22	4	28	6	25	10	27	8	26	12	17
Tumour,	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Abscess,	1	.	3	3	3	2	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	.
Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age,	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	176	187	233	319	238	293
Still Born,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	11	7	14	18	20	29	16	36	22	33	189	219	250	344	259	315
Violent or Sudden Deaths.																
Burns and Scalds,	.	4	2	2	2	3	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	2
Drowned,	14	.	15	2	10	2	10	1	6	1	4	4	2	1	4	.
Intemperance,	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Homicide,	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Starvation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Poison, accidental,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Suicide,	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1
Accidental, unspecified,	24	4	25	.	13	4	14	2	16	.	14	2	7	7	4	.
Total,	41	10	44	4	28	10	29	7	25	3	22	7	11	8	10	6
Causes not specified,	518	669	630	749	551	667	767	872	724	801	1,081	1,335	816	938	1,490	2,004
Total Males,	1,737		1,940		1,776		1,942		1,854		2,156		1,542		2,203	
Total Females,	1,998		2,058		1,890		2,028		1,789		2,427		1,693		2,726	
Total Males and Females,	3,735		3,998		3,666		3,970		3,643		4,583		3,235		4,929	

Table IV.—Burials by Ages, Sexes, and Months, in the Cemeteries, Graveyards, and Church-Vaults

Months.	Ages, Years in															
	25 and under 30.		30 and under 35.		35 and under 40.		40 and under 45.		45 and under 50.		50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.		60 and under 65.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	159	151	156	205	167	179	204	153	191	171	227	252	149	171	234	329
February,	136	175	163	138	153	148	168	160	151	161	210	234	135	178	201	278
March,	156	170	188	175	130	151	166	187	170	171	209	255	168	158	245	272
April,	171	175	175	169	130	140	145	150	159	136	172	170	130	131	178	210
May,	149	169	159	183	134	147	169	147	120	140	194	175	101	112	162	190
June,	146	206	164	214	162	184	172	186	168	165	181	221	116	135	153	184
July,	151	171	173	176	135	182	165	199	150	160	168	149	123	156	149	218
August,	154	164	147	172	135	139	157	192	162	144	157	183	125	133	155	175
September,	150	149	158	173	137	159	140	175	156	144	150	187	111	126	178	194
October,	134	144	141	145	133	146	151	154	138	127	155	174	98	109	180	203
November,	102	157	148	144	137	152	139	126	126	122	161	186	111	135	140	170
December,	129	167	168	164	173	163	166	199	163	148	172	241	175	149	226	303
Total Males,	1,737		1,940		1,776		1,942		1,854		2,156		1,542		2,203	
Total Females,	1,998		2,058		1,890		2,028		1,789		2,427		1,693		2,726	
Total Males and Females,	3,735		3,998		3,666		3,970		3,643		4,583		3,235		4,929	

in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.		Ages, 90 years and upwards.		Ages, Unspecified.		Total			Diseases—*continued.*
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
																	Of the Locomotive Organs.
1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	32	79	Rheumatism.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	20	Disease of Bones and Joints.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	14	41	Hip Disease.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	26	51	Spine Disease.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	16	Fracture.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	Amputation.
4	3	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	129	84	213	Total.
																	Of the Tegumentary System.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	19	Ulceration.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Purpura and Scurvy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	Fistula.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	7	28	Total.
																	Diseases of Uncertain Seat.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	50	49	99	Inflammation, unspecified.
2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	15	12	27	Mortification.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Wounds.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	23	49	Scrofula.
2	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	3	34	Gout.
2	11	6	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	66	175	241	Cancer.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	10	27	Tumour.
1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	19	44	Abscess.
167	170	692	981	363	451	301	483	127	190	99	218	4	8	2,403	3,305	5,708	Infirmity, Debility, and Old Age.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,057	795	1,852	Still Born.
178	182	705	985	365	454	302	484	129	190	100	219	5	15	3,691	4,392	8,083	Total.
																	VIOLENT OR SUDDEN DEATHS.
.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	118	147	265	Burns and Scalds.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	146	35	181	Drowned.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	Intemperance.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	5	15	Homicide.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	10	17	Starvation.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	Poison, accidental.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8	Suicide.
2	2	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	210	63	273	Accidental, unspecified.
2	4	1	4	3	2	.	1	.	.	2	2	12	12	508	266	774	Total.
949	1,217	699	961	475	566	331	606	158	249	116	257	428	457	20,687	22,516	43,403	Causes not specified.
1,408		1,545		893		646		291		221		542		44,832	.	.	Total Males.
1,625		2,073		1,063		1,112		445		485		620		.	46,679	.	Total Females.
3,033		3,618		1,956		1,758		736		706		1,162		.	.	91,511	TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.

of the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851—*continued.*

QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.														TOTAL			MONTHS.
65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.		Ages, 90 years and upwards.		Ages, Unspecified.		Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
167	181	147	256	97	114	80	128	35	40	25	66	49	45	4,155	4,297	8,452	January.
113	154	153	203	84	110	50	104	28	38	21	53	44	58	3,732	3,895	7,627	February.
145	174	153	222	94	122	60	135	32	45	15	58	41	71	4,190	4,462	8,652	March.
110	135	113	157	64	74	63	92	23	48	14	40	35	30	3,632	3,574	7,206	April.
98	110	119	152	62	81	49	76	23	31	15	31	56	58	3,470	3,568	7,038	May.
89	118	112	141	92	62	49	84	23	27	9	34	41	35	3,536	3,770	7,306	June.
69	130	138	145	67	71	41	65	23	31	23	31	36	59	3,505	3,871	7,376	July.
118	112	108	131	56	79	29	80	17	38	15	28	41	59	3,770	3,868	7,638	August.
95	116	104	137	68	65	48	80	21	32	17	33	50	53	3,863	4,030	7,893	September.
116	95	107	151	49	90	58	78	19	44	17	31	43	51	3,580	3,717	7,297	October.
113	133	130	141	65	93	45	96	22	28	15	34	51	40	3,328	3,449	6,777	November.
149	167	161	237	95	102	74	94	25	43	35	46	55	61	4,071	4,178	8,249	December.
1,408		1,545		893		646		291		221		542		44,832			Total Males.
1,625		2,073		1,063		1,112		445		485		620		46,679			Total Females.
3,033		3,618		1,956		1,758		736		706		1,162		91,511			TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES.

SPECIAL SANITARY REPORT ON DUBLIN CITY.

Burials of Dublin.

A question of greater difficulty of solution is that of the difference in the proportion of sexes in the Death Tables and the Burial Tables. In the former the sexes are in the ratio of 91·7 females to 100 males, while in the latter they are 104·1 females to 100 males, or 12·4 per cent. difference in the two sets of returns. Possibly the circumstance that while a woman by the loss of her husband becomes localized, a man by the loss of his wife is more likely to emigrate or change his locality; and that thus when in 1851 an inquiry was instituted into the deaths of the previous ten years, there were more females to answer the query than males. And this supposition is borne out by a comparison of the age tables of the deaths and of the burials, for there we find that the very early and the late periods of life, show a remarkable coincidence; and in the adult periods from 35 to 70, with the exception of 45 to 50, the Burial Tables show an excess of females over males, while the Death Tables afford a contrary result.

Daily and monthly averages.

Table II. gives the burials by diseases and sexes in each month and year. Table III. shows the same burials, by ages, sexes, and diseases; and Table IV. affords the deaths by ages, sexes, and months, from the different graveyards, cemeteries, and churches, &c., in Dublin and its vicinity. In Table II. the burials were extracted by months, as well as by diseases and years, and in the following epitome we present a portion of that information in a more concentrated form. By this we perceive the gradual increase in burials from the year beginning in 1843 to that ending with 1850, except during 1847 and 1849, when the famine and the pestilence produced a great excess of mortality. From this we also learn that the monthly average number of burials was 777, and that those per day amounted to 25·5. We have introduced the latter calculation in order to correct the disparities in the extent of monthly periods; for example, it would be unfair to compare the deaths of the twenty-eight days of February with the thirty-one days of January or March; and the longer the time the inquiry spreads over, the more will this error affect the comparison.

TABLE V.—Showing by Months and Years the Burials of Males and Females in the various Cemeteries, Graveyards and Church-Vaults, in the City and Suburbs of Dublin, from the 6th of June, 1841, to the 30th of March, 1851.

MONTHS.	YEARS.																				Total.			Average.	
	1841. 208 Days.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851. 89 Days.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Per Month.	Per Day.
January,	.	.	347	371	322	327	300	364	397	396	325	346	530	544	626	609	416	417	558	555	334	363	4,155	4,297	8,452	845	27·2
February,	.	.	319	336	318	284	296	325	370	376	332	318	486	491	490	539	356	387	386	417	379	422	3,732	3,895	7,627	763	27·1
March,	.	.	299	354	316	355	350	368	423	434	336	381	562	606	480	529	510	493	434	438	480	504	4,190	4,462	8,652	865	28·0
April,	.	.	295	303	282	292	280	285	355	360	346	372	589	528	449	490	588	524	448	420	.	.	3,632	3,574	7,206	801	26·7
May,	.	.	285	297	293	274	304	300	331	348	287	322	501	504	425	419	627	682	417	422	.	.	3,470	3,568	7,038	782	25·2
June,	225	245	250	262	258	266	261	257	255	303	283	286	449	430	280	352	933	1058	342	309	.	.	3,536	3,770	7,306	746	24·8
July,	266	263	264	284	231	253	292	273	301	291	294	355	457	584	288	301	754	942	358	325	.	.	3,505	3,871	7,376	738	23·8
August,	325	306	340	315	216	237	297	302	269	244	362	379	549	584	287	261	771	889	354	351	.	.	3,770	3,868	7,638	764	24·6
September,	355	317	280	287	280	290	312	275	319	329	355	344	613	653	233	271	782	911	334	353	.	.	3,863	4,030	7,893	789	26·3
October,	300	337	239	289	306	352	325	278	330	335	394	419	544	550	333	354	420	447	389	356	.	.	3,520	3,717	7,297	730	23·5
November,	334	297	250	264	255	284	305	360	310	298	387	405	479	464	321	348	364	380	323	349	.	.	3,328	3,449	6,777	678	22·6
December,	274	309	316	328	267	252	418	437	355	329	621	633	745	805	323	353	418	419	334	313	.	.	4,071	4,178	8,249	825	26·6
Total M. & F.	2,079	2,074	3,484	3,690	3,344	3,466	3,740	3,824	4,015	4,043	4,322	4,562	6,504	6,743	4,535	4,826	6,939	7,549	4,677	4,608	1,193	1,294	44,832	46,679	91,511	.	.
General Total,	4,153		7,174		6,810		7,564		8,058		8,884		13,247		9,361		14,488		9,285		2,487		91,511			777	25·5
Average { Per Month,	611		598		568		630		672		740		1,104		780		1,207		774		838						
Average { Per Day,	20		19·7		18·7		20·7		22·1		24·3		36·3		25·6		39·7		25·4		27·9						

According to this table the healthiest months were October and November, when the average number of burials was 23·1 per day; so also would September have been a comparatively healthy month but for the unusual excess of deaths which occurred in it, especially from epidemic diseases, in 1847 and 1849. July is in about the same proportion, but August is rather in excess.

The month when most burials took place was March, when the average for ten years was twenty-eight per diem. January and February hold the next place as respects the mortality in the metropolis. These results, founded on the most reliable data, confirm, in a remarkable manner, that arrived at by the returns of the deaths of the country at large by seasons. Dividing the year, however, into two portions, the winter and the summer periods, the former consisting of the months of December, January, February, March, April, and

May, and the latter of the months of June, July, August, September, October, and November, we find that the average monthly number of burials was, in the winter, 813, and the daily average 26·8, while in the summer the monthly mean was 741, or 24·3 per day. SPECIAL SANITARY REPORT ON DUBLIN CITY.

The two last columns in the foregoing table show the monthly and daily mean of the burials for the entire period; and the calculations at foot thereof show the annual monthly and daily averages, which range from 568 per month, and 18·7 burials per day, in the year 1843, to 1,207 burials per month, and 39·7 per day, in the year 1849. Daily and Monthly averages.

In the foregoing report upon the mortality of the city of Dublin, we conceive that we have investigated, so far as the means at our disposal enabled us, every subject which could properly come under our consideration, writing upon the subject of public health; and we trust we have, in the tables presented in this section, established a basis for those most desirable improvements in the sanitary condition of the city that fall more especially within the province of the various public departments to carry out.

In bringing to a conclusion this voluminous Report, extending over nearly the entire range of Irish history, and embracing the most memorable period which the social state of the country has presented in modern times, we feel that, although we have not fulfilled all which this vast subject demands, still, that we have afforded a fair analysis of the history of disease, endeavoured to extend the boundaries of science, and have shown the great necessity for a general registration of deaths in this, one of the few countries in Europe at present deprived of that most important advantage. We also trust that in this Report we have assisted in some measure to advance those sanitary improvements with which your Excellency's public career has been so long and so effectively identified. Conclusion.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Very faithful servants,

WILLIAM DONNELLY, *Registrar-General,* } *Chief Commissioner.*

WILLIAM R. WILDE, *Assistant Commissioner.*

HENRY WILKIE,
Acting Secretary.

CENSUS OFFICE, DUBLIN,
20*th June*, 1856.

COPIES OF THE FORMS

USED

IN TAKING THE CENSUS OF 1851;

FROM WHICH

THE TABLES OF THE SICK AND OF DEATHS WERE COMPILED.

Form A.

1st Table.—RETURN of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who slept or abode in this House on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

Note.—*Pray read the Instructions for filling these Returns, which are given on the 3rd page.*

	Names of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, *who slept or abode in this House on the above night.*		Age.		Sex.	Relation	Marriage.		Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Education.	Where Born.	Deaf and Dumb, or Blind.
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years on last Birth-day.	Months for Infants under One Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females	Of *each* to the *Head* of the Family, as whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other relative, Visitor, Servant, &c.?	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year Married, or in what Years if more than once?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment, of each Person; or, if a Child, whether attending School?	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?" *See Note.**	In what Country, County, or City?	Whether Deaf-&-Dumb, or Blind?
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

* Note.—The word "Irish" to be added in the Education Column to the name of each person *who speaks Irish, but who cannot speak English*; and the words "Irish and English" to the names of those *who can speak both the Irish and English Languages.*

2ND TABLE.—RETURN of the Members of this Family now Alive, and whose Home is in this House, but who were absent on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

NOTE.—*This Table is necessary in order to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each Family, whether present or absent on the said night.*

NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	In what Country, County, or City, at present residing?
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months for Infants under one year.	Whether Male or Female.	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Servant, &c.?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Person; or, if a Child, whether attending School?	

3RD TABLE.—RETURN of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who have Died while residing with this Family, since the 6th June, 1841, the date of the last Census.

NOTE.—*The necessity for this Table is caused by the want of a General Registration of Deaths in Ireland.*

NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	RELATION	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	TIME OF DEATH.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months for Infants under one Year.	Whether Male or Female?	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Servant, &c.?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Person?	Disease or Accident which caused Death?	Season—as Spring, Summer, Autumn, or Winter?	In what Year?

I believe the foregoing to be true Returns concerning all the Members of this Family, *Affirmed by* *before me, the* *day of* 1851.

In conformity with Act 13 and 14 VICT., cap. 44.

(Signature of Head of Family)_____ _____ *Magistrate.*

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Returns are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

Signature of Enumerator _____

The Census Commissioners beg leave most earnestly to entreat the Heads of Families to see that the several Queries contained in this sheet are distinctly and accurately filled up, since upon the accuracy of the answers given the value of the Census must mainly depend. As the information thus obtained will be published in General Abstracts only, and strict care taken that the Returns are not used for the gratification of curiosity, or any other object than perfecting the Census, the Commissioners feel that on National grounds,—apart from the requirements of the Act of Parliament,—they are warranted in making this appeal to the Heads and the various Members of Families to aid them in their important inquiries, as it is of the deepest interest to ascertain with all possible accuracy, the exact numbers and condition of the population of Ireland at the present time.

Census Office, Dublin, 1851.

Pattern Tables.

1st TABLE.

Return of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who Slept or Abode in this House on the night of, &c.

Names Of the Members, Visitors, and Servants, of this Family, who slept or abode in this House on the above night.		Age.		Sex.	Relation	Marriage.		Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Education.	Where Born.	Whether Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind?
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female?	Of *each* to the *Head* of Family, as whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other relative, Visitor, Servant, &c.?	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year married? or in what Years if more than once?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment; or if a child, whether attending school?	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?"	In what Country, County, or City?	
John	Moran,	59	–	M.	Head of Family,	Married,	1818, 1842	Farmer,	Read [Irish],	Kildare.	–
Eliza	Moran,	55	–	F.	Wife,	Married,	1842		Cannot Read,	Do.	–
George	Moran,	28	–	M.	Son,	Not Married,	–	Woollen Weaver,	Read and Write,	Do.	–
Rose	Moran,	23	–	F.	Daughter,	Not Married,	–	Spinning Wool,	Do.,	Do.	–
Peter	Moran,	14	–	M.	Son,	Not Married,	–	At Mr. Daly's school,	Do.,	Do.	–
Mary	Murphy,	45	–	F.	Sister-in Law,	Not Married,	–	None,	Do.,	Do.	Deaf-&-Dumb.
Duncan	Macdonald	24	–	M.	Servant,	Married,	1846	Ploughman,	Do.,	Scotland.	–
Ellen	Butler,	22	–	F.	Do.,	Not Married,	–	House Servant,	Cannot Read,	Dublin.	–
Jane	Whitmore,	23	–	F.	Visitor,	Not Married,	–	None,	Read and Write,	England	–

2nd TABLE.

Return of the Members of this Family whose Home is in this House, but who were Absent on the night of, &c.

Names.		Age.		Sex.	Relation	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	In what Country, County, or City, at present residing.
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female.	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Servant, &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment; or if a child, whether attending school.	
Timothy	Moran,	31	–	Male,	Son,	Army,	America.
Bridget	Moran,	26	–	Female,	Daughter,	None,	Dublin.
William	Moran,	18	–	Male,	Son,	Haymaker,	England.
Thomas	Moran,	22	–	Male,	Son,	Constabulary,	County Down.

3rd TABLE.

Return of the Members, Visitors, and Servants of this Family, who have died while residing with this Family, since, &c.

Names.		Age.		Sex.	Relation	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Disease which caused death.	Time of Death.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female.	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment.		Season.	Year.
Mary	Moran,	48	–	Female,	Wife,	None,	Fever,	Summer,	1841
Patrick	Moran,	12	–	Male,	Son,	None,	Small Pox,	Spring,	1846
Bryan	Byrne,	40	–	Male,	Visitor,	Pedlar,	Apoplexy,	Autumn,	1847

Instructions for Filling these Tables.

It is intended that the Enumerator shall call for this Return as soon as possible after the night of the 30th March, when he will assist such persons as may not be able to fill it themselves. But when competent, it is requested that the Head of the Family shall fill, or cause it to be filled, immediately after the said night, in order that the Enumerator may not be delayed when he calls for it.

This Return is divided into Three Tables.

The 1st TABLE is for those persons of each Family, the Visitors, and Servants, who slept or abode in the same house on the night of Sunday, the 30th March.

By a Family is meant either one person living on his or her own means of support, or several persons united under one head, and having a common means of support;—therefore when there are several Families in one house, a separate Form will be left for each.

Occupations.—In order to arrive at a correct classification of the employment of the people, attention is requested to the following observations:—

One general principle which should be kept in mind is, that each person will be best described to whose name is annexed his or her principal means of support: thus, "Landed Proprietor,"—"House Owner,"—"Fund" or "Stock Holder,"—"Annuitant," &c., will best define the more independent classes, whose principal means are derived from any of these or similar sources.

Professions.—A person deriving his income from a profession should state its particular nature; and professional men who are occupied with other avocations, should define their

present employment. *Clergymen* should be described according to their Rank or Station; *Barristers* and *Attorneys*, whether they practice; *Medical men*, what branch of the profession they follow; *Military and Naval Officers*, retired from the service, should give their rank, also adding the terms "Retired Officer;" *Artists* to mention the particular Art which they pursue.

Merchants should state the particular trade in which they are engaged, and Shopkeepers are to observe the same rule. In reference to writing Clerks, it is desirable that the description should show the duty of the office, as "Clerk in *Public Office*,"—"*Law* Clerk,"—"Clerk in *Corn Merchant's Office*," &c.

Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and Apprentices.—The particular branch of Manufacture with which each is connected should be stated: thus, a weaver of silk should be distinguished from a weaver of any other kind of material, by describing him as a "*Silk* Weaver;" in a similar manner a "*Woollen* Weaver," a "*Linen* Weaver," &c. This rule is to be also observed with respect to every other trade: as "*Brass* Founder" or "*Iron* Founder,"—"*House* Carpenter," or "*Ship* Carpenter,"—"*House* Painter," or "*Carriage* Painter," &c.

Servants and Labourers employed in Agricultural Works should be distinguished from those occupied in other ways, by stating the particular kind of Work in which each individual is engaged, as "Ploughing;" "Sowing Oats" or "Flax;" "*Drainage* Labourer;" "*Mason's* Labourer;" "*Railway* Labourer," &c.; and in the case of *Household Servants*, by giving their occupations.

Education.—In addition to the elementary acquirements in the English Language asked for under this head, information is also sought for with regard to the *Irish Language*, in order to ascertain the localities where, and the number of persons by whom, it is now spoken.

Deaf and Dumb, or Blind.—Particular inquiry is now for the first time made in this country as to the number and condition of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the hope that public attention may be more strongly directed to the wants of the poorer classes in Ireland who are thus afflicted. Those persons only are to be returned as Blind, who are quite deprived of sight.

The 2nd TABLE is necessary in order to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each Family, whether present or absent, on the night of the 30th March. The absent members, if in Ireland, will of course be counted for the General Enumeration in the houses where they may happen to pass that night.

The 3rd TABLE is for a return of those persons who have Died while residing with this Family, during the last Ten Years. The necessity for this is caused by the want of a General Registration of Deaths in Ireland, and consequently a defect of information for various objects useful to the community. These Tables, however, will only show the Deaths which have occurred during the last Ten Years in the families now in existence.

It is particularly requested that this Return may not be soiled or in any way injured.

When the Members of a Family are too numerous for one form, two or more will be supplied.

The Enumerator, on receiving this Return, is on no account to permit it to be inspected by any other person, except the Officer of the District, to whom he is instructed to deliver it.

Form A.

CENSUS OF IRELAND.

1851.

In pursuance of the Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 44.

County of

Barony of

Parish of

City or Town

Municipal Ward of

Street

Name of Head of Family.

No. in Form B.

Approved,
WM. M. SOMERVILLE.

WILLIAM DONNELLY,
Registrar-General.

Extract from the 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44, entitled "An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Ireland.

"V. And be it enacted, That the better to enable such Persons to take the said Accounts, "they are hereby authorized and empowered to ask all such Questions of all Persons "within their respective Districts, respecting themselves or the Persons constituting their "respective Families, and of all such further particulars as shall be directed by their said "Instructions, or shall be necessary for the purpose of taking the said Accounts."

"VI. Penalty for obstructing the Enumerators, or refusing to answer such Questions, or "making a false answer to any Question, £5, to be recovered before any two Justices of the "Peace for the County or District."

Form C. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851.

RETURN of the Members of this Family, Visitors, Servants, and other Residents who laboured under Sickness, and who slept or abode in this house on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

Names, or *Initials of Names.*		Age.		Sex.	Relation	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.		Disease.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female?	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, Visitor, Servant, &c.	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other occupation of such Person when in health.	State whether now "*Able*" or "*Unable*" to follow his or her usual occupation.	State the particular Disease; or the Accident which caused illness?	How long affected?

☞ This Form is only to be *left* with those families, some Member of which was ill on Sunday the 30th March, and with respect to whose illness the Enumerator was unable to obtain the required information when collecting Form A.

The great importance to Medical and Statistical Science of the information required by the questions asked in this Form, will, the Census Commissioners hope, induce the Heads of Families to afford the Enumerators every facility in the execution of their duty, by either filling the Returns themselves, or giving correct information to enable the Enumerators to do so.

The alleviation of human suffering arising from Bodily infirmity, is a work in which every Member of the Community should naturally feel an interest, and one important step in this direction is to ascertain the extent and character of the evils to be contended with; towards these most desirable objects the Commissioners hope to assist by means of this Return.

The Medical Attendants on the Sick are earnestly requested to aid the Heads of Families and the Enumerators in filling up this Table, by supplying the proper Names of the Diseases.

These Returns will be considered as strictly confidential, and will be used solely in compiling Statistical Tables, in which numbers and classes only shall appear—individuals being entirely lost sight of.

Pattern Table.

RETURN of the Members of this Family, Visitors, Servants, and other Residents, who laboured under Sickness, and who Slept or Abode in this House on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

Names.		Age.		Sex.	Relationship	Occupation.		Disease.	
Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months.	Whether Male or Female?	Of each to the Head of the Family, whether Wife, Son, Daughter, &c.	State the particular Profession or other Occupation of such Person when in health.	Whether "*Able*" or "*Unable*" to follow his or her usual Occupation.	State the particular Disease, or the Accident which caused illness?	How long affected?
Rose . .	Moran, .	23	–	Female,	Daughter, .	Spinning Wool, .	Unable, . .	Scarlatina, . .	6 Days.
Duncan .	Macdonald, .	24	–	Male, .	Servant, . .	Ploughman, . .	Unable, . .	Sprained Leg, .	2 Days.

Form D. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851.

*County of*_____ *Barony of*_____ *Parish of*_____

RETURN of Persons afflicted with INSANITY or IDIOCY, who abode within the District, Enumerated by_____ on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

Townland or Street.	No. of House in Form B.	Names.	Age. *Years.*	Sex. Whether Male or Female.	MARRIAGE. Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	EDUCATION. Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?"	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION. State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person when in health?	DISEASE. Whether Lunatic or Idiotic?	DISEASE. How long afflicted?

I Certify that this Return contains a true account, as far as I have been able to ascertain, of all the Lunatics and Idiots who abode in my Enumeration District on the night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851, who were not inmates of any Hospital, Asylum, or Prison on that night.

Dated at _____ this_____ day of_____ 1851.

Signature of Enumerator,_____

Form E.—2ND TABLE. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851. No. in Form B. ____

County of _____ *Parish of* _____

Barony of _____ *Town or Townland of* _____

RETURN of Paupers who laboured under SICKNESS, and who were resident in the { Workhouse / Auxiliary Workhouse } of _____ in the Union of _____ on the Night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	MARRIAGE.		RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.		EDUCATION.	LOCALITY.		DISEASE.		HOSPITAL.	DEAF AND DUMB, OR BLIND, &c.
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years on last Birthday.	Months, for Infants under one Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year Married, or in what Years if more than once?	State the former Rank, Profession, Trade, or other occupation of such Person; or if a Child, whether attending School?	State whether now "*Able*" or "*Unable*" to follow his or her usual occupation.	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?" *See Note.**	WHERE BORN. In what Country, County, or City?	WHERE FROM. Town or Townland from whence admitted.	State the particular Disease or Accident under which each person labours?	How long affected. Years. Months.	Whether "in Hospital" or "not in Hospital."	Whether Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lame, or Decrepit?

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, consisting of _____ sheets, concerning all the Patients in this Institution, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator, and Rank in the Institution, _____

Affirmed by _____ before me, the _____ day of _____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

_____ Magistrate.

13 & 14 VICT., CAP. 44, s. 3.

And be it enacted, That the *Master* or Keeper of every Gaol, Prison, or House of Correction, *Workhouse*, Hospital, or Lunatic Asylum, and every Barrack Master, and every Master or Keeper of every Public or Charitable Institution which shall be determined upon by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, shall act as the Enumerator of the Inmates thereof, and shall be bound to conform to such Instructions as shall be sent to him by the Authority of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable with respect to such Inmates.

Approved,

T. N. REDINGTON.

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

* NOTE.—The word "Irish" to be added in the Education Column to the name of each person *who speaks Irish, but who cannot speak English*, and the words "English and Irish" to the names of those *who speak both the Irish and English Languages.*

Form E.—3rd Table. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851. No. in Form B. ____

County of _____ *Parish of* _____

Barony of _____ *Town or Townland of* _____

RETURN of Paupers who have Died while residing in the Workhouse or Auxiliary Workhouse of _____ in the Union of _____ from the 6th June, 1841—the date of the last Census; or since the ____ day of _____ 18 , the date on which the House was opened—to the 30th March, 1851.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	Names.		Age.		Sex.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Locality.	Cause of Death.	Time of Death.		Hospital.
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months, for Infants under one Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	State the former Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person?	Town or Townland from whence admitted.	Disease or Accident which caused Death?	Season—as Spring Summer, Autumn, or Winter?	In what Year?	Whether "in Hospital" or "not in Hospital."

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, consisting of _____ sheets, contains a true account of all the Paupers who have died in this Institution within the time specified, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator, and Rank in the Institution, _____

Affirmed by _____ before me, the ____ day of _____ 1851.

13 & 14 Vict., Cap. 44, s. 3.
And be it enacted, That the *Master* or Keeper of every Gaol, Prison, or House of Correction, *Workhouse*, Hospital, or Lunatic Asylum, and every Barrack Master, and every Master or Keeper of every Public or Charitable Institution which shall be determined upon by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, shall act as the Enumerator of the Inmates thereof, and shall be bound to conform to such Instructions as shall be sent to him by the Authority of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable with respect to such Inmates.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

Approved,
T. N. Redington.

William Donnelly,
Registrar-General.

_____ Magistrate.

Form F.—1st Table. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851. No. in Form B. ____

County of ____ *Parish of* ____

Barony of ____ *Town or Townland of* ____

RETURN of Persons who were under Treatment in the ____ Hospital of ____ on the Night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	Names.		Age.		Sex.	Marriage.		Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Education.	Locality.		Disease.			Deaf and Dumb, or Blind, &c.
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years, on last Birth-day.	Months, for Infants under one Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year Married, or in what Years if more than once?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment, of each person when in health?	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?" *See Note.**	Where Born. In what Country, County, or City?	Where From. Town or Townland, from whence admitted?	State the particular Disease or Accident under which each Patient labours?	How long affected? Years.	How long affected? Months.	Whether Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lame, or Decrepit?

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, consisting of ____ sheets, concerning all the Patients in this Institution, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

13 & 14 Vict., Cap. 44, s. 3.

And be it enacted, That the *Master* or *Keeper* of every Gaol, Prison, or House of Correction, Workhouse, *Hospital*, or Lunatic Asylum, and every Barrack Master, and every Master or Keeper of *every Public or Charitable Institution* which shall be determined upon by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, shall act as the Enumerator of the Inmates thereof, and shall be bound to conform to such Instructions as shall be sent to him by the Authority of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable with respect to such Inmates.

Signature of Enumerator, and Rank in the Institution, ____

Affirmed by ____ before me, the ____ day of ____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

Approved,
T. N. Redington.

William Donnelly,
Registrar-General.

____ Magistrate.

* Note.—The word "Irish" to be added in the Education Column to the name of each person *who speaks Irish but who cannot speak English*; and the words English and Irish to the names of those *who can speak both the Irish and English Languages.*

Form F.—2nd Table.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851.

No. in Form B. _____

County of _____

Barony of _____

Parish of _____

Town or Townland of _____

RETURN of Persons who have Died while residing in the _____ Hospital of _____ from the 6th June, 1841—the date of the last Census, or since the _____ day of _____ 18 , the date on which the House was opened—to the 30th March, 1851.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	Names.		Age.		Sex.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Locality.	Cause of Death.	Time of Death.	
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months for Infants under one Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	State the former Rank, Profession, Trade, or other employment of each person.	Town or Townland from whence admitted?	Disease or Accident which caused Death?	Season—as Spring, Summer, Autumn, or Winter?	In what Year.

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, consisting of _____ sheets, concerning all the patients who have died in this Institution within the time specified, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator, and Rank in the Institution, _____

Affirmed by _____ before me, the _____ day of _____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

Approved,
T. N. Redington.

William Donnelly,
Registrar-General.

_____ Magistrate.

Form I.—1st Table. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851. No. in Form B. ____

County of _____ *Parish of* _____

Barony of _____ *Town or Townland of* _____

RETURN of Persons who were under Treatment in the Public Lunatic Asylum of _____ Private Lunatic Asylum of _____ or Gaol of _____ on the Night of Sunday, the 30th March, 1851.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	Names, *or Initials of Names.*		Age.	Sex.	Marriage.		Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Education.	Disease.				Where Born.	Deaf and Dumb, or Blind?
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years, on last Birth-day.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow?"	In what Year Married, or in what Years if more than once?	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person when in Health?	Whether he or she can "Read," "Read and Write," or "Cannot Read?" *See Note.**	State the particular kind of Insanity under which each Patient labours, whether Furious, Melancholic, Suicidal, &c.; or whether Epileptic?	How long affected? Years.	How long affected? Months.	State presumed cause of Insanity.	In what Country, County, or City?	Whether Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lame, or Decrepit?

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, containing _____ sheets, relative to all the Patients in this Institution, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

13 & 14 Vict., Cap. 44, s. 3.

And be it enacted, That the *Master or Keeper* of every Gaol, Prison, or House of Correction, Workhouse, *Hospital or Lunatic Asylum*, and every Barrack Master, and every Master or Keeper of *every Public or Charitable Institution* which shall be determined upon by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, shall act as the Enumerator of the Inmates thereof, and shall be bound to conform to such Instructions as shall be sent to him by the Authority of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable with respect to such Inmates.

Signature of Enumerator, and Rank in the Institution, _____

Affirmed by _____ before me, the _____ day of _____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

Approved,
T. N. Redington.

William Donnelly,
Registrar-General.

_____ Magistrate.

* Note.—The word "Irish" to be added in the Education Column to the name of each person *who speaks Irish but who cannot speak English*; and the words English and Irish to the names of those *who can speak both the Irish and English Languages.*

Form I.—2nd Table.

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851.

No in Form B. ____

County of _____ *Parish of* _____

Barony of _____ *Town or Townland of* _____

RETURN of Patients who have Died while residing in the Public Lunatic Asylum of _____ Private Lunatic Asylum of _____ or Gaol of _____ from the 6th June, 1841, to Sunday, the 30th March, 1851, or since the _____ day of _____ 18__, the date on which the House was opened.

☞ *In filling these Returns observe the Instructions given in "Form A."*

Nos.	Names, *or Initials of Names.*		Age.	Sex.	Marriage.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Education.	Disease.			Time of Death.	
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years, on last Birth-day?	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow."	State the former Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each person?	Whether he or she could "Read," "Read and Write," or "Could not Read."	State the particular kind of Insanity under which each person laboured.	State presumed cause of Insanity.	State the particular Disease or Accident which was the immediate cause of Death.	Season—as Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.	In what Year?

I hereby affirm that the foregoing Return, containing ____ sheets, relative to all the Patients who Died in this Institution for the time specified, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator, and Rank in the Institution, _____

Affirmed by _____ before me, the ____ day of _____ 1851.

In conformity with the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 44.

13 & 14 Vict., Cap. 44, s. 3.

And be it enacted, That the *Master or Keeper* of every Gaol, Prison, or House of Correction, Workhouse, *Hospital or Lunatic Asylum*, and every Barrack Master, and every Master or Keeper of *every Public or Charitable Institution* which shall be determined upon by the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors, shall act as the Enumerator of the Inmates thereof and shall be bound to conform to such Instructions as shall be sent to him by the Authority of the said Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable with respect to such Inmates.

Approved,
T. N. Redington.

William Donnelly,
Registrar-General.

_____ Magistrate.

Form P. CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851.

RETURN of INQUESTS held in the County or City of _____ from the 6th June, 1841 to the 30th March, 1851.

Nos.	NAMES.		AGE.		SEX.	MARRIAGE.	RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH, and if by violence, how committed? ☞ *The answer to this question may occupy two or more lines.*	LOCALITY.		DATE.		By whom held, Coroner or Magistrate?	Was there Medical Evidence? "Yes" or "No."
	Christian Names.	Surnames.	Years.	Months, for Infants under one Year.	Write M. for Males and F. for Females.	Whether "Married," "Not Married," "Widower," or "Widow."	State the particular Rank, Profession, Trade, or other Employment of each Person.		Parish.	Townland.	Year.	Month.		

I Certify that the foregoing Return, consisting of _____ Sheets, is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed, _____ *Clerk of the Crown.*

for the _____ of _____

Approved,

T. N. REDINGTON,
Under Secretary.

WILLIAM DONNELLY,
Registrar-General.

3 Z

CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1851.

County of _____ *Parish of* _____
Barony of _____ *Townland of* _____

Constabulary District of _____

QUESTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.

_____ having been returned on Form A, for the locality specified above, as "Deaf and Dumb," you will please to have Inquiry made and Answers returned to the following Questions, with respect to such person.

These Inquiries, which are instituted in the hope of directing public attention to the subject, should be made with the utmost delicacy, and a due respect to the feelings of all the parties concerned. As the answers can only be satisfactorily obtained through the Constabulary, by personal inquiry, this paper should be completed on the spot.

By order,

Census Office, Dublin, 185 . EDWARD SINGLETON, *Secretary.*

Questions.	Answers.
1. Whether the person was born Deaf and Dumb, or became so afterwards?	
2. If (he or she) was born Deaf and Dumb; to what cause is such defect attributed by the friends or relatives;—whether to fright, hereditary predisposition, or the Near Relationship of Parents—such as the intermarriage of Cousins? If attributed to any of these causes, state the Degree of Relationship existing between the Parents, and specify the nature of the fright or accident experienced.	
3. If (he or she) became Deaf and Dumb since birth; state at what Age; and to what cause or disease has such been attributed?	
4. Is (he or she) Paralytic, Idiotic, or in any other way mentally or physically affected?	
5. Whether any other members of the Family, Parent or Parents, or Grand Parents, Uncles, Aunts, or Cousins have been Deaf and Dumb, and whether they were by the Father's or the Mother's side? If such relatives were living on the 30th of March, 1851, please state their names, and the barony, parish, and townland in which they were then residing.	
6. Whether other members of the Family, either dead or absent, such as Brothers or Sisters, were afflicted with Deaf-and-Dumbness; and if so, state the number and the position of each in the Family, such as first, second, or third child, &c. If they were alive upon the 30th of March, 1851, state where they lived; and if dead, give the date and cause of death, and the age at which they died.	
7. If the person is Educated, state where and by what means such Education was acquired.	
8. State _____'s position in the Family, whether first, second, or third child in a family of _____ living, and _____ dead. N.B.—State the number of living and dead as required by this query.	
9. If (he or she) has been Married, state the result of such Marriage in Males and Females, and whether any of them have been either Mute from birth, or became so by accident or disease.	
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